

## Section 1

### **Characteristics of the criminal justice systems**

The data presented in this section describe the organization, structure, financial expenditures, and employment of criminal justice systems in the United States. This section includes information on the functioning of criminal justice systems at the local, county, State, and Federal levels. Selected legislation relating to criminal justice matters also is included.

The first part of the section presents data from a special compilation of annual surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and prepared for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Tables provide detailed information on justice system expenditures at the Federal, State, and local levels. Data on expenditures for police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections activities are presented. Justice system employment and payroll figures for Federal, State, and local governments are included. These tables present the number of persons employed by police departments, the judicial systems, and correctional systems. Featured this year are tables presenting over 10 years of trend data for government expenditures and employment. State breakdowns of correctional department budgets and correctional health care costs are included as are detailed data on the Federal drug control budget.

The second segment of the section provides information on the characteristics of police agencies. Data from the 1992 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies sponsored by BJS describe the number of law enforcement agencies and personnel employed by law enforcement departments at the State and local levels. Data from a survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association also provide information on police personnel, salaries, and expenditures. Data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program provide the number and rate of law enforcement employees and officers for geographic regions of the country. Results of a 1993 BJS survey of Federal agencies provide the number and function of law enforcement officers employed by Federal agencies. The results of a survey of State police basic training programs also are presented.

The next portion presents information relating to the courts and the judiciary. Information on appropriations for the Federal judiciary, salaries, and personnel is presented along with data on criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts and duties performed by U.S. magistrates. Characteristics of State court judges such as selection processes, qualifications,

salaries, and length of term are included. In addition, a number of tables describe judicial conduct commissions, juror utilization and fees paid to jurors, number of probation and parole officers, and investigative reports by Federal probation officers.

The fourth part of the section presents a series of tables focusing on correctional facilities in the United States. Information on the number of jails in each State and aggregate data on jail employees are presented as well as data on characteristics of State, Federal, and private correctional facilities. Information is presented on correctional personnel and facilities in adult and juvenile systems. This includes the number and characteristics of State and Federal correctional officers as well as information on wardens and superintendents. Data on prison boot camp programs, co-correctional institutions, and private correctional facilities also are included. A series of tables presents information on Federal prisons and Federal prison staff. Provisions of capital offense statutes are listed and data on the workload and decisions of the U.S. Parole Commission are displayed.

The final set of tables presents statutory provisions relating to a number of issues such as restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court, curfews in large U.S. cities, sex offender programs, and statutory restrictions relating to firearms. Finally, information on drinking and driving statutes for the 50 States is provided.

Table 1.1

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**By level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-92<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$35,842	\$4,458	\$31,573	\$11,602	\$20,968	\$8,636	\$12,455
1983	39,680	4,944	34,836	12,785	23,186	9,792	13,550
1984	43,943	5,868	38,156	14,213	25,154	10,617	14,696
1985	48,563	6,416	42,284	16,252	27,462	11,610	16,011
1986	53,500	6,595	47,070	18,556	30,178	13,031	17,346
1987	58,871	7,496	51,640	20,157	33,265	14,530	18,973
1988	65,231	8,851	56,767	22,837	36,098	15,884	20,449
1989	70,949	9,674	61,745	25,269	38,825	17,503	21,579
1990	79,434	12,798	69,215	28,345	43,559	19,644	24,244
1991	87,567	15,231	75,461	31,484	47,075	21,913	25,599
1992	93,777	17,423	80,248	33,755	50,115	23,820	26,771
<b>Percent change</b>							
1982 to 1987	64.3%	68.1%	63.6%	73.7%	58.6%	68.3%	52.3%
1987 to 1992	59.3	132.4	55.4	67.5	50.7	63.9	41.1
1982 to 1992	161.6	290.8	154.2	190.9	139.0	175.8	114.9

Note: These data were collected from government documents and from the annual surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Criminal justice data are extracted from these sources by the Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Federal Government, all State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments were included in the surveys. Since not all local governments were included in the surveys, these data are subject to sampling variation. Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded from the total for all governments, the State and local total, and the local total. Such intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another and eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. The fiscal year for the Federal Government begins October 1 and ends September 30. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table A. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.2

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1980-92<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Level of government and fiscal year	Total justice expenditure				Level of government and fiscal year	Total justice expenditure			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections		Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
<b>All governments</b>					<b>State</b>				
1980	NA	\$15,163,029	NA	\$6,900,751	1980	\$9,256,443	\$2,194,349	\$2,051,108	\$4,547,667
1981	NA	16,822,094	NA	7,868,822	1981	10,372,682	2,479,905	2,332,434	5,179,448
1982	\$35,841,916	19,022,184	\$7,770,785	9,048,947	1982	11,601,780	2,833,370	2,748,364	6,020,046
1983	39,680,167	20,648,200	8,620,604	10,411,363	1983	12,785,244	2,963,067	2,949,598	6,872,579
1984	43,942,690	22,685,766	9,463,180	11,793,744	1984	14,212,842	3,173,297	3,271,076	7,768,469
1985	48,563,068	24,399,355	10,628,816	13,534,897	1985	16,252,377	3,468,821	3,635,984	9,147,572
1986	53,499,805	26,254,993	11,485,446	15,759,366	1986	18,555,723	3,749,413	4,004,720	10,801,590
1987	58,871,348	28,767,553	12,555,026	17,548,769	1987	20,157,123	4,066,692	4,339,306	11,691,125
1988	65,230,542	30,960,824	13,970,563	20,299,155	1988	22,836,919	4,531,184	4,885,843	13,419,892
1989	70,949,468	32,794,182	15,588,664	22,566,622	1989	25,268,915	4,780,353	5,441,743	15,046,819
1990	79,433,959	35,923,479	17,356,826	26,153,654	1990	28,345,066	5,163,475	5,970,895	17,210,696
1991	87,566,819	38,971,240	19,298,379	29,297,200	1991	31,484,371	5,507,249	6,754,491	19,222,631
1992	93,776,852	41,326,531	20,988,888	31,461,433	1992	33,755,092	5,592,791	7,722,882	20,439,419
<b>Percent change</b>					<b>Percent change</b>				
1980 to 1992	NA	172.5%	NA	355.9%	1980 to 1992	264.7%	154.9%	276.5%	349.4%
1982 to 1987	64.3%	51.2	61.6%	93.9	1982 to 1987	73.7	43.5	57.9	94.2
1987 to 1992	59.3	43.7	67.2	79.3	1987 to 1992	67.5	37.5	78.0	74.8
1982 to 1992	161.6	117.3	170.1	247.7	1982 to 1992	190.9	97.4	181.0	239.5
<b>Federal</b>					<b>Local total<sup>b</sup></b>				
1980	NA	\$1,941,000	NA	\$408,000	1980	NA	\$11,398,808	NA	\$2,277,257
1981	NA	2,118,000	NA	436,000	1981	NA	12,678,955	NA	2,636,064
1982	\$4,458,000	2,527,000	\$1,390,000	541,000	1982	\$20,967,562	14,172,313	\$3,784,285	3,010,964
1983	4,844,000	2,815,000	1,523,000	606,000	1983	23,186,040	15,276,352	4,361,362	3,548,326
1984	5,868,000	3,396,000	1,785,000	687,000	1984	25,154,172	16,515,727	4,627,473	4,010,972
1985	6,416,000	3,495,000	2,129,000	792,000	1985	27,461,643	17,847,016	5,090,344	4,524,283
1986	6,595,000	3,643,000	2,090,000	862,000	1986	30,178,432	19,355,599	5,690,544	5,132,289
1987	7,496,000	4,231,000	2,271,000	994,000	1987	33,265,315	21,089,053	6,229,510	5,946,752
1988	8,851,000	4,954,000	2,639,000	1,258,000	1988	36,097,549	22,370,517	6,826,419	6,900,613
1989	9,674,000	5,307,000	2,949,000	1,418,000	1989	38,825,015	23,671,582	7,682,188	7,471,245
1990	12,798,000	5,666,000	5,398,000	1,734,000	1990	43,558,671	26,097,219	8,675,732	8,785,720
1991	15,231,000	6,725,000	6,384,000	2,122,000	1991	47,075,424	28,017,151	9,418,374	9,639,899
1992	17,423,000	7,400,000	7,377,000	2,646,000	1992	50,115,498	29,658,955	10,052,330	10,404,213
<b>Percent change</b>					<b>Percent change</b>				
1980 to 1992	NA	281.2%	NA	548.5%	1980 to 1992	NA	160.2%	NA	356.9%
1982 to 1987	168.1%	167.4	163.4%	183.7	1982 to 1987	58.7%	48.8	64.6%	97.5
1987 to 1992	132.4	74.9	224.8	166.2	1987 to 1992	50.7	40.6	61.4	75.0
1982 to 1992	290.8	192.8	430.7	389.1	1982 to 1992	139.0	109.3	165.6	245.5
<b>Total State and local<sup>b</sup></b>									
1980	NA	\$13,424,029	NA	\$6,515,689					
1981	NA	14,918,094	NA	7,458,133					
1982	\$31,572,916	16,656,184	\$6,380,785	8,535,947					
1983	34,836,167	17,903,200	7,097,604	9,835,363					
1984	38,155,690	19,330,766	7,678,180	11,146,744					
1985	42,284,068	20,969,355	8,499,816	12,814,897					
1986	47,069,805	22,712,993	9,395,446	14,961,366					
1987	51,640,348	24,731,553	10,284,026	16,624,769					
1988	56,766,542	26,303,824	11,331,563	19,131,155					
1989	61,745,468	27,842,182	12,639,664	21,263,622					
1990	69,214,959	30,579,479	14,075,826	24,559,654					
1991	75,460,819	32,801,240	15,303,379	27,356,200					
1992	80,247,852	34,623,531	16,573,888	29,050,433					
<b>Percent change</b>									
1980 to 1992	NA	157.9%	NA	345.9%					
1982 to 1987	63.6%	48.5	61.2%	94.8					
1987 to 1992	55.4	40.0	61.2	74.7					
1982 to 1992	154.2	107.9	159.7	240.3					

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded from the total for all governments, the State and local total, and the local total. Such intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another and eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. The State government total for 1980 and 1981 includes a residual other category not displayed separately. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table E. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.3

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**

By level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1992

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>a</sup>
Total justice system <sup>b</sup>	93,776,852	17,423,000	33,755,092	50,115,498
Direct expenditure	93,776,852	13,529,000	30,270,582	49,977,270
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	3,894,000	3,484,510	138,228
Police protection <sup>b</sup>	41,326,531	7,400,000		29,658,955
Direct expenditure	41,326,531	6,703,000	4,967,069	29,656,462
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	697,000	625,722	2,493
Judicial and legal <sup>b</sup>	20,988,888	7,377,000	7,722,882	10,052,330
Direct expenditure	20,988,888	4,415,000	6,552,687	10,021,201
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	2,962,000	1,170,195	31,129
Corrections <sup>b</sup>	31,461,433	2,646,000	20,439,419	10,404,213
Direct expenditure	31,461,433	2,411,000	18,750,826	10,299,607
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	235,000	1,688,593	104,606

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.<sup>b</sup>The total category for each sector, and for the total justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation that would result if an intergovernmental expenditure of a government were tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) expended that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure categories are not totaled for this reason.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.4

**Justice system direct expenditures**By level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-92<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year	Total all government s	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>b</sup>		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$35,842	\$4,269	\$31,573	\$10,651	\$20,922	\$8,556	\$12,366
1983	39,680	4,844	34,836	11,709	23,127	9,705	13,422
1984	43,943	5,787	38,156	13,081	25,075	10,518	14,557
1985	48,563	6,279	42,284	14,903	27,381	11,517	15,864
1986	53,500	6,430	47,070	16,978	30,092	12,935	17,157
1987	58,871	7,231	51,640	18,465	33,175	14,429	18,746
1988	65,231	8,464	56,767	20,880	35,887	15,778	20,108
1989	70,949	9,204	61,745	23,009	38,736	17,399	21,337
1990	79,434	10,219	69,215	25,764	43,451	19,510	23,941
1991	87,567	12,106	75,461	28,493	46,968	21,761	25,207
1992	93,777	13,529	80,248	30,271	49,977	23,672	26,305
<b>Percent change</b>							
1982 to 1987	64.3%	69.4%	63.6%	73.4%	58.6%	68.6%	51.6%
1987 to 1992	59.3	87.1	55.4	63.9	50.6	64.1	40.3
1982 to 1992	161.6	216.9	154.2	184.2	138.9	176.7	112.7

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table B. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.5

**Percent distribution of justice system direct expenditures**By level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1992<sup>a</sup>

Activity	Percent distribution		
	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>b</sup>
Total justice system	14.4%	32.3%	53.3%
Police protection	16.2	12.0	71.8
Judicial and legal	21.0	31.2	47.7
Corrections	7.7	59.6	32.7

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.6

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1992

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	\$1,146,821,966	\$80,247,852	7.0%	\$34,623,531	43.1%	\$16,573,888	20.7%	\$29,050,433	36.2%
State	498,103,384	30,270,582	6.1	4,967,069	16.4	6,552,687	21.6	18,750,826	61.9
Local, total	647,970,195	49,977,270	7.7	29,656,462	59.3	10,02,201	20.1	10,299,607	20.6
Counties	160,597,042	23,672,269	14.7	7,974,550	33.7	7,496,664	31.7	8,201,055	34.6
Municipalities	233,796,576	26,305,001	11.3	21,681,912	82.4	2,524,537	9.6	2,098,552	8.0
Alabama	15,089,762	824,974	5.5	391,563	47.5	188,007	22.8	245,404	29.7
State	7,507,203	374,706	5.0	66,322	17.7	129,789	34.6	178,595	47.7
Local, total	7,582,559	450,268	5.9	325,241	72.2	58,218	12.9	66,809	14.8
Counties	8,908,85	181,719	20.4	86,532	47.6	37,908	20.9	57,279	31.5
Municipalities	2,740,737	268,549	9.8	238,709	88.9	20,310	7.6	9,530	3.5
Alaska	6,589,710	336,142	5.1	127,419	37.9	76,537	22.8	132,186	39.3
State	4,206,065	245,681	5.8	46,393	18.9	68,384	27.8	130,904	53.3
Local, total	2,383,645	90,461	3.8	81,026	89.6	8,153	9.0	1,282	1.4
Boroughs	799,959	11,926	1.5	7,212	60.5	4,714	39.5	-	-
Municipalities	1,532,222	78,535	5.1	73,814	94.0	3,439	4.4	1,282	1.6
Arizona	15,910,438	1,404,385	8.8	600,255	42.7	319,934	22.8	484,196	34.5
State	6,098,902	480,231	7.9	100,441	20.9	65,293	13.6	314,497	65.5
Local, total	9,811,536	924,154	9.4	499,814	54.1	254,641	27.6	169,699	18.4
Counties	1,923,560	468,690	24.4	105,073	22.4	195,540	41.7	168,077	35.9
Municipalities	2,934,050	455,464	15.5	394,741	86.7	59,101	13.0	1,622	0.4
Arkansas	7,323,140	365,641	5.0	167,349	45.8	67,615	18.5	130,677	35.7
State	4,013,433	167,611	4.2	36,939	22.0	27,503	16.4	103,169	61.6
Local, total	3,309,707	198,030	6.0	130,410	65.9	40,112	20.3	27,508	13.9
Counties	524,640	91,643	17.5	35,779	39.0	30,995	33.8	24,869	27.1
Municipalities	954,838	106,387	11.1	94,631	88.9	9,117	8.6	2,639	2.5
California	160,244,802	14,031,698	8.8	5,888,852	42.0	3,189,629	22.7	4,953,217	35.3
State	56,325,095	3,964,910	7.0	760,957	19.2	303,651	7.7	2,900,302	73.1
Local, total	103,919,707	10,066,788	9.7	5,127,895	50.9	2,885,978	28.7	2,052,915	20.4
Counties	31,777,221	6,203,955	19.5	1,633,190	26.3	2,579,449	41.6	1,991,316	32.1
Municipalities	28,661,063	3,862,833	13.5	3,494,705	90.5	306,529	7.9	61,599	1.6
Colorado	15,115,225	1,050,659	7.0	461,787	44.0	200,994	19.1	387,878	36.9
State	5,522,558	419,302	7.6	47,853	11.4	109,771	26.2	261,678	62.4
Local, total	9,592,667	631,357	6.6	413,934	65.6	91,223	14.4	126,200	20.0
Counties	1,462,977	234,009	16.0	96,848	41.4	44,319	18.9	92,842	39.7
Municipalities	3,667,325	397,348	10.8	317,086	79.8	46,904	11.8	33,358	8.4
Connecticut	17,235,189	1,090,612	6.3	465,936	42.7	203,861	18.7	420,815	38.6
State	9,536,269	680,846	7.1	79,484	11.7	180,547	26.5	420,815	61.8
Local, total	7,698,920	409,766	5.3	386,452	94.3	23,314	5.7	-	-
Municipalities	7,090,669	409,766	5.8	386,452	94.3	23,314	5.7	-	-
Delaware	3,272,203	258,909	7.9	97,689	37.7	52,080	20.1	109,140	42.2
State	2,084,344	189,849	9.1	35,884	18.9	44,825	23.6	109,140	57.5
Local, total	1,187,859	69,060	5.8	61,805	89.5	7,255	10.5	-	-
Counties	211,331	30,282	14.3	24,355	80.4	5,927	19.6	-	-
Municipalities	301,096	38,778	12.9	37,450	96.6	1,328	3.4	-	-
District of Columbia	5,823,000	719,040	12.3	272,749	37.9	127,975	17.8	318,316	44.3
Local, total	5,823,000	719,040	12.3	272,749	37.9	127,975	17.8	318,316	44.3
Municipality	4,873,883	719,040	14.8	272,749	37.9	127,975	17.8	318,316	44.3
Florida	54,138,598	5,152,905	9.5	2,291,399	44.5	977,865	19.0	1,883,641	36.6
State	18,683,492	1,708,610	9.1	222,411	13.0	449,588	26.3	1,036,611	60.7
Local, total	35,455,106	3,444,295	9.7	2,068,988	60.1	528,277	15.3	847,030	24.6
Counties	11,111,104	2,308,086	20.8	1,027,610	44.5	474,785	20.6	805,691	34.9
Municipalities	8,615,010	1,136,209	13.2	1,041,378	91.7	53,492	4.7	41,339	3.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.6

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1992--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Georgia	\$26,081,099	\$1,806,160	6.9%	\$711,132	39.4%	\$294,191	16.3%	\$800,837	44.3%
State	10,330,078	727,823	7.0	99,188	13.6	49,301	6.8	579,334	79.6
Local, total	15,751,021	1,078,337	6.8	611,944	56.7	244,890	22.7	221,503	20.5
Counties	17,930,970	689,971	3.8	281,300	40.8	213,096	30.9	195,575	28.3
Municipalities	3,027,252	388,366	12.8	330,644	85.1	31,794	8.2	25,928	6.7
Hawaii	6,673,970	406,794	6.1	166,251	40.9	135,888	33.4	104,655	25.7
State	5,173,696	213,148	4.1	3,616	1.7	104,877	49.2	104,655	49.1
Local, total	1,500,274	193,646	12.9	162,635	84.0	31,011	16.0	-	-
Counties	399,506	58,011	14.5	48,573	83.7	9,438	16.3	-	-
Municipalities	1,100,649	135,635	12.3	114,062	84.1	21,573	15.9	-	-
Idaho	3,646,897	234,113	6.4	112,088	47.9	50,454	21.6	71,571	30.6
State	1,823,365	105,230	5.8	26,978	25.6	25,488	24.2	52,764	50.1
Local, total	1,818,917	128,883	7.1	85,110	66.0	24,966	19.4	18,807	14.6
Counties	385,595	77,486	20.1	36,857	47.6	21,886	28.2	18,743	24.2
Municipalities	379,276	51,397	13.6	48,253	93.9	3,080	6.0	64	0.1
Illinois	46,779,165	3,255,123	7.0	1,721,852	52.9	598,249	18.4	935,022	28.7
State	20,124,996	990,517	4.9	213,878	21.6	183,757	18.6	592,882	59.9
Local, total	26,654,169	2,264,606	8.5	1,507,974	66.6	414,492	18.3	342,140	15.1
Counties	3,043,544	879,061	28.9	179,912	20.5	360,486	41.0	338,663	38.5
Municipalities	9,153,121	1,385,545	15.1	1,328,062	95.9	54,006	3.9	3,477	0.3
Indiana	19,874,940	1,025,668	5.2	429,115	41.8	197,139	19.2	399,414	38.9
State	8,662,829	439,735	5.1	88,348	20.1	50,112	11.4	301,275	68.5
Local, total	11,212,111	585,933	5.2	340,767	58.2	147,027	25.1	98,139	16.7
Counties	2,303,531	265,293	11.5	85,307	32.2	109,047	41.1	70,939	26.7
Municipalities	3,200,702	320,640	10.0	255,460	79.7	37,980	11.8	27,200	8.5
Iowa	11,091,035	547,019	4.9	262,372	48.0	148,348	27.1	136,299	24.9
State	4,941,118	256,104	5.2	44,233	17.3	106,851	41.7	105,020	41.0
Local, total	6,149,917	290,915	4.7	218,139	75.0	41,497	14.3	31,279	10.8
Counties	1,209,087	125,031	10.3	60,348	48.3	33,904	27.1	30,779	24.6
Municipalities	1,979,185	165,884	8.4	157,791	95.1	7,593	4.6	500	0.3
Kansas	9,604,990	603,593	6.3	269,072	44.6	125,951	20.9	208,570	34.6
State	4,043,286	294,778	7.3	34,108	11.6	81,567	27.7	179,103	60.8
Local, total	5,565,015	308,815	5.5	234,964	76.1	44,384	14.4	29,467	9.5
Counties	957,220	132,369	13.8	71,940	54.3	31,655	23.9	28,774	21.7
Municipalities	1,775,625	176,446	9.9	163,024	92.4	12,729	7.2	693	0.4
Kentucky	13,565,464	733,265	5.4	307,162	41.9	158,578	21.6	267,525	36.5
State	7,761,910	414,417	5.3	97,212	23.5	132,830	32.1	184,375	44.5
Local, total	5,803,554	318,848	5.5	209,950	65.8	25,748	8.1	83,150	26.1
Counties	1,200,039	157,767	13.1	61,163	38.8	19,064	12.1	77,540	49.1
Municipalities	734,888	161,081	9.3	148,787	92.4	6,684	4.1	5,610	3.5
Louisiana	17,608,937	1,098,900	6.2	544,222	49.5	203,420	18.5	351,258	32.0
State	9,114,616	417,715	4.6	95,395	22.8	86,090	20.6	236,230	56.6
Local, total	8,474,861	681,185	8.0	448,827	65.9	117,330	17.2	115,028	16.9
Parishes	2,125,059	309,966	14.6	208,355	67.2	53,197	17.2	48,414	15.6
Municipalities	2,580,079	371,219	14.4	240,472	64.8	64,133	17.3	66,614	17.9
Maine	5,228,176	245,912	4.7	99,260	40.4	43,953	17.9	102,699	41.8
State	3,009,714	127,169	4.2	26,198	20.6	36,625	28.8	64,346	50.6
Local, total	2,218,462	118,743	5.4	73,062	61.5	7,328	6.2	38,353	32.3
Counties	81,486	53,428	65.6	10,711	20.0	4,411	8.3	38,306	71.7
Municipalities	1,328,898	65,315	4.9	62,351	95.5	2,917	4.5	47	0.1
Maryland	20,609,763	1,709,356	8.3	705,963	41.3	339,086	19.8	664,307	38.9
State	10,445,759	895,355	8.6	143,488	16.0	206,282	23.0	545,585	60.9
Local, total	10,164,004	814,001	8.0	562,475	69.1	132,804	16.3	118,722	14.6
Counties	7,284,135	559,435	7.7	343,398	61.4	102,279	18.3	113,758	20.3
Municipalities	2,151,682	254,566	11.8	219,077	86.1	30,525	12.0	4,964	1.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.6

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1992--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Massachusetts	\$30,475,719	\$1,780,609	5.8%	\$786,885	44.2%	\$346,079	19.4%	\$647,645	36.4%
State	16,319,709	910,721	5.6	114,547	12.6	302,158	33.2	494,016	54.2
Local, total	14,156,010	869,888	6.1	672,338	77.3	43,921	5.0	153,629	17.7
Counties	379,643	104,478	27.5	1,924	1.8	2,989	2.9	99,565	95.3
Municipalities	10,783,126	765,410	7.1	670,414	87.6	40,932	5.3	54,064	7.1
Michigan	4,1350,903	2,955,736	7.1	1,235,158	41.8	600,264	20.3	1,120,314	37.9
State	18,550,694	1,194,098	6.4	197,408	16.5	149,670	12.5	847,020	70.9
Local, total	22,800,209	1,761,638	7.7	1,037,750	58.9	450,594	25.6	273,294	15.5
Counties	4,531,506	802,414	17.7	187,286	23.3	347,230	43.3	267,898	33.4
Municipalities	6,801,817	959,224	14.1	850,464	88.7	103,364	10.8	5,396	0.6
Minnesota	22,630,926	1,078,098	4.8	509,920	47.3	270,032	25.0	298,146	27.7
State	8,792,792	310,691	3.5	59,459	19.1	88,026	28.3	163,206	52.5
Local, total	13,841,447	767,407	5.5	450,461	58.7	182,006	23.7	134,940	17.6
Counties	3,136,443	454,538	14.5	155,582	34.2	164,321	36.2	134,635	29.6
Municipalities	4,364,736	312,869	7.2	294,879	94.2	17,685	5.7	305	0.1
Mississippi	8,428,131	356,163	4.2	187,580	52.7	65,333	18.3	103,250	29.0
State	3,996,996	143,946	3.6	36,528	25.4	22,269	15.5	85,149	59.2
Local, total	4,431,135	212,217	4.8	151,052	71.2	43,064	20.3	18,101	8.5
Counties	1,220,355	99,809	8.2	46,361	46.4	37,610	37.7	15,838	15.9
Municipalities	1,151,916	112,408	9.8	104,691	93.1	5,454	4.9	2,263	2.0
Missouri	16,994,698	998,700	5.9	529,734	53.0	187,471	18.8	281,495	28.2
State	7,672,836	366,488	4.8	72,974	19.9	92,462	25.2	201,052	54.9
Local, total	9,321,862	632,212	6.8	456,760	72.2	95,009	15.0	80,443	12.7
Counties	906,331	204,435	22.6	85,953	42.0	60,217	29.5	58,265	28.5
Municipalities	3,098,380	427,777	13.8	370,807	86.7	34,792	8.1	22,178	5.2
Montana	3,325,427	172,622	5.2	73,646	42.7	53,632	31.1	45,344	26.3
State	1,849,257	81,574	4.4	16,849	20.7	27,246	33.4	37,479	45.9
Local, total	1,476,170	91,048	6.2	56,797	62.4	26,386	29.0	7,865	8.6
Counties	292,511	56,714	19.4	27,995	49.4	21,188	37.4	7,531	13.3
Municipalities	323,774	34,334	10.6	28,802	83.9	5,198	15.1	334	1.0
Nebraska	7,410,368	310,915	4.2	141,766	45.6	62,430	20.1	106,719	34.3
State	2,576,224	131,568	5.1	30,136	22.9	28,096	21.4	73,336	55.7
Local, total	4,824,268	179,347	3.7	111,630	62.2	34,334	19.1	33,383	18.6
Counties	510,672	95,156	18.6	30,806	32.4	30,967	32.5	33,383	35.1
Municipalities	1,086,773	84,191	7.7	80,824	96.0	3,367	4.0	-	-
Nevada	6,400,355	620,557	9.7	253,654	40.9	120,378	19.4	246,525	39.7
State	2,718,324	189,756	7.0	28,487	15.0	21,134	11.1	140,135	73.9
Local, total	3,682,031	430,801	11.7	225,167	52.3	99,244	23.0	106,390	24.7
Counties	1,565,345	295,904	18.9	147,578	49.9	77,430	26.2	70,896	24.0
Municipalities	624,282	134,897	21.6	77,589	57.5	21,814	16.2	35,494	26.3
New Hampshire	4,569,446	249,655	5.5	127,428	51.0	51,199	20.5	71,028	28.5
State	2,577,383	109,457	4.2	23,897	21.8	40,082	36.6	45,478	41.5
Local, total	1,992,063	140,198	7.0	103,531	73.8	11,117	7.9	25,550	18.2
Counties	148,858	38,110	25.6	7,879	20.7	4,681	12.3	25,550	67.0
Municipalities	1,015,887	102,088	10.0	95,652	93.7	6,436	6.3	-	-
New Jersey	42,335,006	2,887,203	6.8	1,324,992	45.9	637,922	22.1	924,289	32.0
State	21,456,983	1,045,482	4.9	203,716	19.5	251,167	24.0	590,599	56.5
Local, total	20,878,023	1,841,721	8.8	1,121,276	60.9	386,755	21.0	333,690	18.1
Counties	4,802,289	714,982	14.9	98,835	13.8	283,054	39.6	333,093	46.6
Municipalities	6,508,226	1,126,739	17.3	1,022,441	90.7	103,701	9.2	597	0.1
New Mexico	6,589,273	463,317	7.0	213,044	46.0	84,129	18.2	166,144	35.9
State	3,352,840	250,685	7.5	47,988	19.1	74,742	29.8	127,955	51.0
Local, total	3,024,785	212,632	7.0	165,056	77.6	9,387	4.4	38,189	18.0
Counties	475,175	63,306	13.3	42,755	67.5	2,226	3.5	18,325	28.9
Municipalities	1,116,811	149,326	13.4	122,301	81.9	7,161	4.8	19,864	13.3

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.6

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1992--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
New York	\$123,946,002	\$9,000,889	7.3%	\$3,715,053	41.3%	\$1,821,371	20.2%	\$3,464,465	38.5%
State	48,441,915	3,082,160	6.4	275,505	8.9	1,070,766	34.7	1,735,889	56.3
Local, total	75,504,087	5,918,729	7.8	3,439,548	58.1	750,605	12.7	1,728,576	29.2
Counties	11,192,419	1,782,932	15.9	867,286	48.6	202,979	11.4	712,667	40.0
Municipalities	48,221,625	4,135,797	8.6	2,572,262	62.2	547,626	13.2	1,015,909	24.6
North Carolina	25,374,105	1,613,194	6.4	702,468	43.5	258,897	16.0	651,829	40.4
State	10,522,295	925,609	8.8	149,532	16.2	232,592	25.1	543,485	58.7
Local, total	14,851,810	687,585	4.6	552,936	80.4	26,305	3.8	108,344	15.8
Counties	9,358,207	309,201	3.3	181,253	58.6	19,604	6.3	108,344	35.0
Municipalities	3,836,125	378,384	9.9	371,683	98.2	6,701	1.8	-	-
North Dakota	2,699,601	98,293	3.6	42,394	43.1	28,996	29.5	26,903	27.4
State	1,597,888	40,751	2.6	8,018	19.7	16,652	40.9	16,081	39.5
Local, total	1,101,713	57,542	5.2	34,376	59.7	12,344	21.5	10,822	18.8
Counties	196,974	32,732	16.6	11,427	34.9	10,829	33.1	10,476	32.0
Municipalities	314,279	24,810	7.9	22,949	92.5	1,515	6.1	346	1.4
Ohio	45,573,024	2,885,236	6.3	1,332,248	46.2	653,299	22.6	899,689	31.2
State	22,425,215	910,365	4.1	148,052	16.3	113,223	12.4	649,090	71.3
Local, total	23,147,809	1,974,871	8.5	1,184,196	60.0	540,076	27.3	250,599	12.7
Counties	5,608,807	832,178	14.8	206,308	24.8	398,311	47.9	227,559	27.3
Municipalities	6,820,328	1,142,693	16.8	977,888	85.6	141,765	12.4	23,040	2.0
Oklahoma	11,623,840	622,651	5.4	292,785	47.0	112,436	18.1	217,430	34.9
State	6,016,877	314,028	5.2	43,770	13.9	74,546	23.7	195,712	62.3
Local, total	5,606,963	308,623	5.5	249,015	80.7	37,890	12.3	21,718	7.0
Counties	714,978	70,184	9.8	30,041	42.8	20,477	29.2	19,666	28.0
Municipalities	2,243,108	238,439	10.6	218,974	91.8	17,413	7.3	2,052	0.9
Oregon	13,744,761	853,254	6.2	359,809	42.2	190,418	22.3	303,027	35.5
State	6,365,198	380,011	6.0	72,046	19.0	132,797	34.9	175,168	46.1
Local, total	7,379,563	473,243	6.4	287,763	60.8	57,621	12.2	127,859	27.0
Counties	1,373,850	252,369	18.4	82,329	32.6	42,524	16.8	127,516	50.5
Municipalities	1,731,935	220,874	12.8	205,434	93.0	15,097	6.8	343	0.2
Pennsylvania	53,102,858	2,943,759	5.5	1,231,598	41.8	670,135	22.8	1,042,026	35.4
State	26,478,691	1,025,969	3.9	300,102	29.3	173,405	16.9	552,462	53.8
Local, total	26,624,167	1,917,790	7.2	931,496	48.6	496,730	25.9	489,564	25.5
Counties	3,607,018	686,589	19.0	33,167	4.8	304,210	44.3	349,212	50.9
Municipalities	7,059,116	1,231,201	17.4	898,329	73.0	192,520	15.6	140,352	11.4
Rhode Island	5,131,297	302,615	5.9	129,221	42.7	72,372	23.9	101,022	33.4
State	3,467,228	188,308	5.4	21,637	11.5	65,649	34.9	101,022	53.6
Local, total	1,664,069	114,307	6.9	107,584	94.1	6,723	5.9	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,525,387	114,307	7.5	107,584	94.1	6,723	5.9	-	-
South Carolina	13,948,060	868,075	6.2	328,740	37.9	123,078	14.2	416,257	48.0
State	7,401,255	418,809	5.7	81,519	19.5	40,065	9.6	297,225	71.0
Local, total	6,546,805	449,266	6.9	247,221	55.0	83,013	18.5	119,032	26.5
Counties	1,840,875	309,304	16.8	1,188,48	38.4	72,409	23.4	118,047	38.2
Municipalities	1,140,631	139,962	12.3	128,373	91.7	10,604	7.6	985	0.7
South Dakota	2,450,243	120,643	4.9	56,233	46.6	25,460	21.1	38,950	32.3
State	1,284,437	58,566	4.6	13,474	23.0	15,148	25.9	29,944	51.1
Local, total	1,165,806	62,077	5.3	42,759	68.9	10,312	16.6	9,006	14.5
Counties	160,072	31,459	19.7	13,148	41.8	9,767	31.0	8,544	27.2
Municipalities	378,859	30,618	8.1	29,611	96.7	545	1.8	462	1.5
Tennessee	19,744,783	1,135,415	5.8	469,585	41.4	209,591	18.5	456,239	40.2
State	8,116,619	461,771	5.7	61,529	13.3	82,944	18.0	317,298	68.7
Local, total	11,628,164	673,644	5.8	408,056	60.6	126,647	18.8	138,941	20.6
Counties	4,130,008	303,312	7.3	103,614	34.2	91,592	30.2	108,106	35.6
Municipalities	6,812,824	370,332	5.4	304,442	82.2	35,055	9.5	30,835	8.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.6

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1992--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Texas	\$64,926,359	\$5,299,958	8.2%	\$2,032,140	38.3%	\$1,112,450	21.0%	\$2,155,368	40.7%
State	24,528,382	2,309,465	9.4	302,214	13.1	518,007	22.4	1,489,244	64.5
Local, total	39,946,325	2,990,493	7.5	1,729,926	57.8	594,443	19.9	666,124	22.3
Counties	5,587,650	1,489,880	26.7	355,671	23.9	483,556	32.5	650,653	43.7
Municipalities	12,299,817	1,500,613	12.2	1,374,255	91.6	110,887	7.4	15,471	1.0
Utah	7,266,392	396,298	5.5	174,693	44.1	86,541	21.8	135,064	34.1
State	3,340,575	183,831	5.5	31,485	17.1	55,395	30.1	96,951	52.7
Local, total	3,925,817	212,467	5.4	143,208	67.4	31,146	14.7	38,113	17.9
Counties	527,431	108,899	20.6	48,265	44.3	22,521	20.7	38,113	35.0
Municipalities	887,777	103,568	11.7	94,943	91.7	8,625	8.3	-	-
Vermont	2,580,449	124,542	4.8	59,237	47.6	31,557	25.3	33,748	27.1
State	1,538,185	95,031	6.2	31,360	33.0	30,027	31.6	33,644	35.4
Local, total	1,042,264	29,511	2.8	27,877	94.5	1,530	5.2	104	0.4
Counties	2,561	1,218	47.6	690	56.7	501	41.1	27	2.2
Municipalities	362,819	28,293	7.8	27,187	96.1	1,029	3.6	77	0.3
Virginia	23,527,592	1,697,991	7.2	733,980	43.2	292,512	17.2	671,499	39.5
State	10,430,735	692,708	6.6	130,112	18.8	149,327	21.6	413,269	59.7
Local, total	13,096,857	1,005,283	7.7	603,868	60.1	143,185	14.2	258,230	25.7
Counties	6,759,434	522,352	7.7	278,859	53.4	82,902	15.9	160,591	30.7
Municipalities	5,472,063	482,931	8.8	325,009	67.3	60,283	12.5	97,639	20.2
Washington	27,675,177	1,679,415	6.1	627,034	37.3	321,735	19.2	730,646	43.5
State	12,737,771	704,910	5.5	108,037	15.3	52,103	7.4	544,770	77.3
Local, total	14,879,633	974,505	6.5	518,997	53.3	269,632	27.7	185,876	19.1
Counties	1,955,058	558,459	28.6	179,606	32.2	211,539	37.9	167,314	30.0
Municipalities	3,498,412	416,046	11.9	339,391	81.6	58,093	14.0	18,562	4.5
West Virginia	6,822,213	212,615	3.1	92,996	43.7	61,225	28.8	58,394	27.5
State	4,112,299	101,300	2.5	23,863	23.6	40,097	39.6	37,340	36.9
Local, total	2,709,914	111,315	4.1	69,133	62.1	21,128	19.0	21,054	18.9
Counties	455,057	59,049	13	20,770	35.2	17,533	29.7	20,746	35.1
Municipalities	551,116	52,266	9.5	48,363	92.5	3,595	6.9	308	0.6
Wisconsin	21,936,878	1,470,307	6.7	697,199	47.4	285,731	19.4	487,377	33.1
State	8,750,290	469,448	5.4	51,630	11.0	126,202	26.9	291,616	62.1
Local, total	13,186,588	1,000,859	7.6	645,569	64.5	159,529	15.9	195,761	19.6
Counties	3,216,769	511,780	15.9	185,039	36.2	131,124	25.6	195,617	38.2
Municipalities	3,698,081	489,079	13.2	460,530	94.2	28,405	5.8	144	-
Wyoming	2,731,577	148,259	5.4	68,824	46.4	37,461	25.3	41,974	28.3
State	1,274,763	59,339	4.7	11,869	20.0	23,559	39.7	23,911	40.3
Local, total	1,456,827	88,920	6.1	56,955	64.1	13,902	15.6	18,063	20.3
Counties	318,897	42,398	13.3	20,812	49.1	10,273	24.2	11,313	26.7
Municipalities	284,296	46,522	16.4	36,143	77.7	3,629	7.8	6,750	14.5

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>c</sup>Justice system expenditure of independent school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.<sup>b</sup>Includes outlays of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.7

**Justice system per capita expenditures**By type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-92<sup>a</sup>

Fiscal year	July 1 population (in thousands) <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
1980	227,225	NA	\$66.73	NA	\$30.37
1981	229,466	NA	73.3	NA	34.3
1982	231,664	\$154.7	82.1	\$33.5	39.1
1983	233,792	169.7	88.3	36.9	44.5
1984	235,825	186.3	96.2	40.1	50.0
1985	237,924	204.1	102.6	44.7	56.9
1986	240,133	222.8	109.3	47.8	65.6
1987	242,289	243.0	118.7	51.8	72.4
1988	244,499	266.8	126.6	57.1	83.0
1989	246,819	287.5	132.9	63.2	91.4
1990	249,402	318.5	144.0	69.6	104.9
1991	252,131	347.3	154.6	76.5	116.2
1992	255,028	367.7	162.1	82.3	123.4
<b>Percent change<sup>c</sup></b>					
1980 to 1992	12.2%	NA	142.8%	NA	306.2%
1982 to 1987	4.6	57.0%	44.6	54.5%	85.4
1987 to 1992	5.3	51.3	36.5	58.8	70.3
1982 to 1992	10.1	137.7	97.4	145.4	215.8

Note: See Note, table 1.1. More recent population estimates were used to compute the 1992 per capita figures presented above than were used for tables 1.8 and 1.28. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Population figures are for July 1 of each year from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. They are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial enumerations. They do not include adjustments for census coverage errors.

<sup>c</sup>Percent change computations were performed on unrounded data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table K. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.8

**State and local justice system per capita expenditures**By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1992<sup>a</sup>

State <sup>b</sup>	Estimated population 1992 <sup>c</sup> (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
Total	254,493	\$315.3	\$136.1	\$65.1	\$114.2
Alabama	4,136	199.5	94.7	45.5	59.3
Alaska	587	572.6	217.1	130.4	225.2
Arizona	3,832	366.5	156.6	83.5	126.4
Arkansas	2,399	152.4	69.8	28.2	54.5
California	30,867	454.6	190.8	103.3	160.5
Colorado	3,470	302.8	133.1	57.9	111.8
Connecticut	3,281	332.4	142.0	62.1	128.3
Delaware	689	375.8	141.8	75.6	158.4
District of Columbia	607	1,184.6	449.3	210.8	524.4
Florida	13,488	382.0	169.9	72.5	139.7
Georgia	6,751	267.5	105.3	43.6	118.6
Hawaii	1,160	350.7	143.3	117.1	90.2
Idaho	1,067	219.4	105.1	47.3	67.1
Illinois	11,631	279.9	148.0	51.4	80.4
Indiana	5,662	181.2	75.8	34.8	70.5
Iowa	2,812	194.5	93.3	52.8	48.5
Kansas	3,523	171.3	76.4	35.8	59.2
Kentucky	3,755	195.3	81.8	42.2	71.3
Louisiana	4,287	256.3	127.0	47.5	81.9
Maine	1,235	199.1	80.4	35.6	83.2
Maryland	4,908	348.3	143.8	69.1	135.4
Massachusetts	5,998	296.9	131.2	57.7	108.0
Michigan	9,437	313.2	130.9	63.6	118.7
Minnesota	4,880	220.9	104.5	55.3	61.1
Mississippi	2,614	136.3	71.8	25.0	39.5
Missouri	5,193	192.3	102.0	36.1	54.2
Montana	824	209.5	89.4	65.1	55.0
Nebraska	1,606	193.6	88.3	38.9	66.5
Nevada	1,327	467.6	191.2	90.7	185.8
New Hampshire	1,111	224.7	114.7	46.1	63.9
New Jersey	7,789	370.7	170.1	81.9	118.7
New Mexico	1,581	293.1	134.8	53.2	105.1
New York	18,119	496.8	205.0	100.5	191.2
North Carolina	6,843	235.7	102.7	37.8	95.3
North Dakota	636	154.6	66.7	45.6	42.3
Ohio	11,016	261.9	120.9	59.3	81.7
Oklahoma	3,212	193.9	91.2	35.0	67.7
Oregon	2,977	286.6	120.9	64.0	101.8
Pennsylvania	12,009	245.1	102.6	55.8	86.8
Rhode Island	1,005	301.1	128.6	72.0	100.5
South Carolina	3,603	240.9	91.2	34.2	115.5
South Dakota	711	169.7	79.1	35.8	54.8
Tennessee	5,024	226.0	93.5	41.7	90.8
Texas	17,656	300.2	115.1	63.0	122.1
Utah	1,813	218.6	96.4	47.7	74.5
Vermont	570	218.5	103.9	55.4	59.2
Virginia	6,377	266.3	115.1	45.9	105.3
Washington	5,136	327.0	122.1	62.6	142.3
West Virginia	1,812	117.3	51.3	33.8	32.2
Wisconsin	5,007	293.7	139.2	57.1	97.3
Wyoming	466	318.2	147.7	80.4	90.1

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Local government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.

<sup>c</sup>Population figures are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1045, July 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming).

Table 1.9

**Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments and percent distribution**By type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-92<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total direct	Institutions				Other corrections		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay
				Construction	Other			
1980	\$4,257,509	\$3,410,933	\$2,869,492	\$482,652	\$58,789	\$846,576	\$824,439	\$22,137
1981	4,843,857	3,886,234	3,276,441	533,419	76,374	957,623	927,529	30,094
1982	5,559,792	4,480,490	3,848,893	544,300	87,297	1,079,302	1,038,299	41,003
1983	6,323,240	5,135,550	4,488,027	557,237	90,286	1,187,690	1,122,558	65,132
1984	7,178,011	5,913,323	5,114,702	695,198	103,423	1,264,688	1,213,602	51,086
1985	8,336,040	6,927,619	5,932,686	858,856	136,077	1,408,421	1,335,947	72,474
1986	9,877,577	8,246,279	6,708,440	1,342,807	195,032	1,631,298	1,558,933	72,365
1987	10,732,880	8,843,089	7,587,706	1,077,207	178,176	1,889,791	1,722,418	167,373
1988	12,403,648	10,364,051	8,648,292	1,486,461	229,298	2,039,597	1,926,136	113,461
1989	13,854,499	11,617,138	9,661,969	1,724,021	231,148	2,237,361	2,099,149	138,212
1990	15,842,063	13,321,228	11,145,405	1,921,846	253,977	2,520,835	2,301,633	219,202
1991	17,789,540	14,995,912	12,497,915	2,235,632	262,365	2,793,628	2,591,245	202,383
1992	18,750,826	15,657,098	13,599,703	1,813,405	243,990	3,093,728	2,874,716	219,012
<b>Percent change</b>								
1982 to 1987	93.0%	97.4%	97.1%	97.9%	104.1%	75.1%	65.9%	308.2%
1987 to 1992	74.7	77.1	79.2	68.3	36.9	63.7	66.9	30.9
1980 to 1992	340.4	359.0	373.9	275.7	315.0	265.4	248.7	889.3
<b>Percent distribution</b>								
1980	100%	80.1%	67.4%	11.3%	1.4%	19.9%	19.4%	0.5%
1981	100	80.2	67.6	11.0	1.6	19.8	19.1	0.6
1982	100	80.6	69.2	9.8	1.6	19.4	18.7	0.7
1983	100	81.2	71.0	8.8	1.4	18.8	17.8	1.0
1984	100	82.4	71.3	9.7	1.4	17.6	16.9	0.7
1985	100	83.1	71.2	10.3	1.6	16.9	16.0	0.9
1986	100	83.5	67.9	13.6	2.0	16.5	15.8	0.7
1987	100	82.4	70.7	10.0	1.7	17.6	16.0	1.6
1988	100	83.6	69.7	12.0	1.8	16.4	15.5	0.9
1989	100	83.9	69.7	12.4	1.7	16.1	15.2	1.0
1990	100	84.1	70.4	12.1	1.6	15.9	14.5	1.4
1991	100	84.3	70.3	12.6	1.5	15.7	14.6	1.1
1992	100	83.5	72.5	9.7	1.3	16.5	15.3	1.2

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*. NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table J. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.10

**Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments**

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1992

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State	Total corrections direct expenditure	Institutions					Other corrections			
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay		Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
				Construction	Other					
Total	\$18,750,826	\$15,657,098	\$13,599,703	\$1,813,405	\$243,990	83.5%	\$3,093,728	\$2,874,716	\$219,012	16.5%
Alabama	178,595	136,700	136,123	260	317	76.5	41,895	35,416	6,479	23.5
Alaska	130,904	119,772	116,271	2,842	659	91.5	11,132	11,123	9	8.5
Arizona	314,497	28,655	266,624	17,992	4,039	91.8	25,842	25,794	48	8.2
Arkansas	103,169	98,237	95,321	1,165	1,751	95.2	4,932	4,881	51	4.8
California	2,900,302	2,488,969	2,116,708	336,965	35,296	85.8	411,333	408,072	3,261	14.2
Colorado	261,678	176,018	130,538	17,163	28,317	67.3	85,660	79,549	6,111	32.7
Connecticut	420,815	362,792	228,466	131,088	3,238	86.2	58,023	57,479	544	13.8
Delaware	109,140	92,669	62,907	29,387	375	84.9	16,471	15,940	531	15.1
Florida	1,036,611	759,116	701,370	55,144	2,602	73.2	277,495	276,975	520	26.8
Georgia	579,334	326,965	318,675	5,828	2,462	56.4	252,369	156,988	95,381	43.6
Hawaii	104,655	88,418	78,970	7,974	1,474	84.5	16,237	15,441	796	15.5
Idaho	52,764	41,022	38,213	2,131	678	77.7	11,742	10,895	847	22.3
Illinois	592,882	544,700	503,618	35,815	5,267	91.9	48,182	46,088	2,094	8.1
Indiana	301,275	287,586	242,169	13,626	31,791	95.5	13,689	13,288	401	4.5
Iowa	105,020	100,122	98,481	799	842	95.3	4,898	4,890	8	4.7
Kansas	179,103	130,988	109,953	19,467	1,568	73.1	48,115	44,672	3,443	26.9
Kentucky	184,375	153,900	137,639	12,726	3,535	83.5	30,475	30,331	144	16.5
Louisiana	236,230	181,721	180,454	485	782	76.9	54,509	54,073	436	23.1
Maine	64,346	52,528	43,802	8,418	308	81.6	11,818	11,779	39	18.4
Maryland	545,585	320,756	317,968	169	2,619	58.8	224,829	183,203	41,626	41.2
Massachusetts	494,016	434,055	305,254	115,110	13,691	87.9	59,961	59,569	392	12.1
Michigan	847,020	716,744	711,413	3,861	1,470	84.6	130,276	126,062	4,214	15.4
Minnesota	163,206	131,857	121,772	8,145	1,940	80.8	31,349	30,790	559	19.2
Mississippi	85,149	73,735	732,94	3	438	86.6	11,414	11,378	36	13.4
Missouri	201,052	165,276	156,523	3,245	5,508	82.2	35,776	34,334	1,442	17.8
Montana	37,479	29,759	28,596	448	715	79.4	7,720	7,573	147	20.6
Nebraska	73,336	39,966	38,978	872	116	54.5	33,370	32,213	1,157	45.5
Nevada	140,135	121,841	106,370	14,418	1,053	86.9	18,294	17,826	468	13.1
New Hampshire	45,478	37,896	36,779	911	206	83.3	7,582	7,560	22	16.7
New Jersey	590,599	518,662	490,261	26,018	2,383	87.8	71,937	68,152	3,785	12.2
New Mexico	127,955	99,855	97,021	2,496	338	78.0	28,100	27,780	320	22.0
New York	1,735,889	1,518,304	1,347,506	153,726	17,072	87.5	217,585	207,543	10,042	12.5
North Carolina	543,485	451,146	387,187	56,088	7,871	83.0	92,339	89,569	2,770	17.0
North Dakota	16,081	14,677	12,789	1,796	92	91.3	1,404	1,385	19	8.7
Ohio	649,090	548,121	494,250	41,373	12,498	84.4	100,969	86,649	14,320	15.6
Oklahoma	195,712	124,272	119,231	1,548	3,493	63.5	71,440	70,092	1,348	36.5
Oregon	175,168	132,812	105,792	25,286	1,734	75.8	42,356	41,034	1,322	24.2
Pennsylvania	552,462	524,779	465,648	55,375	3,756	95.0	27,683	27,559	124	5.0
Rhode Island	101,022	87,837	85,160	2,619	58	86.9	13,185	9,998	3,187	13.1
South Carolina	297,225	264,677	225,632	37,273	1,772	89.0	32,548	32,297	251	11.0
South Dakota	29,944	21,950	21,612	40	298	73.3	7,994	7,918	76	26.7
Tennessee	317,298	265,400	201,731	61,624	2,045	83.6	51,898	51,301	597	16.4
Texas	1,489,244	1,336,661	1,087,941	231,958	16,762	89.8	152,583	145,972	6,611	10.2
Utah	96,951	72,049	70,407	128	1,514	74.3	24,902	24,848	54	25.7
Vermont	33,644	26,536	23,969	1,929	638	78.9	7,108	7,033	75	21.1
Virginia	413,269	390,073	379,733	3,940	6,400	94.4	23,196	22,996	200	5.6
Washington	544,770	462,925	215,404	239,759	7,762	85.0	81,845	80,379	1,466	15.0
West Virginia	37,340	27,106	26,975	-	131	72.6	10,234	9,252	982	27.4
Wisconsin	291,616	245,062	218,220	22,794	4,048	84.0	46,554	46,334	220	16.0
Wyoming	23,911	21,431	19,985	1,178	268	89.6	2,480	2,443	37	10.4

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 10.

Table 1.11

## Departments of corrections' proposed budgets

By type of activity and jurisdiction, 1994-95

(Budget amounts in thousands)

Jurisdiction	Total budget proposal	Budget provides for:										Budget provides for increased number of:		
		Type of activity		Custody/security		Treatment programs		Health care for inmates		Maintenance				
		Oper-ational costs	Con-struction costs	Amount	Percent of total budget	Amount	Percent of total budget	Amount	Percent of total budget	Amount	Percent of total budget	Em-ployees	New facilities	New beds
Alabama	\$145,600	\$145,600	\$0	--	X	--	X	--	X	--	X	NA	NA	NA
Alaska	117,639	117,639	0	\$102,852	87%	\$2,313	2%	\$12,001	10%	\$1,000 <sup>a</sup>	NA	0	0	0
Arkansas	113,678	101,075	12,603	75,857	67	22,049	19	16,132	14	3,169	3%	41	0	0
California	3,644,934	3,123,147	521,787	1,401,283	38	86,709	2	372,089	10	NA	NA	3,438	2	8,658
Connecticut	415,714	415,714	(b)	378,041	92	16,100 <sup>c</sup>	4	52,234	13	10,538	3	737	3	1,520
District of Columbia	214,063	214,063	0	101,000	47	8,298	4	18,249	9	26,424	12	NA	NA	NA
Florida	1,430,521	1,161,490	269,031	637,708	45	58,311	4	182,654	13	56,689	4	2,211	5	14,665 <sup>d</sup>
Georgia	637,984	637,984	4,140 <sup>e</sup>	199,607	46	38,236	9	69,426	16	43,780	10	701	3	552
Hawaii	79,666	76,216	3,450	62,629	83	1,511	2	8,001	11	899	1	72	1	80
Idaho	55,488	55,488	(b)	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	21	2	184
Illinois	710,289	710,289	43,400 <sup>b</sup>	328,072	55	31,018	5	95,439	16	60,246	10	970	2	2,244 <sup>f</sup>
Indiana	348,833	340,741	8,092	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	8,092	2	NA	0	0
Iowa	143,423	143,423	0	49,005	51	7,498	8	7,910	8	9,436	10	6	0	0
Kansas	185,266	174,117	11,149	57,446	31	8,847	5	15,380	8	8,336	4	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	205,478	197,030	8,448	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	271	1	587
Louisiana	--	369,301	--	162,896	44	4,199	1	31,089	8	NA	X	0	0	0
Maine	62,330	62,330	0	28,700 <sup>c</sup>	46	11,200 <sup>c</sup>	18	5,000 <sup>c</sup>	8	0	X	10	0	0
Massachusetts	297,343	296,346	--	192,587	82	5,352	2	39,154	13	--	X	0	0	0
Michigan	1,234,899	1,234,898	0	490,837	40	21,967	2	58,092	5	1,645	(g)	192	1	1,056
Minnesota	283,486	230,715	52,771	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	0	460 <sup>c,h</sup>
Mississippi	114,707	112,280	2,427	75,584	67	7,621	7	9,102	8	1,131	1	55	3	NA
Missouri	346,564	239,711	106,853	46,798	14	5,287	2	23,021	7	3,710	1	201	3	2,804
Montana	33,104	12,359	2,702	8,946	27	6,290	19	1,149	4	601	2	3	0	0
Nebraska	73,366	73,366	0	26,443	36	2,697	4	6,981	10	3,889	5	0	0	0
Nevada	114,480	108,520	5,960 <sup>i</sup>	74,088	65	NA	X	20,437	18	785	1	20	0	80 <sup>h</sup>
New Hampshire	47,492	47,492	0	22,642	48	40,066	9	4,423	9	3,069	6	60	0	150
New Jersey	762,352	613,758	49,847	331,189	54	28,718	4	60,505	10	46,032	7	312	1	1,124 <sup>j</sup>
New Mexico	116,853	116,853	0	74,090	63	NA	X	11,159	10	2,287	2	155	0	0
New York	1,637,886	1,374,116	263,770	787,742	48	184,282	11	128,624	8	NA	X	365	1	950 <sup>k</sup>
North Carolina	732,449	732,449	NA	392,470	54	3,415	(g)	82,754	11	5,526	1	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	26,223	23,309	1,325	6,845	29	1,081	5	872	4	685	3	0	0	0
Ohio	904,532	904,532	NA	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	1,387	2	2,520
Oregon	189,251	186,673	2,577	51,203	27	9,003	5	12,940	7	9,669	5	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	753,036	721,577	31,459	331,171	44	64,953	9	89,289	12	77,361	10	724	0	0
Rhode Island	102,150	16,075	75	52,910	52	751	1	5,039	5	4,827	5	19	0	0
South Carolina	261,308	234,543	26,765	103,556	44	7,559	3	27,377	12	8,693	4	55 <sup>l</sup>	2	1,431
South Dakota	36,544	36,544	0	8,516	23	4,267	12	3,432	9	2,688	7	29	NA	NA
Tennessee	373,855	353,305	20,550	82,111	22	13,645	4	35,673	10	12,589	3	147	NA	242
Texas	1,850,000 <sup>m</sup>	1,850,000	766,800 <sup>n</sup>	663,256	36	59,174	3	142,681	8	52,474	3	12,000 <sup>c</sup>	NA	76,000 <sup>o</sup>
Utah	116,872 <sup>m</sup>	116,872	0	81,704	70	4,500	4	11,000	9	2,133	2	60	NA	NA
Vermont	46,032	--	NA	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	102	1	200
Virginia	449,087	--	--	195,134	43	16,839	4	49,648	11	29,656	7	742	2	NA
Washington	421,204	350,353	70,850	101,335	24	29,484	7	33,242	8	NA	X	146	0	573 <sup>p</sup>
West Virginia	47,237	40,925	270	40,109	85	1,000	2	2,259	5	816	1	NA	2	1,187
Wisconsin <sup>q</sup>	384,234	350,834	33,400	NA	X	NA	X	16,665	4	1,992	1	202	0	870
Wyoming	28,275	26,668	1,607	NA	X	434	1	3,952	16	NA	X	NA	0	50
Federal Bureau of Prisons	2,638,237	2,351,634	185,555	773,933	29	352,960	13	551,753	21	90,746	3	3,074	9	9,177

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Maryland, and Oklahoma did not respond to the survey. Budget amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Some budget allocations and employee figures also have been rounded. Readers should note that wide variations among jurisdictions may exist with respect to categorizing budget items. Some overlap may occur and some items may not correspond with the above categories. Therefore, percents may not add to 100 and comparisons between States should be made with extreme caution. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

<sup>a</sup>Separate capital budget amount approved for this category.

<sup>b</sup>Separate from the operating budget.

<sup>c</sup>Approximately.

<sup>d</sup>5,319 at new facilities, balance at existing facilities.

<sup>e</sup>Available from bond program.

<sup>f</sup>800 at new facilities, balance at existing facilities.

<sup>g</sup>One half of 1 percent or less.

<sup>h</sup>At existing facilities.

<sup>i</sup>For 1993 to 1995.

<sup>j</sup>200 at new facilities, balance at existing facilities.

<sup>k</sup>750 at new facilities, balance at existing facilities.

<sup>l</sup>Net gain.

<sup>m</sup>Operating costs only.

<sup>n</sup>For two years; separate from total budget.

<sup>o</sup>Texas has added over 76,000 beds in 2 fiscal years.

<sup>p</sup>Delayed in previous fiscal year.

<sup>q</sup>Budget figures are one half of the biennial total.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, January 1995), pp. 7-15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.12

**Cost of health care in State and Federal departments of correction**

By jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Total department of corrections budget	Total health care budget	Health care cost per inmate	Health care budget also funds:
Alabama	\$139,478,942	\$11,639,000	\$777	Mental health treatment (limited), obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment, alcohol and drug addiction, sex offender treatment (treatment programs budget)
Alaska	117,000,000	15,000,000	2,535	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Arizona	250,715,700	31,167,976	1,927	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment; alcohol and drug counseling is purchased using funds generated by driving under the influence offenders who work in the community while incarcerated
Arkansas	75,269,991	13,944,947	1,912	Alcohol and drug treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
California	2,441,956,000	244,644,000	2,391	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Connecticut	248,310,810	29,328,200	2,766	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
District of Columbia	262,429,000	11,000,000 <sup>a</sup>	1,000	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology
Florida	905,946,109	142,962,718	3,072	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Georgia	451,489,774	47,747,900	2,048	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Hawaii	60,420,599	7,143,083	2,610	Mental health treatment (through Department of Health, Courts and Corrections), obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Idaho	42,000,000	3,200,000	1,450	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Illinois	573,773,200	49,231,400	1,763	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Indiana	310,404,568	40,513,392	3,087	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment, all inside and outside hospital services, all dental, medical and mental services
Kansas	162,638,799	13,557,993	2,366	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Kentucky	175,724,900	16,977,100	1,735	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Louisiana	285,264,129	13,000,000	634	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment (alcohol and drug addiction treatment and mental health treatment not included in the cost per inmate)
Massachusetts	246,000,000	30,000,000	3,260	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Minnesota	162,057,000	11,817,373	1,840	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Mississippi	81,533,506	7,435,340	748	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Missouri	209,459,867	19,162,711	1,204	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment, speech pathology, audiology, optometry, dental
Montana	29,538,683	1,284,380	859	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Nebraska	45,549,781	5,928,025	2,335	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Nevada	87,971,087	16,454,221	2,861	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
New Hampshire	35,593,516	4,335,035	2,990	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
New Mexico	107,259,600	9,197,400 <sup>b</sup>	3,058	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.12

**Cost of health care in State and Federal departments of correction**

By jurisdiction, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total department of corrections budget	Total health care budget	Health care cost per inmate	Health care budget also funds:
New York	\$1,377,436,374	\$102,899,729	\$1,817	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Ohio	520,734,000	45,047,365	1,275	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment (all covered by department budget, not medical budget)
Oklahoma	173,873,897	14,005,715	1,032	Mental health treatment
Oregon	178,950,375	15,110,322	2,296	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Pennsylvania	457,611,000	48,115,000	2,046	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Rhode Island	93,000,000	8,500,000	2,680	Alcohol and drug treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
South Carolina	199,000,000	23,000,000	1,596	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
South Dakota	21,160,319	2,218,523	1,563	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Tennessee	288,900,000	24,200,000	2,606	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Texas	733,579,475	112,882,624	2,099	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment, physically handicapped
Utah	89,525,144	5,256,689	1,735	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Virginia	407,486,680	34,383,299	2,062	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Washington	262,868,270	22,232,588	1,621	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
West Virginia	28,600,000	3,000,000	1,765	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Wisconsin	260,213,800	11,501,200	1,529	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Wyoming	23,500,000	2,792,000	2,964	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Federal Bureau of Prisons	2,084,652,000	214,550,000	2,997	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment

Note: This information was collected in February 1993 through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Colorado, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, and New Jersey did not respond to the survey. Maryland, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Vermont provided incomplete budgetary information. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

<sup>a</sup>Approximate.

<sup>b</sup>Men's facility only; women's facility utilizes private contractor.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, May 1993), pp. 6-9. Reprinted by permission.



Table 1.13

**Federal criminal justice budget authorities**

Fiscal years 1994 (actual) and 1995-2000 (estimated)

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	1994 actual	Estimated					
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	\$15,256	\$17,632	\$18,670	\$20,090	\$20,554	\$21,270	\$21,920
Federal law enforcement activities, total <sup>a</sup>	6,624	7,061	7,155	7,869	7,859	8,131	8,445
Criminal investigations	3,352	3,357	3,432	3,929	3,727	3,852	3,994
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigations	383	385	401	417	433	450	468
Border enforcement activities	3,248	3,698	3,873	4,034	4,176	4,281	4,408
Protection activities (Secret Service)	504	520	535	554	574	595	617
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	229	232	240	249	258	268	279
Other enforcement	377	592	479	517	549	570	591
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	5,470	6,417	6,406	6,530	6,701	6,920	7,150
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	2,388	2,908	2,860	2,888	2,936	3,023	3,116
Federal judicial activities	2,695	3,118	3,111	3,191	3,299	3,416	3,538
Representation of indigents in civil cases	375	377	425	438	452	466	480
Other	12	14	9	13	14	15	15
Federal correctional activities	2,315	2,824	2,851	2,987	3,025	3,175	3,273
Criminal justice assistance	847	1,330	2,259	2,704	2,969	3,044	3,052

Note: These data are from the budget submitted by the President to Congress in February 1995. The budget authority (actual or estimated) for each fiscal year includes appropriations for that year, as well as for future years, that have been approved by Congress. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

\$1,468 for 1994, \$1,722 for 1995, \$1,805 for 1996, \$1,831 for 1997, \$1,859 for 1998, \$1,885 for 1999, and \$1,912 for 2000.

<sup>a</sup>These figures reflect the subtraction of the following amounts (in millions) for U.S. Customs Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service fees:

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Analytical Perspectives, Fiscal Year 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 247. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.14

**Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds**

By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1985-95

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1985	1986 <sup>a</sup>	1987	1988	1989	1990 <sup>a</sup>	1991 <sup>a</sup>	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total	\$146,351	\$272,624	\$489,606	\$309,521	\$418,634	\$762,358	\$845,019 <sup>b</sup>	\$865,689	\$997,023	\$848,960	\$1,286,316
State and local formula grants	4,400 <sup>c</sup>	46,256 <sup>d</sup>	35,520 <sup>d</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State and local discretionary grants	1,100 <sup>c</sup>	11,564 <sup>d</sup>	8,880 <sup>d</sup>	8,000 <sup>d</sup>	3,497	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>State and local assistance</u>											
Anti-drug abuse formula	NA	NA	178,400	55,600	118,800	395,101	423,000	423,000	423,000	358,000	450,000
Anti-drug abuse discretionary	NA	NA	44,300	13,900	29,700	49,636	49,994	50,000	200,000 <sup>e</sup>	75,000	50,000
Anti-drug abuse prison capacity	NA	NA	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Correctional options grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12,000	12,000
Overtime assistance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16,000	0
Anti-car theft grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	0
Anti-drug abuse Federal Bureau of Investigation-NCIC 2000	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	17,000	22,000	21,000	13,000	0
Ounce of Prevention Grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1,500
State and local correctional facilities grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	24,255
Metro Area Drug Task Force	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	0	0
Televised Testimony of Child Abuse Victims	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	0	0	0
State criminal alien assistance program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	128,700
Criminal records upgrade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	99,000
Drug courts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28,710
<u>Violence Against Women Act</u>											
Law enforcement and prosecution grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25,740
National Judicial College	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	0	0	0
National College of District Attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	0	0	0
Juvenile justice formula grants	42,935	41,089	42,960	40,765	45,750 <sup>d</sup>	48,361	49,255	49,735 <sup>d</sup>	50,078	58,310	68,600

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.14

**Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds**

By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1985-95--Continued

Type of budget activity	1985	1986 <sup>a</sup>	1987	1988	1989	1990 <sup>a</sup>	1991 <sup>a</sup>	1992	1993	1994	1995
National priority grants (Part E)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime Victims Fund	X	68,313 <sup>f</sup>	62,506 <sup>f</sup>	77,446 <sup>f</sup>	93,559 <sup>f</sup>	123,250 <sup>f</sup>	126,750 <sup>f</sup>	127,968 <sup>f</sup>	150,000 <sup>f</sup>	138,534	180,372
Child Abuse Investigation and Prosecution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,500	1,500	3,000	4,500
Court appointed special advocates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,500	6,000
Judicial Child Abuse Training	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	500	500	750
Juvenile justice programs, total	24,665	23,605	24,640	23,035	18,050 <sup>d</sup>	21,044	22,796	22,823 <sup>d</sup>	23,372 <sup>d</sup>	44,640	70,600
Special emphasis	14,311	13,696	14,320	13,589	6,362	9,123	7,445	7,471	8,460	8,282	9,744
Juvenile Justice Institute	7,726	7,394	7,731	7,336	10,311	8,501	10,504	10,654	9,790	12,968	15,256
Technical assistance	1,804	1,726	2,000	1,580	934 <sup>g</sup>	987 <sup>g</sup>	1,005 <sup>g</sup>	1,015	1,022 <sup>g</sup>	1,190	1,400
Concentration of Federal efforts	824	789	589	530	443	448	342	183	100	200	200
Part D Gangs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,985	3,500	3,500	4,000 <sup>d</sup>	5,000	10,000
Part E State Challenge	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,000
Part G Juvenile mentoring	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,000	4,000
Title V Delinquency prevention	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13,000	20,000
Missing children	4,000	3,828	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,971	7,971	8,471	8,471	6,621	6,721
Emergency assistance <sup>h</sup>	0	1,048	1,148 <sup>d</sup>	0	0	9,927	0	1,000	0	0	0
Regional Information Sharing System <sup>i</sup>	0	9,474	12,000 <sup>d</sup>	12,000	13,000	13,402	14,000	14,500	14,491	14,491	14,500
Maribel Cuban <sup>j</sup>	5,000	4,785	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,963	4,963	4,963	2,500	0	0
White Collar Crime Information Center <sup>k</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1,400
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	8,301	10,810	10,650 <sup>d</sup>	9,275	24,000	24,818	26,075	27,144	28,524	30,821	29,717
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	2,640	2,566	2,682	2,892	2,892	3,077	3,248	3,425 <sup>d</sup>	3,550	4,050	4,800
Support services, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, and Bureau of Justice Assistance	\$10,537	\$9,022	\$11,499	\$13,049	\$13,303	\$14,974	\$15,406	\$16,297	\$16,977	\$18,648	\$22,655
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	19,500	18,566	18,566	19,144	21,000	22,766	23,929	23,739	22,995	22,500	27,000
Justice statistical programs	16,776	15,982	18,982 <sup>d</sup>	19,278	19,986	20,879	22,095	22,095	21,373	20,943	21,379
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	3,321	3,042	3,126	3,265	3,225	3,219	3,380	3,577	3,193	3,290	3,534
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	2,376	2,674	2,747	2,872	2,872	2,970	3,135	3,342	3,499	3,612	3,883
High intensity drug trafficking areas <sup>l</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32,024	37,110	0	0	0

Note: The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 authorized the establishment of the Office of Justice Programs as the successor agency to the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). This body is responsible for coordinating the activities of its component bureaus. Research and statistical activities are conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), respectively. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is responsible for the State and Local Assistance Program and the Anti-Drug Abuse Program.

<sup>a</sup>Includes effect of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions.

<sup>b</sup>Column may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>c</sup>Authorization for program not provided until fiscal year 1985. 1984 funds were added to 1985 funds for award in 1985.

<sup>d</sup>Reflects the total program level, which includes unused carryover earmarked by Congress for addition to appropriated amount.

<sup>e</sup>Includes \$150 million 1993 supplemental appropriation for the Police Hiring Program.

<sup>f</sup>Represents amount deposited in previous year.

<sup>g</sup>State technical assistance.

<sup>h</sup>A program authorized to provide funds, equipment, intelligence information, and/or personnel to a requesting State in the event of a law enforcement emergency.

<sup>i</sup>A program to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in the exchange of intelligence information.

<sup>j</sup>Refers to an appropriation to be allocated to States housing Mariel Cuban refugees in State correctional facilities.

<sup>k</sup>This was previously a part of the Regional Information Sharing System.

<sup>l</sup>Funds transferred from the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

Table 1.15

**Federal drug control budget authority**By type of activity and agency, fiscal years 1985, 1994, and 1995<sup>a</sup>

(In millions of dollars)

Type of activity and agency	1985	1994	1995	Type of activity and agency	1985	1994	1995
Total	\$2,750.9	\$12,184.4	\$13,264.9	State and local law enforcement assistance	\$51.2	\$1,128.2	\$1,282.3
Interdiction	807.3	1,311.6	1,293.3	U.S. Forest Service	2.2	2.3	2.2
Department of Defense	54.8	395.5	395.2	Department of Defense	0.0	286.2	313.1
National Park Service	0.0	6.1	6.1	Bureau of Indian Affairs	1.2	0.7	0.7
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	0.1	0.1	Bureau of Land Management	0.2	0.1	0.1
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	0.0	0.5	0.5	Fish and Wildlife Service	0.4	1.0	1.0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.4	74.8	95.3	Asset Forfeiture Fund	0.0	225.9	215.0
U.S. Coast Guard	506.6	313.6	305.1	Treasury Forfeiture Fund	0.0	59.7	65.0
Federal Aviation Administration	0.1	16.6	7.6	Bureau of Prisons	0.0	6.4	6.6
U.S. Customs Service	245.3	504.4	473.5	Drug Enforcement Administration	29.2	8.8	8.9
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	10.0	Office of Justice Programs	12.0	450.3	385.3
Investigations	489.0	1,646.4	1,731.5	Weed and Seed Program Fund	0.0	6.6	6.7
U.S. Forest Service	0.4	6.4	6.8	Community Policing	0.0	0.0	182.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1.9	11.1	11.3	Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	3.0	5.0
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	3.8	3.8	Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	47.4	61.7
National Park Service	0.8	2.1	2.1	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.0	29.9	29.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	211.1	500.8	539.4	U.S. Customs Service Forfeiture Fund	6.0	0.0	0.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	103.6	276.4	318.7	Regulatory and compliance	25.9	55.3	50.7
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.1	35.0	38.7	U.S. Forest Service	0.2	0.0	0.0
U.S. Marshals Service	7.4	26.5	31.3	Food and Drug Administration	0.7	6.8	6.8
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	288.5	278.7	Drug Enforcement Administration	25.0	27.1	27.7
Federal Aviation Administration	0.0	0.4	0.4	Internal Revenue Service	0.0	18.0	12.6
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	40.4	155.4	163.2	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	0.0	3.4	3.5
U.S. Customs Service	44.7	68.5	62.9	Other law enforcement	0.0	338.6	337.5
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	2.6	20.2	21.5	Asset Forfeiture Fund	0.0	292.6	286.7
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	0.0	90.1	93.3	Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	46.0	50.8
Internal Revenue Service	48.8	95.0	88.3	Research and development	93.8	520.3	538.2
U.S. Secret Service	27.2	66.2	71.0	Agricultural Research Service	1.4	6.5	6.5
International	109.2	329.4	309.9	U.S. Forest Service	0.2	0.5	0.3
Agency for International Development	6.7	35.0	14.0	Department of Defense	0.0	44.7	48.7
Assets Forfeiture Fund	0.0	8.7	10.0	Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	1.0	0.9
Drug Enforcement Administration	51.0	153.1	148.8	Drug Enforcement Administration	2.2	2.4	2.5
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	4.1	6.1	Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	2.8	2.7
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	1.0	0.0	Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.5	0.9
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters	50.2	100.0	105.0	Office of Justice Programs	0.9	20.6	20.4
INTERPOL	0.1	1.9	1.8	Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.3	0.3
U.S. Marshals Service	0.2	2.7	3.2	Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.9	1.6
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	0.0	14.9	12.8	Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP)	0.0	8.5	11.1
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	0.0	0.0	0.3	U.S. Coast Guard	1.5	1.2	1.0
U.S. Information Agency	1.0	7.9	8.0	Federal Aviation Administration	0.0	1.0	1.0
Prosecution	152.1	801.2	849.9	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.0	1.0	0.0
National Park Service	0.0	0.1	0.1	U.S. Customs Service	1.5	0.0	0.0
Judiciary	52.4	274.0	294.3	President's Commission on Organized Crime	2.2	0.0	0.0
U.S. attorneys	54.8	211.8	213.3	Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration:			
Criminal Division	2.7	18.3	19.4	Prevention	35.8	0.0	0.0
U.S. Marshals Service	40.6	216.9	245.1	Treatment	45.4	0.0	0.0
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	79.8	77.3	National Institutes of Health/National Institute on Drug Abuse:			
Tax Division	1.6	0.3	0.3	Prevention	0.0	174.8	179.0
Corrections	215.6	1,765.6	2,061.5	Treatment	0.0	250.4	258.7
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	5.2	3.6	Department of Veterans Affairs:			
Judiciary	14.0	120.1	134.2	Treatment	2.7	3.2	2.6
Bureau of Prisons	182.1	1,382.6	1,665.3	Drug abuse prevention	146.0	1,597.4	1,847.6
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	45.8	48.1	Corporation for National Service	6.9	28.2	39.4
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	2.5	Agency for International Development	1.2	9.9	0.0
Support of prisoners	19.5	211.9	207.7	U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.1
Intelligence	35.4	291.7	316.0	Women, Infants, and Children	0.0	14.6	13.9
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.4	0.4	Department of Defense	63.0	82.4	88.4
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.8	0.8	Department of Education	3.0	490.6	487.8
Drug Enforcement Administration	25.4	72.9	71.0	Administration for Children and Families	0.0	57.5	62.4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	5.5	193.2	212.5	Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	34.1	0.0	0.0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	1.4	1.5	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	0.0	435.6	430.5
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	13.9	18.6				
U.S. Customs Service	4.5	0.0	0.0				
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	0.0	9.1	11.2				

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.15

**Federal drug control budget authority**By type of activity and agency, fiscal years 1985, 1994, and 1995<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Type of activity and agency	1985	1994	1995
Drug abuse prevention, continued			
Centers for Disease Control	0.0	\$36.6	\$44.5
Indian Health Service	0.0	4.3	3.5
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.0	290.0	295.4
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	4.1	3.2
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.4	0.4
National Park Service	0.0	0.4	0.4
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	0.0	0.8	0.8
Drug Enforcement Administration	\$0.1	2.9	3.2
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	33.6	82.0
Community Policing	0.0	0.0	182.0
Department of Labor	37.3	91.1	93.5
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	1.9	1.5
Small Business Administration	0.0	0.2	0.1
Federal Aviation Administration	0.4	7.4	8.9
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.0	0.0	0.3
U.S. Secret Service	0.0	4.6	4.7
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.0	0.3	0.8
Drug abuse treatment	625.3	2,398.7	2,646.6
Department of Defense	18.5	6.2	6.7
Department of Education	12.7	108.2	117.4
Administration for Children and Families	0.0	32.3	32.2
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	136.5	0.0	0.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	0.0	927.2	942.3
Health Care Financing Administration	100.0	231.8	252.2
Health Resources Service Administration	0.0	33.4	36.4
Indian Health Service	2.4	39.0	39.3
Social Security Administration	0.0	18.8	157.9
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.0	25.0	5.4
Judiciary	8.3	63.0	70.4
Bureau of Prisons	3.1	21.6	22.2
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	39.7	78.8
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	1.9	1.5
Department of Veterans Affairs	343.9	850.6	884.0

Note: U.S. Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) was established by the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984. Forfeited cash and proceeds from the sale of forfeited properties are deposited into the AFF. Most assets are forfeited because they were used in, or acquired as a result of, violations of racketeering, money laundering, or drug trafficking statutes. The 1993 Treasury/Postal Appropriations Act established in the Treasury of the United States the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF). The TFF will receive deposits from forfeited cash and proceeds from the sale of forfeited properties that fall under any law enforced or administered by a Department of the Treasury law enforcement organization or the United States Coast Guard.

The Assets Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1988 established the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF), which was intended to allow the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to supplement drug control programs. Deposits to this fund come from the Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund and the Treasury Assets Forfeiture Fund after they meet certain necessary expenses.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *National Drug Control Strategy: Budget Summary* (Executive Office of the President, 1995), pp. 235-238. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.16

**Federal drug control funding**By agency, fiscal years 1994 (actual) and 1995 (estimates)<sup>a</sup>

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	1994 actual	1995 estimates	Agency	1994 actual	1995 estimates
Total Federal program	\$12,184.4	\$13,264.9	Department of Justice, continued		
Supply reduction	7,759.9	8,330.3	Bureau of Prisons	\$1,410.7	\$1,694.0
Percent	63.7%	62.8%	Community Policing	X	364.0
Demand reduction	4,424.5	4,934.5	Criminal Division	18.3	19.4
Percent	36.3%	37.2%	Drug Enforcement Administration	768.1	801.4
Department of Agriculture	30.7	30.2	Federal Bureau of Investigation	476.5	540.0
Agricultural Research Service	6.5	6.5	Immigration and Naturalization Service	157.4	184.6
U.S. Forest Service	9.6	9.8	INTERPOL	1.9	1.8
Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	14.6	13.9	U.S. Marshals Service	246.1	279.5
Corporation for National Service	28.2	39.4	Office of Justice Programs	544.2	568.9
Department of Defense	814.9	852.0	Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	382.4	374.9
Department of Education	598.8	605.2	Support of U.S. prisoners	211.9	207.7
Department of Health and Human Services	2,248.6	2,287.8	Tax Division	0.3	0.3
Administration for Children and Families	89.8	94.5	Weed and Seed Program Fund	6.6	6.7
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	36.6	44.5	Department of Labor	91.1	93.5
Food and Drug Administration	6.8	6.8	Office of National Drug Control Policy	110.5	143.0
Health Care Financing Administration	231.8	252.2	Operations	11.7	9.9
Health Resources and Services Administration	33.4	36.4	High intensity drug trafficking areas	86.0	107.0
Indian Health Service	43.3	42.8	Gift Fund	0.3	0.0
National Institutes of Health/National Institute on Drug Abuse	425.2	437.7	Special Forfeiture Fund	12.5	26.1
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	1,362.8	1,372.8	Small Business Administration	0.2	0.1
Social Security Administration <sup>b</sup>	18.8	X	Department of State	159.8	132.1
Social Security Administration	X	157.9	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	159.8	131.8
Department of Housing and Urban Development	315.0	300.8	Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	0.0	0.3
Department of the Interior	38.4	36.0	Department of Transportation	371.0	353.5
Bureau of Indian Affairs	22.2	19.9	U.S. Coast Guard	314.8	306.1
Bureau of Land Management	5.1	5.1	Federal Aviation Administration	25.3	18.0
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	30.9	29.4
National Park Service	8.8	8.8	Department of the Treasury	1,094.7	1,070.7
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1.3	1.3	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	158.8	166.7
The Federal Judiciary	457.1	499.0	U.S. Customs Service	572.9	536.4
Department of Justice	4,963.5	5,768.3	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	20.2	21.5
Assets Forfeiture Fund	527.2	511.7	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	9.1	11.2
U.S. attorneys	211.8	213.3	Internal Revenue Service	113.0	100.9
			U.S. Secret Service	70.8	75.7
			Treasury Forfeiture Fund	149.8	158.3
			U.S. Information Agency	7.9	8.0
			Department of Veterans Affairs	854.1	887.4

Note: See Note, Table 1.15. "Supply reduction" refers to funds for programs directed toward reducing the supply of drugs; "demand reduction" refers to funds for programs directed toward reducing the demand for drugs.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Independent agency as of fiscal year 1995.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, **National Drug Control Strategy: Budget Summary** (Executive Office of the President, 1995), pp. 22, 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.17

**Allocation of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program funds**

By jurisdiction, fiscal years 1992-95

Jurisdiction	1992		1993		1994		1995	
	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdiction	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdiction	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdiction	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdiction
Alabama	\$6,894,000	50.95%	\$6,884,000	50.95%	\$5,827,000	50.95%	\$7,332,000	50.95%
Alaska	1,852,000	22.0	1,870,000	22.0	1,595,000	22.0	2,013,000	22.0
Arizona	6,352,000	61.0	6,401,000	61.0	5,465,000	61.0	6,960,000	61.0
Arkansas	4,453,000	54.9	4,438,000	54.9	3,756,000	54.9	4,719,000	54.9
California	44,048,000	63.2	44,349,000	63.2	37,704,000	63.2	47,394,000	63.2
Colorado	5,817,000	58.8	5,870,000	58.8	5,033,000	58.8	6,412,000	58.8
Connecticut	5,806,000	37.0	5,747,000	37.0	4,808,000	37.0	5,983,000	37.0
Delaware	2,020,000	26.9	2,027,000	26.9	1,717,000	26.9	2,163,000	26.9
District of Columbia	1,934,000	100.0	1,910,000	100.0	1,597,000	100.0	1,982,000	100.0
Florida	19,747,000	61.6	19,977,000	61.6	16,980,000	61.6	21,404,000	61.6
Georgia	10,416,000	53.4	10,495,000	53.4	8,946,000	53.4	11,379,000	53.4
Hawaii	2,658,000	46.5	2,675,000	46.5	2,278,000	46.5	2,862,000	46.5
Idaho	2,512,000	52.4	2,538,000	52.4	2,167,000	52.4	2,754,000	52.4
Illinois	17,570,000	64.5	17,506,000	64.5	14,765,000	64.5	18,466,000	64.5
Indiana	9,066,000	56.8	9,052,000	56.8	7,647,000	56.8	9,594,000	56.8
Iowa	5,069,000	40.8	5,040,000	40.5	4,248,000	40.8	5,297,000	40.8
Kansas	4,637,000	47.8	4,613,000	47.5	3,904,000	47.5	4,877,000	47.5
Kentucky	6,381,000	32.3	6,349,000	32.3	5,373,000	32.3	6,742,000	32.3
Louisiana	7,154,000	51.9	7,117,000	51.9	6,007,000	51.9	7,492,000	51.9
Maine	2,831,000	41.6	2,817,000	41.6	2,368,000	41.6	2,962,000	41.6
Maryland	7,965,000	44.5	7,983,000	44.5	6,748,000	44.5	8,486,000	44.5
Massachusetts	9,749,000	36.6	9,602,000	36.6	8,048,000	36.6	10,038,000	36.6
Michigan	14,485,000	53.1	14,407,000	53.1	12,149,000	53.1	15,176,000	53.1
Minnesota	7,378,000	70.3	7,373,000	70.3	6,237,000	70.3	7,821,000	70.3
Mississippi	4,775,000	52.5	4,751,000	52.5	4,012,000	52.5	5,043,000	52.5
Missouri	8,449,000	58.2	8,408,000	58.2	7,088,000	58.2	8,884,000	58.2
Montana	2,212,000	58.6	2,209,000	58.6	1,878,000	58.6	2,369,000	58.6
Nebraska	3,338,000	60.4	3,328,000	60.4	2,810,000	60.4	3,507,000	60.4
Nevada	2,794,000	62.0	2,887,000	62.0	2,477,000	62.0	3,184,000	62.0
New Hampshire	2,660,000	51.5	2,632,000	51.5	2,220,000	51.5	2,793,000	51.5
New Jersey	12,224,000	57.7	12,115,000	57.7	10,184,000	57.7	12,805,000	57.7
New Mexico	3,246,000	42.2	3,263,000	42.2	2,780,000	42.2	3,521,000	42.2
New York	27,046,000	63.3	26,790,000	63.3	22,502,000	63.3	28,102,000	63.3
North Carolina	10,633,000	41.4	10,658,000	41.4	9,055,000	41.4	11,421,000	41.4
North Dakota	1,980,000	56.2	1,962,000	56.2	1,653,000	56.2	2,066,000	56.2
Ohio	16,727,000	64.4	16,645,000	64.4	14,032,000	64.4	17,567,000	64.4
Oklahoma	5,602,000	45.4	5,582,000	45.4	4,725,000	45.4	5,915,000	45.4
Oregon	5,163,000	47.0	5,221,000	47.0	4,445,000	47.0	5,620,000	47.0
Pennsylvania	18,221,000	64.8	18,102,000	64.8	15,216,000	64.8	18,986,000	64.8
Rhode Island	2,507,000	41.8	2,488,000	41.8	2,093,000	41.8	2,607,000	41.8
South Carolina	6,094,000	42.5	6,130,000	42.5	5,192,000	42.5	6,526,000	42.5
South Dakota	2,063,000	47.2	2,059,000	47.2	1,743,000	47.2	2,185,000	47.2
Tennessee	8,103,000	48.8	8,115,000	48.8	6,886,000	48.8	8,684,000	48.8
Texas	25,596,000	65.6	25,780,000	65.6	21,950,000	65.6	27,855,000	65.6
Utah	3,546,000	49.8	3,580,000	49.8	3,057,000	49.8	3,882,000	49.8
Vermont	1,870,000	25.1	1,865,000	25.1	1,575,000	25.1	1,979,000	25.1
Virginia	9,996,000	30.0	10,015,000	30.0	8,500,000	30.0	10,748,000	30.0
Washington	8,088,000	60.3	8,208,000	60.3	7,020,000	60.3	8,915,000	60.3
West Virginia	3,648,000	47.9	3,624,000	47.9	3,056,000	47.9	3,823,000	47.9
Wisconsin	8,124,000	62.0	8,118,000	62.0	6,866,000	62.0	8,594,000	62.0
Wyoming	1,713,000	55.0	1,713,000	55.0	1,451,000	55.0	1,822,000	55.0
Puerto Rico	6,145,000	0.0	6,076,000	0.0	6,095,000	0.0	6,432,000	0.0
Virgin Islands	1,205,000	0.0	1,203,000	0.0	1,016,000	0.0	1,276,000	0.0
American Samoa	795,960	0.0	794,620	0.0	671,340	0.0	843,530	67.0
Guam	1,250,000	0.0	1,247,000	0.0	1,054,000	0.0	1,322,000	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	392,040	0.0	391,380	0.0	330,660	0.0	415,470	33.0

Note: The Anti-Drug Abuse Act provides financial and technical resources to State and local units of government, as well as the Federal Government, to engage in the Nation's fight against drugs. The purpose of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program is to assist States and units of local government in carrying out specific programs that offer a high probability of improving the functioning of the criminal justice system, and to enhance drug control efforts at the State and local levels. Special emphasis is placed on nationwide and multijurisdictional projects and programs that advance national drug control priorities. In accordance with Sec. 501 (b) of the Act, the States may award formula grant funds to State agencies and units of local government for the purpose of enforcing State and local laws that establish offenses similar to offenses established in the Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*) and to im-

prove the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. Grants may provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of persons who violate such laws, and to assist the victims of such crimes (other than compensation). (Source, **1995**, pp. 1, 2.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, *Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance: Fact Sheet, Fiscal Year 1992*, pp. 4, 5; *Fiscal Year 1993*, pp. 4, 5; *Fiscal Year 1994*, pp. 4, 5; *Fiscal Year 1995*, p. 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.18

**Allocation of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
Program discretionary funds**

By program area, fiscal years 1987-92

	Percent of discretionary funds allocated to:												
	Total funds (in millions of dollars) <sup>a</sup>	Demand reduction	Community policing	Law enforcement effectiveness	Money laund- ering/financial investigators	Enhanced prosecution	Expedition adjudication	Drug testing	Corrections/ intermediate sanctions	Drug treatment	Information systems, statistics, and technology	Program evaluation	Other
1987	\$47.5	0.0%	2.5%	32.7%	7.3%	7.4%	12.7%	12.8%	7.2%	10.5%	5.1%	1.8%	0.0%
1988	14.2	0.0	1.4	29.0	4.9	6.9	9.1	11.5	6.2	16.4	7.9	6.7	0.0
1989	29.2	9.3	3.4	21.9	9.9	3.9	7.8	11.3	8.2	7.6	4.6	9.8	0.4
1990	45.6	11.0	0.5	25.2	5.9	5.3	3.8	5.2	5.9	1.3	24.7	8.9	2.3
1991	51.3	10.5	6.5	15.0	8.4	4.6	3.7	4.9	5.8	0.6	24.5	9.2	6.3
1992	56.8	18.4	11.9	8.5	5.7	2.8	0.8	0.9	22.0	0.0	17.1	7.0	4.9

Note: See Note, table 1.17. The Discretionary Grant Program is designed to determine which programs and strategies are effective in criminal justice and drug control, to disseminate that information to State and local agencies, and to assist them with replication of effective programs and practices (Source, p. 1).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, *Report on Drug Control, Fiscal Year 1992*, NCJ-141639 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 5, 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>The dollar figure for each fiscal year reflects actual awards and may differ slightly from the appropriation because funds may be carried over from 1 year to the next.

Table 1.19

**Allocation of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program  
formula funds**

By program area, fiscal years 1987-92

	Percent of formula funds allocated to :						
	Appre- hension	Prosecution	Adjudi- cation	Corrections	Treatment	Demand reduction	Other
1987	67.3%	17.2%	2.9%	5.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%
1988	66.1	18.8	3.3	4.7	7.1	0.0	0.0
1989	64.0	11.6	3.4	5.6	10.9	3.1	1.4
1990	56.4	11.2	4.2	8.2	13.2	5.2	1.6
1991	56.9	11.0	5.0	7.2	11.5	7.0	1.4
1992	60.4	7.9	5.7	8.7	8.0	7.4	1.9

Note: See Note, table 1.17. The Formula Grant Program provides States with a block of funds that are distributed to State and local criminal justice agencies to implement a statewide drug control and violent crime strategy developed by the State in consultation with criminal justice practitioners (Source, p. 1).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, *Report on Drug Control, Fiscal Year 1992*, NCJ-141639 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.20

**Distribution of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
Program formula grant funds**

By program area and jurisdiction, fiscal year 1993

Jurisdiction	Formula grant funds										
	Total awards	Demand reduction <sup>a</sup>	Task forces <sup>b</sup>	Eradication <sup>c</sup>	Crime prevention <sup>d</sup>	Police operations <sup>e</sup>	Career criminal <sup>f</sup>	Financial investigations <sup>g</sup>	Court programs <sup>h</sup>	Corrections programs <sup>i</sup>	Prison industry <sup>j</sup>
Total	\$423,000,000	\$14,534,717	\$146,703,741	\$5,500,308	\$14,534,036	\$4,776,646	\$8,113,325	\$5,152,836	\$19,817,779	\$35,600,755	\$990,234
Alabama	6,884,000	190,419	4,310,326	0	0	0	138,710	0	0	572,109	0
Alaska	1,870,000	0	1,286,745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	6,401,000	189,671	3,838,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,221	0
Arkansas	4,438,000	58,704	3,650,019	0	89,425	48,952	25,010	0	19,340	72,757	0
California	44,349,000	0	22,855,457	2,630,000	0	0	705,000	1,081,000	1,937,663	4,212,000	0
Colorado	5,870,000	475,000	1,500,000	0	36,000	177,542	0	0	160,000	700,000	0
Connecticut	5,747,000	0	397,500	0	0	0	1,060,155	0	170,756	594,750	0
Delaware	2,027,000	112,962	0	0	71,350	0	76,188	0	42,748	0	25,000
District of Columbia	1,910,000	0	0	0	60,000	0	0	50,000	0	200,000	0
Florida <sup>u</sup>	19,977,000	1,208,413	1,498,045	49,931	1,108,551	169,770	219,701	749,126	109,862	3,465,238	0
Georgia	10,495,000	1,214,000	5,814,000	0	0	0	0	0	107,000	770,000	0
Hawaii	2,675,000	45,750	199,500	562,500	0	0	206,250	251,250	0	0	52,500
Idaho	2,538,000	391,257	584,269	0	13,558	0	0	218,236	0	599,539	0
Illinois	17,506,000	0	5,430,420	0	1,524,854	355,000	190,000	190,217	150,000	3,517,277	0
Indiana	9,052,000	530,257	3,723,850	0	400,000	0	0	0	0	145,281	0
Iowa	5,040,000	223,119	2,157,123	91,275	0	6,000	0	330,860	53,111	120,220	0
Kansas	4,613,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	6,349,000	451,218	2,893,503	729,000	204,000	0	0	0	0	690,000	0
Louisiana <sup>v</sup>	7,117,000	735,362	2,894,695	0	0	369,410	452,324	361,375	138,112	478,167	0
Maine	2,817,000	903,700	436,549	241,100	179,658	0	0	86,200	0	449,144	0
Maryland	7,983,000	236,784	397,192	185,663	45,047	60,750	70,650	0	2,830,275	291,725	0
Massachusetts	9,602,000	52,000	895,750	0	1,030,000	1,080,000	0	0	1,343,500	1,026,000	0
Michigan	14,407,000	100,000	5,079,650	0	600,000	0	1,100,000	0	2,000,000	1,600,000	0
Minnesota	7,373,000	100,000	2,997,500	0	843,638	76,450	0	0	207,000	646,000	0
Mississippi <sup>u</sup>	4,751,000	50,000	2,122,900	0	378,000	0	0	250,000	0	150,000	0
Missouri	8,408,000	1,184,988	3,145,350	0	150,751	13,565	177,900	0	260,479	1,686,869	0
Montana	2,209,000	356,000	1,274,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	97,000	0
Nebraska	3,328,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	2,887,000	706,071	1,494,021	0	0	108,283	83,179	0	0	85,000	0
New Hampshire	2,632,000	298,706	920,000	0	0	0	0	300,000	0	374,000	0
New Jersey	12,115,000	0	4,391,207	310,714	0	0	0	330,000	2,886,593	658,561	0
New Mexico	3,263,000	680,000	980,000	0	10,000	175,000	50,000	0	140,000	49,334	0
New York	26,790,000	0	10,046,315	0	3,300,000	85,000	2,629,283	0	2,713,900	3,731,900	0
North Carolina	10,658,000	650,000	600,000	0	700,000	350,000	275,000	40,000	500,000	0	0
North Dakota	1,962,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	16,645,000	0	4,370,000	300,000	1,350,000	0	200,000	0	650,000	2,315,600	0
Oklahoma	5,582,000	1,666,347	1,690,198	65,600	74,625	140,000	0	0	0	425,017	0
Oregon	5,221,000	0	871,600	0	524,411	0	0	0	0	125,000	0
Pennsylvania	18,102,000	0	1,081,500	0	103,870	0	0	0	0	1,441,223	0
Rhode Island <sup>v</sup>	2,488,000	25,000	317,750	67,500	25,000	0	0	0	246,000	0	0
South Carolina <sup>v</sup>	6,130,000	1,000,000	600,000	0	245,000	800,000	0	0	300,000	750,000	0
South Dakota	2,059,000	38,000	716,920	0	75,000	0	150,000	0	0	493,000	0
Tennessee	8,115,000	0	1,734,110	57,000	0	0	0	98,875	1,400,939	598,256	0
Texas	25,780,000	0	22,104,253	0	0	0	0	175,000	675,000	0	0
Utah	3,580,000	100,000	1,620,000	75,000	0	310,000	0	100,000	0	355,000	0
Vermont	1,865,000	0	1,231,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	240,000	0
Virginia	10,015,000	0	517,775	0	884,325	116,174	0	465,697	0	679,017	0
Washington	8,208,000	0	4,716,495	0	174,840	46,000	128,573	0	214,830	93,000	782,734
West Virginia	3,624,000	470,400	1,540,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	200,000	20,000
Wisconsin	8,118,000	0	3,623,585	132,525	200,000	0	0	0	210,671	0	0
Wyoming	1,713,000	0	1,609,290	0	0	3,750	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico <sup>u</sup>	6,076,000	0	0	0	0	155,000	0	75,000	340,000	840,550	0
Virgin Islands	1,203,000	0	45,000	0	120,000	0	0	0	0	40,000	100,000
American Samoa	794,620	70,764	97,209	0	12,133	0	83,402	0	0	0	0
Guam	1,247,000	19,825	129,390	2,500	0	30,000	92,000	0	0	0	10,000
North Mariana Islands	391,380	0	272,673	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0

Note: See Notes, tables 1.17 and 1.19.

<sup>a</sup>Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.

<sup>b</sup>Multi-jurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State, and/or local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence, and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations.

<sup>c</sup>Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations.

<sup>d</sup>Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.

<sup>e</sup>Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related programs, and low-income housing drug control programs. Also, developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for ports, international airports, and other important facilities.

<sup>f</sup>Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control

<sup>g</sup>Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information sharing systems.

<sup>h</sup>Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expending prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources, and implementing court delay reduction programs.

<sup>i</sup>Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.

<sup>j</sup>Provides for prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment.

<sup>k</sup>Providing programs that identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders.

<sup>l</sup>Developing and implementing programs that provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime.

<sup>m</sup>Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug



distributed for:

Treatment <sup>k</sup>	Victim/ witness assistance <sup>l</sup>	Improved technology <sup>m</sup>	Innovative drug programs <sup>n</sup>	Public housing <sup>o</sup>	Domestic violence <sup>p</sup>	Evaluation <sup>q</sup>	Detention alternatives <sup>r</sup>	Street sales <sup>s</sup>	Adminis- tration <sup>t</sup>
\$19,704,307	\$2,448,915	\$45,838,609	\$12,006,870	\$1,531,525	\$3,810,567	\$2,082,690	\$10,199,913	\$16,281,520	\$23,739,506
265,052	0	619,200	117,660	0	0	0	0	0	670,524
0	0	93,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	187,000
0	0	320,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	448,070
85,220	0	221,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	162,848
800,000	0	5,188,450	0	0	0	0	85,000	1,700,000	3,154,430
350,000	0	1,648,500	0	0	100,000	135,118	106,500	0	481,340
2,568,860	0	287,350	0	0	0	0	368,693	101,152	197,784
240,071	0	589,350	726,081	0	0	0	0	0	143,250
148,000	0	521,000	370,000	0	210,000	160,000	0	0	191,000
5,191,927	0	1,947,470	1,164,087	0	109,862	339,212	25,000	1,350,091	891,151
807,000	0	774,750	33,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	735,250
224,000	0	305,500	0	56,250	517,500	0	120,000	0	133,750
0	0	154,566	242,512	0	0	51,473	0	0	253,800
0	0	1,214,831	2,322,200	0	0	425,000	207,325	1,103,576	875,300
1,396,495	0	1,504,150	0	0	0	250,000	146,525	471,696	452,600
425,965	0	1,049,397	0	0	137,985	30,140	126,735	57,050	230,000
0	0	230,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	90,000
32,778	25,000	986,951	0	0	19,100	0	0	0	317,450
100,000	0	758,000	0	0	0	0	344,840	0	427,020
0	0	390,692	0	0	0	0	0	0	129,957
20,025	0	399,150	104,235	153,625	0	0	55,482	399,311	399,150
845,000	117,600	1,500,000	790,000	0	159,000	0	43,000	0	720,150
0	0	720,350	0	0	0	0	0	2,800,000	407,000
0	0	368,900	271,800	0	560,000	0	870,000	120,362	311,350
0	450,000	300,000	35,000	0	0	90,000	50,000	300,000	475,100
0	0	557,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	336,320
0	18,000	180,000	0	0	44,000	0	151,000	0	89,000
0	0	166,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	76,500
50,000	0	147,350	32,746	0	0	0	0	40,000	140,350
0	0	357,694	0	0	0	0	250,000	0	131,600
0	0	605,750	1,787,890	300,000	0	0	0	0	844,285
65,000	0	188,150	200,000	0	288,000	110,000	0	0	326,300
700,000	0	1,339,500	0	771,650	0	0	150,000	0	470,000
275,000	0	3,532,900	1,629,300	50,000	600,000	0	40,000	350,000	1,065,800
0	0	98,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	98,100
0	1,000,000	1,032,250	0	0	0	100,000	4,144,900	0	1,182,250
0	0	813,888	178,000	0	238,000	0	0	0	279,100
1,496,447	0	961,442	0	0	0	100,000	620,000	0	522,100
344,925	211,237	1,011,675	525,000	0	252,120	100,000	1,827,913	0	799,458
348,500	0	245,400	0	0	0	0	246,000	760,000	124,000
0	0	1,160,000	0	0	25,000	0	50,000	800,000	300,000
58,000	0	102,950	0	0	75,000	35,000	171,000	0	144,130
950,000	0	405,750	0	0	0	50,000	0	2,610,070	210,000
0	0	1,489,000	0	0	0	47,747	0	0	1,289,000
240,000	0	425,000	80,000	0	175,000	30,000	0	0	70,000
0	0	343,062	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,939
696,042	166,249	2,168,247	0	0	0	0	0	2,310,462	1,001,500
0	0	410,400	697,128	0	186,000	0	0	279,000	479,000
325,000	0	406,200	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	362,400
52,500	440,829	2,543,740	162,500	0	0	0	0	468,750	257,900
0	0	85,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340,000	0	1,675,404	0	0	114,000	0	0	0	303,800
160,000	20,000	407,700	130,000	0	0	0	0	60,000	120,300
100,000	0	191,919	130,731	0	0	29,000	0	0	79,462
2,500	0	671,285	227,000	0	0	0	0	0	62,500
0	0	19,569	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	39,138

to treatment, case management, and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders; and enhancement of State and local forensic laboratories, as well as the development of criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems).

<sup>n</sup>Innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.

<sup>o</sup>Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.

<sup>p</sup>Improving the criminal and juvenile justice systems' response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.

<sup>q</sup>Drug control evaluation programs that State and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at State drug control activities.

<sup>r</sup>Providing alternatives to avoid detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.

<sup>s</sup>Programs focusing on strengthening urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.

<sup>t</sup>Funds allocated to States to pay for costs incurred in administering the Formula Grant Program.

<sup>u</sup>The total includes \$379,563 distributed to Florida, \$100,000 distributed to Mississippi, and \$649,000 distributed to Puerto Rico for the Organized/White-Collar Crime Area. The purpose of this area is to improve the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption.

<sup>v</sup>The total includes \$57,695 distributed to Louisiana, \$82,850 distributed to Rhode Island, and \$100,000 distributed to South Carolina for the Property Crime Program Area. The purpose of this area is to disrupt illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, *Bureau of Justice Assistance Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1993*, NCJ-149978 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), Appendix D. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.21

**Justice system employment and payroll**

By level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1992

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

Activity	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total justice system</b>				
Total employees	1,797,704	162,202	548,139	1,087,363
Full-time employees	NA	NA	532,404	966,836
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	541,484	1,010,303
October payrolls	\$4,788,918	\$588,000	\$1,440,336	\$2,760,582
<b>Police protection</b>				
Total employees	857,593	87,616	86,606	683,371
Full-time employees	NA	NA	85,497	599,386
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	86,027	628,584
October payrolls	\$2,395,897	\$334,901	\$246,947	\$1,814,049
<b>Judicial and legal</b>				
Total employees	373,611	50,768	113,548	209,295
Full-time employees	NA	NA	106,970	184,098
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	110,664	192,943
October payrolls	\$1,013,453	\$181,345	\$349,876	\$482,232
<b>Corrections</b>				
Total employees	566,500	23,818	347,985	194,697
Full-time employees	NA	NA	339,937	183,352
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	344,793	188,776
October payrolls	\$1,379,568	\$71,754	\$843,513	\$464,301

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The Federal budget source provides only total employment for the Federal Government. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.22

**Percent distribution of justice system employment and payroll**

By level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1992

Activity	Percent distribution		
	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total justice system</b>			
Total employees	9.0%	30.5%	60.5%
Full-time employees	NA	32.2	58.4
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	31.6	59.0
October payrolls	12.3	30.1	57.6
<b>Police protection</b>			
Total employees	10.2	10.1	79.7
Full-time employees	NA	11.1	77.9
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	10.7	78.5
October payrolls	14.0	10.3	75.7
<b>Judicial and legal</b>			
Total employees	13.6	30.4	56.0
Full-time employees	NA	31.5	54.3
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	31.3	54.6
October payrolls	17.9	34.5	47.6
<b>Corrections</b>			
Total employees	4.2	61.4	34.4
Full-time employees	NA	62.2	33.5
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	61.9	33.9
October payrolls	5.2	61.1	33.7

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The Federal budget source provides only total employment for the Federal Government. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.23

**Justice system payroll**By level of government, United States, October 1982-92<sup>a</sup>

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

Year	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	Local <sup>b</sup>			
				State	Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$2,064,748	\$209,433	\$1,855,315	\$577,808	\$1,277,507	\$472,129	\$805,378
1983	2,285,595	256,930	2,028,665	639,616	1,389,049	513,129	875,920
1984	2,535,148	293,283	2,241,865	726,281	1,515,585	574,862	940,722
1985	2,767,277	298,106	2,469,171	812,136	1,657,035	640,502	1,016,533
1986	2,975,373	309,960	2,665,413	893,910	1,771,503	694,777	1,076,727
1987	3,248,834	347,102	2,901,732	995,531	1,906,201	746,986	1,159,215
1988	3,546,099	386,207	3,159,892	1,090,309	2,069,583	843,441	1,226,142
1989	3,862,304	418,184	3,444,120	1,207,762	2,236,358	926,432	1,309,926
1990	4,214,625	467,007	3,747,618	1,317,489	2,430,129	1,025,336	1,404,793
1991	4,534,954	537,074	3,997,880	1,391,992	2,605,888	1,109,816	1,496,073
1992	4,788,918	588,000	4,200,918	1,440,336	2,760,582	1,179,389	1,581,193
<b>Percent change</b>							
1982 to 1987	57.3%	65.7%	56.4%	72.3%	49.2%	58.2%	43.9%
1987 to 1992	47.4	69.4	44.8	44.7	44.8	57.9	36.4
1982 to 1992	131.9	180.8	126.4	149.3	116.1	149.8	96.3

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table D. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.24

**State and local justice system payroll**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October of payrolls <sup>c</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
States-local, total	\$33,182,816	\$4,200,918	12.7%	\$2,060,996	49.1%	\$832,108	19.8%	\$1,307,814	31.1%
State	9,828,247	1,440,336	14.7	246,947	17.1	349,876	24.3	843,513	58.6
Local, total	23,354,845	2,760,582	11.8	1,814,049	65.7	482,232	17.5	464,301	16.8
Counties	4,698,273	1,179,389	25.1	453,335	38.4	369,796	31.4	356,258	30.2
Municipalities	6,892,506	1,581,193	22.9	1,360,714	86.1	112,436	7.1	108,043	6.8
Alabama	456,438	44,509	9.8	23,009	51.7	9,508	21.4	11,992	26.9
State	176,929	18,846	10.7	3,325	17.6	6,990	37.1	8,531	45.3
Local, total	279,510	25,663	9.2	19,684	76.7	2,518	9.8	3,461	13.5
Counties	30,569	8,874	29.0	4,276	48.2	1,458	16.4	3,139	35.4
Municipalities	63,024	16,789	26.6	15,407	91.8	1,060	6.3	322	1.9
Alaska	151,925	15,321	10.1	6,225	40.6	4,423	28.9	4,672	30.5
State	76,792	10,373	13.5	1,741	16.8	4,109	39.6	4,524	43.6
Local, total	75,133	4,948	6.6	4,484	90.6	315	6.4	149	3.0
Boroughs	26,961	537	2.0	414	77.1	88	16.4	35	6.5
Municipalities	47,368	4,411	9.3	4,071	92.3	226	5.1	114	2.6
Arizona	472,557	70,187	14.9	32,647	46.5	17,024	24.3	20,516	29.2
State	121,955	19,976	16.4	4,826	24.2	3,295	16.5	11,855	59.3
Local, total	350,602	50,211	14.3	27,820	55.4	13,729	27.3	8,661	17.2
Counties	57,409	24,645	42.9	5,571	22.6	10,418	42.3	8,656	35.1
Municipalities	81,521	25,566	31.4	22,249	87.0	3,311	13.0	6	-
Arkansas	237,404	19,548	8.2	10,006	51.2	3,418	17.5	6,124	31.3
State	99,385	8,254	8.3	2,105	25.5	1,265	15.3	4,883	59.2
Local, total	138,019	11,294	8.2	7,901	70.0	2,153	19.1	1,240	11.0
Counties	15,915	4,419	27.8	1,700	38.5	1,556	35.2	1,162	26.3
Municipalities	25,896	6,875	26.5	6,200	90.2	597	8.7	78	1.1
California	4,510,316	665,360	14.8	326,715	49.1	133,094	20.0	205,551	30.9
State	1,062,204	167,920	15.8	32,370	19.3	10,181	6.1	125,368	74.7
Local, total	3,448,111	497,440	14.4	294,345	59.2	122,913	24.7	80,183	16.1
Counties	897,919	290,404	32.3	100,551	34.6	114,287	39.4	75,566	26.0
Municipalities	762,132	207,036	27.2	193,793	93.6	8,626	4.2	4,617	2.2
Colorado	476,398	55,047	11.6	26,053	47.3	12,953	23.5	16,041	29.1
State	165,021	20,636	12.5	2,954	14.3	8,232	39.9	9,449	45.8
Local, total	311,377	34,412	11.1	23,099	67.1	4,721	13.7	6,592	19.2
Counties	38,406	11,297	29.4	4,704	41.6	2,243	19.9	4,350	38.5
Municipalities	89,957	23,114	25.7	18,395	79.6	2,478	10.7	2,242	9.7
Connecticut	469,559	59,873	12.8	31,041	51.8	10,709	17.9	18,123	30.3
State	174,518	33,543	19.2	5,326	15.9	10,094	30.1	18,123	54.0
Local, total	295,042	26,330	8.9	25,715	97.7	615	2.3	-	-
Municipalities	276,145	26,330	9.5	25,715	97.7	615	2.3	-	-
Delaware	94,727	12,639	13.3	5,503	43.5	3,450	27.3	3,685	29.2
State	49,451	9,099	18.4	2,289	25.2	3,125	34.3	3,685	40.5
Local, total	45,276	3,540	7.8	3,214	90.8	325	9.2	-	-
Counties	5,298	1,395	26.3	1,217	87.2	179	12.8	-	-
Municipalities	6,409	2,144	33.5	1,998	93.2	147	6.9	-	-
District of Columbia	171,441	37,433	21.8	16,635	44.4	5,914	15.8	14,884	39.8
Local, total	171,441	37,433	21.8	16,635	44.4	5,914	15.8	14,884	39.8
Municipality	138,293	37,433	27.1	16,635	44.4	5,914	15.8	14,884	39.8
Florida	1,483,639	260,436	17.6	127,130	48.8	48,121	18.5	85,184	32.7
State	354,591	91,203	25.7	9,913	10.9	26,065	28.6	55,225	60.6
Local, total	1,129,048	169,232	15.0	117,217	69.3	22,056	13.0	29,959	17.7
Counties	298,868	103,560	34.7	55,165	53.3	20,368	19.7	28,027	27.1
Municipalities	222,445	65,673	29.5	62,052	94.5	1,687	2.6	1,933	2.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

**State and local justice system payroll**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October of payrolls <sup>c</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Georgia	\$783,123	\$85,017	10.9%	\$39,849	46.9%	\$16,311	19.2%	\$28,857	33.9%
State	233,831	28,217	12.1	4,971	17.6	3,611	12.8	19,635	69.6
Local, total	549,292	56,800	10.3	34,878	61.4	12,700	22.4	9,223	16.2
Counties	85,275	34,670	40.7	15,996	46.1	11,013	31.8	7,661	22.1
Municipalities	71,268	22,130	31.1	18,882	85.3	1,687	7.6	1,562	7.1
Hawaii	172,235	24,370	14.1	11,857	48.7	7,932	32.5	4,581	18.8
State	130,808	10,641	8.1	-	-	6,061	57.0	4,581	43.1
Local, total	41,427	13,729	33.1	11,857	86.4	1,872	13.6	-	-
Counties	12,761	3,745	29.3	3,071	82.0	675	18.0	-	-
Municipalities	28,658	9,983	34.8	8,787	88.0	1,197	12.0	-	-
Idaho	118,412	12,189	10.3	6,172	50.6	2,776	22.8	3,242	26.6
State	43,387	4,801	11.1	1,142	23.8	1,293	26.9	2,366	49.3
Local, total	75,025	7,389	9.8	5,030	68.1	1,483	20.1	876	11.9
Counties	13,971	4,493	32.2	2,311	51.4	1,309	29.1	874	19.5
Municipalities	11,037	2,895	26.2	2,719	93.9	174	6.0	3	0.1
Illinois	1,448,754	203,376	14.0	120,889	59.4	34,995	17.2	47,493	23.4
State	346,998	52,536	15.1	11,973	22.8	10,462	19.9	30,101	57.3
Local, total	1,101,756	150,841	13.7	108,916	72.2	24,533	16.3	17,392	11.5
Counties	118,394	49,793	42.1	9,954	20.0	22,454	45.1	17,385	34.9
Municipalities	278,233	101,047	36.3	98,962	97.9	2,079	2.1	6	-
Indiana	654,036	54,819	8.4	27,941	51.0	10,016	18.3	16,862	30.8
State	227,829	19,536	8.6	4,117	21.1	3,438	17.6	11,982	61.3
Local, total	426,207	35,283	8.3	23,824	67.5	6,578	18.6	4,880	13.8
Counties	67,583	13,231	19.6	4,970	37.6	3,155	31.5	4,090	30.9
Municipalities	83,380	22,051	26.4	18,854	85.5	2,407	10.9	791	3.6
Iowa	359,657	29,481	8.2	15,168	51.5	7,599	25.8	6,714	22.8
State	136,016	14,263	10.5	2,906	20.4	5,885	41.3	5,472	38.4
Local, total	223,642	15,218	6.8	12,261	80.6	1,714	11.3	1,243	8.2
Counties	35,924	6,098	17.0	3,436	56.3	1,439	23.6	1,223	20.1
Municipalities	46,999	9,120	19.4	8,825	96.8	275	3.0	19	0.2
Kansas	325,583	33,178	10.2	15,687	47.3	6,630	20.0	10,861	32.7
State	100,811	15,050	14.9	2,396	15.9	4,390	29.2	8,263	54.9
Local, total	224,772	18,128	8.1	13,291	73.3	2,240	12.4	2,597	14.3
Counties	31,116	7,420	23.8	3,474	46.8	1,417	19.1	2,529	34.1
Municipalities	42,796	10,708	25.0	9,817	91.7	823	7.7	68	0.6
Kentucky	399,197	37,080	9.3	16,189	43.7	8,737	23.6	12,154	32.8
State	166,307	21,135	12.7	4,076	19.3	7,450	35.2	9,608	45.5
Local, total	232,889	15,946	6.8	12,113	76.0	1,287	8.1	2,546	16.0
Counties	25,798	6,600	25.6	3,426	51.9	976	14.8	2,198	33.3
Municipalities	40,168	9,346	23.3	8,687	92.9	311	3.3	348	3.7
Louisiana	476,862	51,774	10.9	22,383	43.2	11,300	21.8	18,092	34.9
State	190,313	19,703	10.4	2,487	12.6	4,229	21.5	12,988	65.9
Local, total	286,548	32,071	11.2	19,896	62.0	7,071	22.0	5,104	15.9
Parishes	53,194	14,511	27.3	7,177	49.5	4,491	30.9	2,844	19.6
Municipalities	56,833	17,559	30.9	12,719	72.4	2,580	14.7	2,260	12.9
Maine	139,395	12,595	9.0	6,719	53.3	1,893	15.0	3,983	31.6
State	51,870	6,093	11.7	1,585	26.0	1,551	25.5	2,957	48.5
Local, total	87,525	6,502	7.4	5,134	79.0	342	5.3	1,026	15.8
Counties	2,336	2,011	86.1	699	34.8	286	14.2	1,026	51.0
Municipalities	50,606	4,491	8.9	4,435	98.8	56	1.2	-	-
Maryland	662,057	89,085	13.5	43,439	48.8	18,067	20.3	27,579	31.0
State	223,037	40,481	18.1	6,943	17.2	11,422	28.2	22,117	54.6
Local, total	439,021	48,604	11.1	36,496	75.1	6,645	13.7	5,462	11.2
Counties	344,653	32,380	9.4	21,970	67.9	4,947	15.3	5,462	16.9
Municipalities	83,756	16,224	19.4	14,526	89.5	1,698	10.5	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

**State and local justice system payroll**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October of payrolls <sup>c</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Massachusetts	\$740,776	\$96,861	13.1%	\$55,287	57.1%	\$15,867	16.4%	\$25,706	26.5%
State	223,416	36,342	16.3	7,091	19.5	14,966	41.2	14,284	39.3
Local, total	517,360	60,519	11.7	48,196	79.6	901	1.5	11,422	18.9
Counties	15,002	9,070	60.5	248	2.7	64	0.7	8,758	96.6
Municipalities	428,689	51,448	12.0	47,948	93.2	837	1.6	2,664	5.2
Michigan	1,276,871	149,757	11.7	63,433	42.4	28,990	19.4	57,333	38.3
State	401,837	66,192	16.5	10,435	15.8	9,323	14.1	46,433	70.1
Local, total	875,034	83,565	9.5	52,998	63.4	19,667	23.5	10,900	13.0
Counties	107,794	36,904	34.2	10,178	27.6	16,009	43.4	10,717	29.0
Municipalities	171,775	46,660	27.2	42,819	91.8	3,658	7.8	184	0.4
Minnesota	626,869	56,418	9.0	27,538	48.8	13,450	23.8	15,430	27.3
State	190,889	14,559	7.6	2,650	18.2	4,890	33.6	7,019	48.2
Local, total	435,980	41,859	9.6	24,888	59.5	8,561	20.5	8,411	20.1
Counties	88,340	23,341	26.4	7,154	30.6	7,777	33.3	8,411	36.0
Municipalities	84,878	18,518	21.8	17,734	95.8	784	4.2	-	-
Mississippi	263,839	19,880	7.5	10,345	52.0	4,300	21.6	5,236	26.3
State	93,589	8,044	8.6	1,865	23.2	1,694	21.1	4,485	55.8
Local, total	170,250	11,837	7.0	8,479	71.6	2,606	22.0	751	6.3
Counties	34,934	4,950	14.2	2,170	43.8	2,139	43.2	641	12.9
Municipalities	29,689	6,887	23.2	6,310	91.6	467	6.8	110	1.6
Missouri	512,505	59,900	11.7	33,626	56.1	11,513	19.2	14,761	24.6
State	153,212	21,520	14.0	4,729	22.0	6,254	29.1	10,538	49.0
Local, total	359,293	38,380	10.7	28,897	75.3	5,260	13.7	4,223	11.0
Counties	31,557	11,607	36.8	5,549	47.8	3,172	27.3	2,886	24.9
Municipalities	84,006	26,773	31.9	23,348	87.2	2,088	7.8	1,337	5.0
Montana	108,117	8,275	7.7	4,137	50.0	1,674	20.2	2,464	29.8
State	37,577	3,320	8.8	856	25.8	542	16.3	1,922	57.9
Local, total	70,540	4,955	7.0	3,282	66.2	1,132	22.8	542	10.9
Counties	9,773	2,982	30.5	1,571	52.7	901	30.2	510	17.1
Municipalities	7,498	1,972	26.3	1,710	86.7	230	11.7	32	1.6
Nebraska	209,200	17,977	8.6	9,551	53.1	3,644	20.3	4,781	26.6
State	59,849	6,813	11.4	1,606	23.6	1,812	26.6	3,395	49.8
Local, total	149,351	11,164	7.5	7,946	71.2	1,832	16.4	1,387	12.4
Counties	17,668	4,880	27.6	1,928	39.5	1,565	32.1	1,387	28.4
Municipalities	28,282	6,284	22.2	6,017	95.8	267	4.2	-	-
Nevada	176,095	31,471	17.9	14,535	46.2	6,612	21.0	10,324	32.8
State	49,783	9,197	18.5	1,546	16.8	1,497	16.3	6,153	66.9
Local, total	126,311	22,274	17.6	12,989	58.3	5,115	23.0	4,170	18.7
Counties	43,353	16,535	38.1	9,329	56.4	3,861	23.4	3,345	20.2
Municipalities	19,462	5,740	29.5	3,661	63.8	1,254	21.8	825	14.4
New Hampshire	121,667	13,755	11.3	8,007	58.2	2,296	16.7	3,452	25.1
State	38,410	5,387	14.0	1,158	21.5	1,895	35.2	2,334	43.3
Local, total	83,257	8,368	10.1	6,849	81.8	401	4.8	1,118	13.4
Counties	6,333	1,786	28.2	357	20.0	328	18.4	1,100	61.6
Municipalities	35,416	6,582	18.6	6,491	98.6	73	1.1	18	0.3
New Jersey	1,249,578	200,215	16.0	101,253	50.6	46,455	23.2	52,508	26.2
State	351,750	61,716	17.5	12,849	20.8	18,330	29.7	30,537	49.5
Local, total	897,829	138,499	15.4	88,403	63.8	28,125	20.3	21,971	15.9
Counties	174,416	54,430	31.2	10,345	19.0	22,121	40.6	21,964	40.4
Municipalities	258,793	84,070	32.5	78,059	92.9	6,004	7.1	7	-
New Mexico	198,785	21,234	10.7	9,420	44.4	4,729	22.3	7,085	33.4
State	88,128	10,765	12.2	1,355	12.6	4,121	38.3	5,289	49.1
Local, total	110,657	10,469	9.5	8,065	77.0	607	5.8	1,796	17.2
Counties	13,743	3,488	25.4	2,303	66.0	107	3.1	1,078	30.9
Municipalities	26,742	6,981	26.1	5,763	82.6	500	7.2	718	10.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

**State and local justice system payroll**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October of payrolls <sup>c</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
New York	\$3,521,278	\$543,794	15.4%	\$254,441	46.8%	\$96,616	17.8%	\$192,737	35.4%
State	832,608	188,243	22.6	18,687	9.9	62,851	33.4	106,705	56.7
Local, total	2,688,671	355,551	13.2	235,754	66.3	33,764	9.5	86,033	24.2
Counties	316,317	81,561	25.8	41,206	50.5	10,299	12.6	30,056	36.9
Municipalities	1,577,521	273,990	17.4	194,548	71.0	23,465	8.6	55,976	20.4
North Carolina	788,619	81,833	10.4	38,070	46.5	14,009	17.1	29,753	36.4
State	257,507	45,450	17.7	7,953	17.5	12,514	27.5	24,984	55.0
Local, total	531,112	36,383	6.9	30,118	82.8	1,496	4.1	4,770	13.1
Counties	426,350	15,496	3.6	9,513	61.4	1,213	7.8	4,770	30.8
Municipalities	82,159	20,887	25.4	20,604	98.6	283	1.4	-	-
North Dakota	78,779	5,596	7.1	2,702	48.3	1,645	29.4	1,249	22.3
State	33,979	2,342	6.9	550	23.5	866	37.0	926	39.5
Local, total	44,801	3,254	7.3	2,152	66.1	778	23.9	323	9.9
Counties	6,116	1,749	28.6	726	41.5	700	40.0	323	18.5
Municipalities	6,231	1,505	24.2	1,427	94.8	78	5.2	-	-
Ohio	1,279,873	146,859	11.5	72,250	49.2	34,683	23.6	39,925	27.2
State	352,935	41,517	11.8	6,730	16.2	6,682	16.1	28,106	67.7
Local, total	926,939	105,342	11.4	65,520	62.2	28,002	26.6	11,820	11.2
Counties	176,005	43,369	24.6	12,157	28.0	20,370	47.0	10,842	25.0
Municipalities	200,098	61,973	31.0	53,363	86.1	7,632	12.3	978	1.6
Oklahoma	358,012	34,168	9.5	17,899	52.4	6,664	19.5	9,605	28.1
State	133,413	16,784	12.6	3,633	21.6	4,681	27.9	8,470	50.5
Local, total	224,600	17,384	7.7	14,266	82.1	1,983	11.4	1,135	6.5
Counties	21,466	3,619	16.9	1,565	43.2	1,016	28.1	1,038	28.7
Municipalities	58,391	13,765	23.6	12,701	92.3	967	7.0	97	0.7
Oregon	391,572	42,551	10.9	19,653	46.2	9,088	21.4	13,810	32.5
State	130,410	16,663	12.8	3,648	21.9	5,959	35.8	7,055	42.3
Local, total	261,162	25,889	9.9	16,005	61.8	3,129	12.1	6,755	26.1
Counties	38,565	14,188	36.8	4,926	34.7	2,529	17.8	6,733	47.5
Municipalities	45,086	11,701	26.0	11,079	94.7	600	5.1	22	0.2
Pennsylvania	1,323,316	160,321	12.1	82,363	51.4	34,513	21.5	43,444	27.1
State	400,895	44,212	11.0	15,338	34.7	8,781	19.9	20,093	45.4
Local, total	922,421	116,109	12.6	67,025	57.7	25,732	22.2	23,351	20.1
Counties	101,348	36,672	36.2	4,633	12.6	16,686	45.5	15,353	41.9
Municipalities	186,751	79,437	42.5	62,392	78.5	9,046	11.4	7,998	10.1
Rhode Island	130,637	17,197	13.2	8,102	47.1	3,122	18.2	5,973	34.7
State	54,871	9,831	17.9	988	10.0	2,869	29.2	5,973	60.8
Local, total	75,767	7,366	9.7	7,114	96.6	253	3.4	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	72,125	7,366	10.2	7,114	96.6	253	3.4	-	-
South Carolina	395,952	38,607	9.8	17,574	45.5	5,813	15.1	15,220	39.4
State	157,742	18,180	11.5	3,667	20.2	1,618	8.9	12,895	70.9
Local, total	238,209	20,427	8.6	13,907	68.1	4,195	20.5	2,325	11.4
Counties	52,518	12,550	23.9	6,542	52.1	3,729	29.7	2,278	18.2
Municipalities	27,935	7,877	28.2	7,364	93.5	466	5.9	46	0.6
South Dakota	73,142	6,150	8.4	3,000	48.8	1,715	27.9	1,436	23.3
State	28,512	2,991	10.5	617	20.6	1,318	44.1	1,056	35.3
Local, total	44,901	3,159	7.0	2,383	75.4	397	12.6	380	12.0
Counties	5,206	1,479	28.4	759	51.3	356	24.1	364	24.6
Municipalities	9,052	1,680	18.6	1,624	96.7	41	2.4	16	1.0
Tennessee	512,752	56,335	11.0	26,083	46.3	10,756	19.1	19,496	34.6
State	160,337	20,131	12.6	3,537	17.6	4,647	23.1	11,947	59.3
Local, total	352,415	36,205	10.3	22,547	62.3	6,109	16.9	7,549	20.9
Counties	170,017	16,190	9.5	5,524	34.1	4,310	26.6	6,356	39.3
Municipalities	170,264	20,015	11.8	17,023	85.1	1,799	9.0	1,193	6.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

**State and local justice system payroll**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October of payrolls <sup>c</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Texas	\$2,101,154	\$250,601	11.9%	\$117,697	47.0%	\$43,180	17.2%	\$89,725	35.8%
State	552,537	77,948	14.1	8,341	10.7	11,712	15.0	57,895	74.3
Local, total	1,548,616	172,653	11.1	109,355	63.3	31,468	18.2	31,830	18.4
Counties	192,721	80,554	41.8	24,659	30.6	24,483	30.4	31,412	39.0
Municipalities	329,339	92,099	28.0	84,696	92	6,985	7.6	418	0.5
Utah	191,647	19,091	10.0	9,010	47.2	4,288	22.5	5,792	30.3
State	80,955	8,914	11.0	1,664	18.7	2,662	29.9	4,588	51.5
Local, total	110,692	10,177	9.2	7,347	72.2	1,626	16.0	1,204	11.8
Counties	15,656	4,933	31.5	2,541	51.5	1,188	24.1	1,204	24.4
Municipalities	20,480	5,244	25.6	4,806	91.6	438	8.4	-	-
Vermont	69,051	6,369	9.2	3,266	51.3	1,460	22.9	1,643	25.8
State	31,270	4,481	14.3	1,473	32.9	1,365	30.5	1,643	36.7
Local, total	37,781	1,888	5.0	1,793	95	95	5.0	-	-
Counties	115	83	72.2	19	22.9	64	77.1	-	-
Municipalities	8,025	1,804	22.5	1,773	98.3	31	1.7	-	-
Virginia	769,247	83,167	10.8	40,527	48.7	14,796	17.8	27,844	33.5
State	252,987	30,440	12.0	6,156	20.2	7,647	25.1	16,637	54.7
Local, total	516,260	52,727	10.2	34,371	65.2	7,149	13.6	11,207	21.3
Counties	289,546	26,052	9.0	15,969	61.3	4,649	17.8	5,433	20.9
Municipalities	203,513	26,675	13.1	18,402	69	2,500	9.4	5,773	21.6
Washington	719,780	76,774	10.7	35,917	46.8	17,601	22.9	23,257	30.3
State	249,095	26,376	10.6	5,653	21.4	5,284	20.0	15,439	58.5
Local, total	470,685	50,398	10.7	30,264	60.1	12,317	24.4	7,818	15.5
Counties	69,555	27,416	39.4	10,105	36.9	9,825	35.8	7,486	27.3
Municipalities	97,412	22,982	23.6	20,158	87.7	2,492	10.8	332	1.4
West Virginia	180,767	10,891	6.0	5,848	53.7	3,111	28.6	1,932	17.7
State	64,883	5,037	7.8	1,844	36.6	2,041	40.5	1,153	22.9
Local, total	115,884	5,854	5.1	4,004	68.4	1,071	18.3	779	13.3
Counties	9,839	2,983	30.3	1,262	42.3	949	31.8	773	25.9
Municipalities	17,100	2,870	16.8	2,742	95.5	122	4.3	7	0.2
Wisconsin	674,175	65,313	9.7	34,881	53.4	13,072	20.0	17,361	26.6
State	210,669	22,404	10.6	2,358	10.5	7,007	31.3	13,039	58.2
Local, total	463,507	42,910	9.3	32,523	75.8	6,065	14.1	4,322	10.1
Counties	93,306	18,454	19.8	9,035	49	5,097	27.6	4,322	23.4
Municipalities	91,788	24,456	26.6	23,488	96	968	4.0	-	-
Wyoming	75,046	6,242	8.3	3,325	53.3	1,574	25.2	1,344	21.5
State	22,149	2,234	10.1	524	23.5	900	40.3	810	36.3
Local, total	52,897	4,008	7.6	2,801	69.9	674	16.8	534	13.3
Counties	8,364	1,984	23.7	980	49.4	510	25.7	493	24.8
Municipalities	7,081	2,025	28.6	1,820	89.9	164	8.1	41	2.0

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>c</sup>Justice system payrolls of independent school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.<sup>b</sup>Includes payrolls of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 6.

Table 1.25

**Justice system employment**By level of government, United States, October 1982-92<sup>a</sup>

October payroll period	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>b</sup>		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	1,270,342	94,555	1,175,787	341,010	834,777	319,690	515,087
1983	1,313,831	103,842	1,209,989	358,528	851,461	331,071	520,390
1984	1,373,354	106,926	1,266,428	387,398	879,030	351,175	527,855
1985	1,422,718	110,653	1,312,065	407,792	904,273	368,500	535,773
1986	1,464,070	112,375	1,351,695	425,292	926,403	382,711	543,692
1987	1,524,976	121,321	1,403,655	451,633	952,022	396,743	555,279
1988	1,583,713	130,446	1,453,267	478,885	974,382	416,955	557,427
1989	1,636,895	134,546	1,502,349	505,143	997,206	432,748	564,458
1990	1,710,413	139,799	1,570,614	528,677	1,041,937	462,130	579,807
1991	1,760,563	150,098	1,610,465	542,650	1,067,815	480,003	587,812
1992	1,797,704	162,202	1,635,502	548,139	1,087,363	492,993	594,370
<b>Percent change</b>							
1982 to 1987	20.0%	28.3%	19.4%	32.4%	14.0%	24.1%	7.8%
1987 to 1992	17.9	33.7	16.5	21.4	14.2	24.3	7.0
1982 to 1992	41.5	71.5	39.1	60.7	30.3	54.2	15.4

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table C. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 1.26

**Justice system employment**By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1980-92<sup>a</sup>

Level of government and year	Total employment				Level of government and year	Total employment			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections		Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
<b>All governments</b>					<b>State</b>				
1980	NA	714,660	NA	270,647	1980	292,588	75,896	53,022	163,670
1981	NA	716,600	NA	280,593	1981	302,245	76,477	55,455	170,313
1982	1,270,342	723,923	247,697	298,722	1982	341,010	77,538	79,825	183,647
1983	1,313,831	733,070	261,436	319,325	1983	358,528	77,387	83,546	197,595
1984	1,373,354	746,974	277,578	348,802	1984	387,398	83,539	88,869	214,990
1985	1,422,718	757,000	293,025	372,693	1985	407,792	83,603	93,543	230,646
1986	1,464,070	771,917	300,126	392,027	1986	425,292	85,158	96,934	243,200
1987	1,524,976	792,831	312,331	419,814	1987	451,633	87,571	100,108	263,954
1988	1,583,713	804,658	323,641	455,414	1988	478,885	90,300	102,901	285,684
1989	1,636,895	811,528	336,872	488,495	1989	505,143	90,648	107,620	306,875
1990	1,710,413	825,417	350,761	534,235	1990	528,677	89,302	110,093	329,282
1991	1,760,563	837,038	362,178	561,347	1991	542,650	87,011	111,823	343,816
1992	1,797,704	857,593	373,611	566,500	1992	548,139	86,606	113,548	347,985
<b>Percent change</b>					<b>Percent change</b>				
1980 to 1992	NA	20.0%	NA	109.3%	1980 to 1992	87.3%	14.1%	114.2%	112.6%
1982 to 1987	20.0%	9.5	26.1%	40.5	1982 to 1987	32.4	12.9	25.4	43.7
1987 to 1992	17.9	8.2	19.6	34.9	1987 to 1992	21.4	-1.1	13.4	31.8
1982 to 1992	41.5	18.5	50.8	89.6	1982 to 1992	60.7	11.7	42.2	89.5
<b>Federal</b>					<b>Local total<sup>b</sup></b>				
1980	NA	55,505	NA	9,636	1980	NA	582,292	NA	97,052
1981	NA	56,472	NA	9,925	1981	NA	584,618	NA	100,644
1982	94,555	55,922	28,588	10,045	1982	834,777	590,463	139,284	105,030
1983	103,842	63,898	29,834	10,110	1983	851,461	591,785	148,056	111,620
1984	106,926	65,173	31,216	10,537	1984	879,030	598,262	157,493	123,275
1985	110,653	66,024	33,168	11,461	1985	904,273	607,373	166,314	130,586
1986	112,375	66,735	33,584	12,056	1986	926,403	620,024	169,608	136,771
1987	121,321	72,793	35,668	12,860	1987	952,022	632,467	176,555	143,000
1988	130,446	78,755	37,808	13,883	1988	974,382	635,603	182,932	155,847
1989	134,546	78,702	39,733	16,111	1989	997,206	642,178	189,519	165,509
1990	139,799	77,608	43,285	18,906	1990	1,041,937	658,507	197,383	186,047
1991	150,098	81,798	46,824	21,476	1991	1,067,815	668,229	203,531	196,055
1992	162,202	87,616	50,768	23,818	1992	1,087,363	683,371	209,295	194,687
<b>Percent change</b>					<b>Percent change</b>				
1980 to 1992	NA	57.9%	NA	147.2%	1980 to 1992	NA	17.4%	NA	100.6%
1982 to 1987	28.3%	30.2	24.8%	28.0	1982 to 1987	14.0%	7.1	26.8%	36.2
1987 to 1992	33.7	20.4	42.3	85.2	1987 to 1992	14.2	8.0	18.5	36.1
1982 to 1992	71.5	56.7	77.6	137.1	1982 to 1992	30.3	15.7	50.3	85.4
<b>Total State and local<sup>b</sup></b>									
1980	NA	658,188	NA	260,722					
1981	NA	661,095	NA	270,957					
1982	1,175,787	668,001	219,109	288,677					
1983	1,209,989	669,172	231,602	309,215					
1984	1,266,428	681,801	246,362	338,265					
1985	1,312,065	690,976	259,857	361,232					
1986	1,351,695	705,182	266,542	379,971					
1987	1,403,655	720,038	276,663	406,954					
1988	1,453,267	725,903	285,833	441,531					
1989	1,502,349	732,826	297,139	472,384					
1990	1,570,614	747,809	307,476	515,329					
1991	1,610,465	755,240	315,354	539,871					
1992	1,635,502	769,977	322,843	542,682					
<b>Percent change</b>									
1980 to 1992	NA	17.0%	NA	108.1%					
1982 to 1987	19.4%	7.8	26.3%	41.0					
1987 to 1992	16.5	6.9	16.7	33.4					
1982 to 1992	39.1	15.3	47.3	88.0					

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table G. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.27

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
States-local, total	13,369,223	1,551,787	11.6%	714,611	46.1%	303,607	19.6%	533,569	34.4%
State	3,856,222	541,484	14.0	86,027	15.9	110,664	20.4	344,793	63.7
Local, total	9,513,001	1,010,303	10.6	628,584	62.2	192,943	19.1	188,776	18.7
Counties	2,032,740	470,907	23.2	169,113	35.9	149,501	31.7	152,293	32.3
Municipalities	2,606,220	539,396	20.7	459,471	85.2	43,442	8.1	36,483	6.8
Alabama	235,412	20,322	8.6	10,579	52.1	3,874	19.1	5,869	28.9
State	81,101	7,613	9.4	1,073	14.1	2,629	34.5	3,911	51.4
Local, total	154,311	12,709	8.2	9,506	74.8	1,245	9.8	1,958	15.4
Counties	17,121	4,528	26.4	1,988	43.9	775	17.1	1,765	39.0
Municipalities	33,349	8,181	24.5	7,518	91.9	470	5.7	193	2.4
Alaska	46,027	4,040	8.8	1,597	39.5	1,170	29.0	1,273	31.5
State	24,246	2,747	11.3	431	15.7	1,100	40.0	1,216	44.3
Local, total	21,781	1,293	5.9	1,166	90.2	70	5.4	57	4.4
Boroughs	7,800	118	1.5	94	79.7	17	14.4	7	5.9
Municipalities	13,734	1,175	8.6	1,072	91.2	53	4.5	50	4.3
Arizona	199,138	27,770	13.9	11,180	40.3	6,467	23.3	10,123	36.5
State	54,064	8,934	16.5	1,670	18.7	1,032	11.6	6,232	69.8
Local, total	145,074	18,836	13.0	9,510	50.5	5,435	28.9	3,891	20.7
Counties	28,086	10,354	36.9	2,232	21.6	4,235	40.9	3,887	37.5
Municipalities	29,953	8,482	28.3	7,278	85.8	1,200	14.1	4	-
Arkansas	128,584	10,882	8.5	5,374	49.4	1,703	15.6	3,805	35.0
State	46,596	4,009	8.6	870	21.7	327	8.2	2,812	70.1
Local, total	81,988	6,873	8.4	4,504	65.5	1,376	20.0	993	14.4
Counties	11,689	3,097	26.5	1,146	37.0	1,014	32.7	937	30.3
Municipalities	15,298	3,776	24.7	3,358	88.9	362	9.6	56	1.5
California	1,429,841	184,196	12.9	85,467	46.4	37,875	20.6	60,854	33.0
State	321,860	48,384	15.0	11,085	22.9	2,429	5.0	34,870	72.1
Local, total	1,107,981	135,812	12.3	74,382	54.8	35,446	26.1	25,984	19.1
Counties	290,920	83,246	28.6	26,301	31.6	32,183	38.7	24,762	29.7
Municipalities	215,859	52,566	24.4	48,081	91.5	3,263	6.2	1,222	2.3
Colorado	185,140	20,081	10.8	9,457	47.1	4,441	22.1	6,183	30.8
State	53,004	7,135	13.5	1,017	14.3	2,670	37.4	3,448	48.3
Local, total	132,136	12,946	9.8	8,440	65.2	1,771	13.7	2,735	21.1
Counties	18,808	4,796	25.5	1,962	40.9	819	17.1	2,015	42.0
Municipalities	34,757	8,150	23.4	6,478	79.5	952	11.7	720	8.8
Connecticut	151,167	17,959	11.9	9,249	51.5	3,292	18.3	5,418	30.2
State	54,154	10,042	18.5	1,509	15.0	3,115	31.0	5,418	54.0
Local, total	97,013	7,917	8.2	7,740	97.8	177	2.2	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	90,618	7,917	8.7	7,740	97.8	177	2.2	-	-
Delaware	37,687	4,952	13.1	1,946	39.3	1,331	26.9	1,675	33.8
State	20,179	3,595	17.8	735	20.4	1,185	33.0	1,675	46.6
Local, total	17,508	1,357	7.8	1,211	89.2	146	10.8	-	-
Counties	2,164	484	22.4	399	82.4	85	17.6	-	-
Municipalities	2,705	873	32.3	812	93.0	61	7.0	-	-
District of Columbia	54,655	11,936	21.8	5,084	42.6	1,792	15.0	5,060	42.4
Local, total	54,655	11,936	21.8	5,084	42.6	1,792	15.0	5,060	42.4
Municipality	46,342	11,936	25.8	5,084	42.6	1,792	15.0	5,060	42.4
Florida	664,070	106,017	16.0	45,317	42.7	18,915	17.8	41,785	39.4
State	164,501	41,847	25.4	3,791	9.1	8,976	21.4	29,080	69.5
Local, total	499,569	64,170	12.8	41,526	64.7	9,939	15.5	12,705	19.8
Counties	125,987	41,388	32.9	19,937	48.2	9,489	22.9	11,962	28.9
Municipalities	87,892	22,782	25.9	21,589	94.8	450	2.0	743	3.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.27

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Georgia	397,053	44,539	11.2%	18,680	41.9%	7,063	15.9%	18,796	42.2%
State	114,464	17,254	15.1	2,051	11.9	1,163	6.7	14,040	81.4
Local, total	282,589	27,285	9.7	16,629	60.9	5,900	21.6	4,756	17.4
Counties	42,731	16,478	38.6	7,332	44.5	5,155	31.3	3,991	24.2
Municipalities	37,535	10,807	28.8	9,297	86.0	745	6.9	765	7.1
Hawaii	64,539	8,173	12.7	3,436	42.0	2,711	33.2	2,026	24.8
State	50,657	4,185	8.3	-	-	2,159	51.6	2,026	48.4
Local, total	13,882	3,988	28.7	3,436	86.2	552	13.8	-	-
Counties	4,592	1,240	27.0	1,023	82.5	217	17.5	-	-
Municipalities	9,286	2,748	29.6	2,413	87.8	335	12.2	-	-
Idaho	60,096	5,587	9.3	2,736	49.0	1,197	21.4	1,654	29.6
State	20,250	1,935	9.6	433	22.4	363	18.8	1,139	58.9
Local, total	39,846	3,652	9.2	2,303	63.1	834	22.8	515	14.1
Counties	7,719	2,462	31.9	1,187	48.2	761	30.9	514	20.9
Municipalities	5,340	1,190	22.3	1,116	93.8	73	6.1	1	0.1
Illinois	567,178	74,763	13.2	40,675	54.4	14,474	19.4	19,614	26.2
State	136,623	18,052	13.2	3,750	20.8	2,496	13.8	11,806	65.4
Local, total	430,555	56,711	13.2	36,925	65.1	11,978	21.1	7,808	13.8
Counties	53,812	23,436	43.6	4,315	18.4	11,315	48.3	7,806	33.3
Municipalities	100,014	33,275	33.3	32,610	98.0	663	2.0	2	-
Indiana	297,585	27,663	9.3	13,220	47.8	5,035	18.2	9,408	34.0
State	95,157	9,195	9.7	1,800	19.6	925	10.1	6,470	70.4
Local, total	202,428	18,468	9.1	11,420	61.8	4,110	22.3	2,938	15.9
Counties	40,022	8,030	20.1	2,710	33.7	2,794	34.8	2,526	31.5
Municipalities	42,867	10,438	24.3	8,710	83.4	1,316	12.6	412	3.9
Iowa	155,793	11,660	7.5	6,074	52.1	2,805	24.1	2,781	23.9
State	47,354	5,003	10.6	807	16.1	2,104	42.1	2,092	41.8
Local, total	108,439	6,657	6.1	5,267	79.1	701	10.5	689	10.4
Counties	19,326	2,874	14.9	1,575	54.8	617	21.5	682	23.7
Municipalities	21,896	3,783	17.3	3,692	97.6	84	2.2	7	0.2
Kansas	157,064	14,680	9.3	6,887	46.9	2,903	19.8	4,890	33.3
State	47,882	6,392	13.3	988	15.5	1,846	28.9	3,558	55.7
Local, total	109,182	8,288	7.6	5,899	71.2	1,057	12.8	1,332	16.1
Counties	17,937	3,823	21.3	1,823	47.7	700	18.3	1,300	34.0
Municipalities	19,869	4,465	22.5	4,076	91.3	357	8.0	32	0.7
Kentucky	197,016	18,787	9.5	7,653	40.7	4,327	23.0	6,807	36.2
State	76,254	10,432	13.7	1,701	16.3	3,638	34.9	5,093	48.8
Local, total	120,762	8,355	6.9	5,952	71.2	689	8.2	1,714	20.5
Counties	14,729	3,672	24.9	1,619	44.1	592	16.1	1,461	39.8
Municipalities	21,225	4,683	22.1	4,333	92.5	97	2.1	253	5.4
Louisiana	249,344	27,606	11.1	12,252	44.4	5,553	20.1	9,801	35.5
State	88,767	9,028	10.2	1,077	11.9	1,334	14.8	6,617	73.3
Local, total	160,577	18,578	11.6	11,175	60.2	4,219	22.7	3,184	17.1
Parishes	30,936	8,994	29.1	4,340	48.3	2,797	31.1	1,857	20.6
Municipalities	33,297	9,584	28.8	6,835	71.3	1,422	14.8	1,327	13.8
Maine	65,148	5,544	8.5	2,936	53.0	740	13.3	1,868	33.7
State	22,006	2,371	10.8	587	24.8	533	22.5	1,251	52.8
Local, total	43,142	3,173	7.4	2,349	74.0	207	6.5	617	19.4
Counties	1,405	1,199	85.3	392	32.7	190	15.8	617	51.5
Municipalities	24,752	1,974	8.0	1,957	99.1	17	0.9	-	-
Maryland	239,627	31,582	13.2	14,620	46.3	6,041	19.1	10,921	34.6
State	82,072	14,773	18.0	2,276	15.4	3,685	24.9	8,812	59.6
Local, total	157,555	16,809	10.7	12,344	73.4	2,356	14.0	2,109	12.5
Counties	120,156	10,859	9.0	6,964	64.1	1,786	16.4	2,109	19.4
Municipalities	33,418	5,950	17.8	5,380	90.4	570	9.6	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.27

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Massachusetts	277,246	32,372	11.7%	17,105	52.8%	5,637	17.4%	9,630	29.7%
State	84,983	12,628	14.9	1,991	15.8	5,326	42.2	5,311	42.1
Local, total	192,263	19,744	10.3	15,114	76.5	311	1.6	4,319	21.9
Counties	6,011	3,397	56.5	95	2.8	34	1.0	3,268	96.2
Municipalities	160,643	16,347	10.2	15,019	91.9	277	1.7	1,051	6.4
Michigan	460,471	51,043	11.1	21,290	41.7	10,350	20.3	19,403	38.0
State	137,853	20,753	15.1	3,105	15.0	2,683	12.9	14,965	72.1
Local, total	322,618	30,290	9.4	18,185	60.0	7,667	25.3	4,438	14.7
Counties	47,148	14,513	30.8	3,904	26.9	6,248	43.1	4,361	30.0
Municipalities	67,356	15,777	23.4	14,281	90.5	1,419	9.0	77	0.5
Minnesota	239,943	19,234	8.0	9,366	48.7	4,335	22.5	5,533	28.8
State	67,332	4,552	6.8	835	18.3	1,262	27.7	2,455	53.9
Local, total	172,611	14,682	8.5	8,531	58.1	3,073	20.9	3,078	21.0
Counties	36,921	8,703	23.6	2,786	32.0	2,839	32.6	3,078	35.4
Municipalities	33,037	5,979	18.1	5,745	96.1	234	3.9	-	-
Mississippi	155,159	11,631	7.5	5,983	51.4	2,123	18.3	3,525	30.3
State	47,433	4,347	9.2	913	21.0	469	10.8	2,965	68.2
Local, total	107,726	7,284	6.8	5,070	69.6	1,654	22.7	560	7.7
Counties	21,833	3,273	15.0	1,402	42.8	1,387	42.4	484	14.8
Municipalities	17,725	4,011	22.6	3,668	91.4	267	6.7	76	1.9
Missouri	247,711	28,664	11.6	14,880	51.9	5,174	18.1	8,610	30.0
State	74,049	10,906	14.7	1,925	17.7	2,701	24.8	6,280	57.6
Local, total	173,662	17,758	10.2	12,955	73.0	2,473	13.9	2,330	13.1
Counties	18,177	6,311	34.7	3,093	49.0	1,561	24.7	1,657	26.3
Municipalities	38,611	11,447	29.6	9,862	86.2	912	8.0	673	5.9
Montana	54,229	4,053	7.5	2,005	49.5	783	19.3	1,265	31.2
State	17,095	1,467	8.6	370	25.2	154	10.5	943	64.3
Local, total	37,134	2,586	7.0	1,635	63.2	629	24.3	322	12.5
Counties	6,029	1,674	27.8	850	50.8	521	31.1	303	18.1
Municipalities	3,742	912	24.4	785	86.1	108	11.8	19	2.1
Nebraska	99,631	8,005	8.0	3,936	49.2	1,519	19.0	2,550	31.9
State	28,746	3,060	10.6	673	22.0	636	20.8	1,751	57.2
Local, total	70,885	4,945	7.0	3,263	66.0	883	17.9	799	16.2
Counties	10,782	2,615	24.3	1,006	38.5	810	31.0	799	30.6
Municipalities	12,595	2,330	18.5	2,257	96.9	73	3.1	-	-
Nevada	66,001	10,030	15.2	4,369	43.6	2,090	20.8	3,571	35.6
State	19,142	3,156	16.5	499	15.8	405	12.8	2,252	71.4
Local, total	46,859	6,874	14.7	3,870	56.3	1,685	24.5	1,319	19.2
Counties	14,571	5,047	34.6	2,736	54.2	1,270	25.2	1,041	20.6
Municipalities	6,549	1,827	27.9	1,134	62.1	415	22.7	278	15.2
New Hampshire	51,803	5,324	10.3	3,031	56.9	917	17.2	1,376	25.8
State	16,296	2,090	12.8	435	20.8	755	36.1	900	43.1
Local, total	35,507	3,234	9.1	2,596	80.3	162	5.0	476	14.7
Counties	3,305	758	22.9	153	20.2	137	18.1	468	61.7
Municipalities	14,453	2,476	17.1	2,443	98.7	25	1.0	8	0.3
New Jersey	417,409	64,941	15.6	30,903	47.6	15,880	24.5	18,158	28.0
State	115,770	18,193	15.7	3,651	20.1	4,751	26.1	9,791	53.8
Local, total	301,639	46,748	15.5	27,252	58.3	11,129	23.8	8,367	17.9
Counties	68,505	20,271	29.6	3,452	17.0	8,457	41.7	8,362	41.3
Municipalities	89,916	26,477	29.4	23,800	89.9	2,672	10.1	5	-
New Mexico	102,368	10,240	10.0	4,543	44.4	1,961	19.2	3,736	36.5
State	42,159	4,868	11.5	570	11.7	1,670	34.3	2,628	54.0
Local, total	60,209	5,372	8.9	3,973	74.0	291	5.4	1,108	20.6
Counties	7,417	1,859	25.1	1,110	59.7	51	2.7	698	37.5
Municipalities	13,807	3,513	25.4	2,863	81.5	240	6.8	410	11.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.27

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
New York	1,151,077	154,357	13.4%	67,855	44.0%	27,514	17.8%	58,988	38.2%
State	267,429	54,978	20.6	5,481	10.0	16,414	29.9	33,083	60.2
Local, total	883,648	99,379	11.2	62,374	62.8	11,100	11.2	25,905	26.1
Counties	114,538	23,864	20.8	10,895	45.7	3,117	13.1	9,852	41.3
Municipalities	522,503	75,515	14.5	51,479	68.2	7,983	10.6	16,053	21.3
North Carolina	368,847	38,362	10.4	17,662	46.0	5,601	14.6	15,099	39.4
State	109,046	20,419	18.7	3,107	15.2	4,945	24.2	12,367	60.6
Local, total	259,801	17,943	6.9	14,555	81.1	656	3.7	2,732	15.2
Counties	207,717	8,222	4.0	4,917	59.8	573	7.0	2,732	33.2
Municipalities	41,480	9,721	23.4	9,638	99.1	83	0.9	-	-
North Dakota	37,515	2,715	7.2	1,337	49.2	704	25.9	674	24.8
State	16,468	1,039	6.3	224	21.6	328	31.6	487	46.9
Local, total	21,047	1,676	8.0	1,113	66.4	376	22.4	187	11.2
Counties	3,621	934	25.8	407	43.6	340	36.4	187	20.0
Municipalities	3,177	742	23.4	706	95.1	36	4.9	-	-
Ohio	539,719	60,467	11.2	27,631	45.7	16,114	26.6	16,722	27.7
State	140,305	15,195	10.8	2,289	15.1	2,112	13.9	10,794	71.0
Local, total	399,414	45,272	11.3	25,342	56.0	14,002	30.9	5,928	13.1
Counties	88,251	21,691	24.6	5,635	26.0	10,557	48.7	5,499	25.4
Municipalities	81,816	23,581	28.8	19,707	83.6	3,445	14.6	429	1.8
Oklahoma	187,811	17,145	9.1	8,684	50.7	2,820	16.4	5,641	32.9
State	67,071	8,279	12.3	1,730	20.9	1,726	20.8	4,823	58.3
Local, total	120,740	8,866	7.3	6,954	78.4	1,094	12.3	818	9.2
Counties	13,895	2,570	18.5	1,127	43.9	681	26.5	762	29.6
Municipalities	29,523	6,296	21.3	5,827	92.6	413	6.6	56	0.9
Oregon	155,211	15,483	10.0	6,624	42.8	3,489	22.5	5,370	34.7
State	49,704	6,026	12.1	1,092	18.1	2,225	36.9	2,709	45.0
Local, total	105,507	9,457	9.0	5,532	58.5	1,264	13.4	2,661	28.1
Counties	16,258	5,541	34.1	1,887	34.1	1,003	18.1	2,651	47.8
Municipalities	16,189	3,916	24.2	3,645	93.1	261	6.7	10	0.3
Pennsylvania	510,169	62,620	12.3	28,903	46.2	15,064	24.1	18,653	29.8
State	143,438	16,295	11.4	5,288	32.5	2,319	14.2	8,688	53.3
Local, total	366,731	46,325	12.6	23,615	51.0	12,745	27.5	9,965	21.5
Counties	54,834	18,765	34.2	2,054	10.9	9,394	50.1	7,317	39.0
Municipalities	72,524	27,560	38.0	21,561	78.2	3,351	12.2	2,648	9.6
Rhode Island	47,629	5,855	12.3	3,004	51.3	1,030	17.6	1,821	31.1
State	19,890	3,003	15.1	258	8.6	924	30.8	1,821	60.6
Local, total	27,739	2,852	10.3	2,746	96.3	106	3.7	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	26,277	2,852	10.9	2,746	96.3	106	3.7	-	-
South Carolina	201,698	20,505	10.2	9,000	43.9	2,854	13.9	8,651	42.2
State	77,754	9,639	12.4	1,773	18.4	545	5.7	7,321	76.0
Local, total	123,944	10,866	8.8	7,227	66.5	2,309	21.2	1,330	12.2
Counties	27,695	6,817	24.6	3,451	50.6	2,070	30.4	1,296	19.0
Municipalities	15,288	4,049	26.5	3,776	93.3	239	5.9	34	0.8
South Dakota	39,172	3,089	7.9	1,522	49.3	747	24.2	820	26.5
State	13,517	1,419	10.5	282	19.9	555	39.1	582	41.0
Local, total	25,655	1,670	6.5	1,240	74.3	192	11.5	238	14.3
Counties	3,444	838	24.3	435	51.9	177	21.1	226	27.0
Municipalities	4,758	832	17.5	805	96.8	15	1.8	12	1.4
Tennessee	253,944	27,810	11.0	12,563	45.2	4,668	16.8	10,579	38.0
State	75,930	9,495	12.5	1,544	16.3	1,542	16.2	6,409	67.5
Local, total	178,014	18,315	10.3	11,019	60.2	3,126	17.1	4,170	22.8
Counties	94,402	9,028	9.6	3,126	34.6	2,327	25.8	3,575	39.6
Municipalities	77,114	9,287	12.0	7,893	85.0	799	8.6	595	6.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.27

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Texas	987,993	113,359	11.5%	48,717	43.0%	18,202	16.1%	46,440	41.0%
State	239,702	36,073	15.0	3,037	8.4	3,639	10.1	29,397	81.5
Local, total	748,291	77,286	10.3	45,680	59.1	14,563	18.8	17,043	22.1
Counties	97,409	40,594	41.7	12,407	30.6	11,364	28.0	16,823	41.4
Municipalities	147,890	36,692	24.8	33,273	90.7	3,199	8.7	220	0.6
Utah	92,955	8,166	8.8	3,733	45.7	1,618	19.8	2,815	34.5
State	39,618	3,836	9.7	648	16.9	994	25.9	2,194	57.2
Local, total	53,337	4,330	8.1	3,085	71.2	624	14.4	621	14.3
Counties	7,745	2,176	28.1	1,086	49.9	469	21.6	621	28.5
Municipalities	8,997	2,154	23.9	1,999	92.8	155	7.2	-	-
Vermont	30,546	2,479	8.1	1,242	50.1	540	21.8	697	28.1
State	12,923	1,663	12.9	475	28.6	491	29.5	697	41.9
Local, total	17,623	816	4.6	767	94.0	49	6.0	-	-
Counties	66	51	77.3	13	25.5	38	74.5	-	-
Municipalities	3,815	765	20.1	754	98.6	11	1.4	-	-
Virginia	344,975	34,794	10.1	15,395	44.2	5,411	15.6	13,988	40.2
State	115,817	13,976	12.1	2,372	17.0	2,768	19.8	8,836	63.2
Local, total	229,158	20,818	9.1	13,023	62.6	2,643	12.7	5,152	24.7
Counties	126,119	9,718	7.7	5,721	58.9	1,679	17.3	2,318	23.9
Municipalities	93,412	11,100	11.9	7,302	65.8	964	8.7	2,834	25.5
Washington	275,419	26,222	9.5	11,267	43.0	5,834	22.2	9,121	34.8
State	98,016	9,407	9.6	1,898	20.2	1,414	15.0	6,095	64.8
Local, total	177,403	16,815	9.5	9,369	55.7	4,420	26.3	3,026	18.0
Counties	26,030	9,824	37.7	3,333	33.9	3,587	36.5	2,904	29.6
Municipalities	32,326	6,991	21.6	6,036	86.3	833	11.9	122	1.7
West Virginia	92,232	6,062	6.6	3,020	49.8	1,628	26.9	1,414	23.3
State	33,597	2,572	7.7	811	31.5	975	37.9	786	30.6
Local, total	58,635	3,490	6.0	2,209	63.3	653	18.7	628	18.0
Counties	6,594	1,942	29.5	724	37.3	595	30.6	623	32.1
Municipalities	9,769	1,548	15.8	1,485	95.9	58	3.7	5	0.3
Wisconsin	261,595	24,985	9.6	13,055	52.3	4,601	18.4	7,329	29.3
State	72,674	8,139	11.2	852	10.5	1,865	22.9	5,422	66.6
Local, total	188,921	16,846	8.9	12,203	72.4	2,736	16.2	1,907	11.3
Counties	43,060	7,800	18.1	3,473	44.5	2,420	31.0	1,907	24.4
Municipalities	37,433	9,046	24.2	8,730	96.5	316	3.5	-	-
Wyoming	36,581	3,036	8.3	1,567	51.6	690	22.7	779	25.7
State	11,274	1,085	9.6	248	22.9	362	33.4	475	43.8
Local, total	25,307	1,951	7.7	1,319	67.6	328	16.8	304	15.6
Counties	4,423	1,033	23.4	496	48.0	254	24.6	283	27.4
Municipalities	3,489	918	26.3	823	89.7	74	8.1	21	2.3

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>c</sup>Justice system employment of independent school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.<sup>b</sup>Includes employment of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.28					
Rate (per 10,000 population) of State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment					
By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1992 <sup>a</sup>					
State <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system	Police protection		Judicial and legal	Corrections
		Total	Sworn only		
Total	61.0	28.1	21.2	11.9	21.0
Alabama	49.1	25.6	19.5	9.4	14.2
Alaska	68.8	27.2	19.6	19.9	21.7
Arizona	72.5	29.2	20.5	16.9	26.4
Arkansas	45.4	22.4	16.6	7.1	15.9
California	59.7	27.7	19.1	12.3	19.7
Colorado	57.9	27.3	20.1	12.8	17.8
Connecticut	54.7	28.2	22.1	10.0	16.5
Delaware	71.9	28.2	20.2	19.3	24.3
District of Columbia	196.6	83.8	72.0	29.5	83.4
Florida	78.6	33.6	22.6	14.0	31.0
Georgia	66.0	27.7	21.7	10.5	27.8
Hawaii	70.5	29.6	24.1	23.4	17.5
Idaho	52.4	25.6	18.4	11.2	15.5
Illinois	64.3	35.0	26.4	12.4	16.9
Indiana	48.9	23.3	17.3	8.9	16.6
Iowa	41.5	21.6	16.3	10.0	9.9
Kansas	41.7	19.5	14.1	8.2	13.9
Kentucky	50.0	20.4	15.2	11.5	18.1
Louisiana	64.4	28.6	21.2	13.0	22.9
Maine	44.9	23.8	17.6	6.0	15.1
Maryland	64.3	29.8	24.6	12.3	22.3
Massachusetts	54.0	28.5	24.0	9.4	16.1
Michigan	54.1	22.6	17.6	11.0	20.6
Minnesota	39.4	19.2	14.5	8.9	11.3
Mississippi	44.5	22.9	16.7	8.1	13.5
Missouri	55.2	28.7	20.2	10.0	16.6
Montana	49.2	24.3	16.9	9.5	15.4
Nebraska	49.8	24.5	18.1	9.5	15.9
Nevada	75.6	32.9	24.3	15.7	26.9
New Hampshire	47.9	27.3	21.3	8.3	12.4
New Jersey	83.4	39.7	30.6	20.4	23.3
New Mexico	64.8	28.7	21.1	12.4	23.6
New York	85.2	37.4	32.1	15.2	32.6
North Carolina	56.1	25.8	20.4	8.2	22.1
North Dakota	42.7	21.0	15.7	11.1	10.6
Ohio	54.9	25.1	18.1	14.6	15.2
Oklahoma	53.4	27.0	20.2	8.8	17.6
Oregon	52.0	22.3	16.9	11.7	18.0
Pennsylvania	52.1	24.1	18.7	12.5	15.5
Rhode Island	58.3	29.9	24.2	10.2	18.1
South Carolina	56.9	25.0	19.6	7.9	24.0
South Dakota	43.4	21.4	16.0	10.5	11.5
Tennessee	55.4	25.0	19.0	9.3	21.1
Texas	64.2	27.6	20.1	10.3	26.3
Utah	45.0	20.6	15.2	8.9	15.5
Vermont	43.5	21.8	15.8	9.5	12.2
Virginia	54.6	24.1	18.7	8.5	21.9
Washington	51.1	21.9	15.2	11.4	17.8
West Virginia	33.5	16.7	13.1	9.0	7.8
Wisconsin	49.9	26.1	20.1	9.2	14.6
Wyoming	65.2	33.6	22.7	14.8	16.7
Note: See Note, table 1.1. See table 1.8 for the 1992 estimated population for each State. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.					
<sup>a</sup> Detail may not add to total because of rounding.					
<sup>b</sup> Local government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.					
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, <i>Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992</i> , NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.					

Table 1.29					
State and local sworn police protection full-time equivalent employment and percent of total police employment					
By level of government, United States, October 1980-92					
Year	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>a</sup>		
			Total	Counties	Municipalities
1980	461,810	50,672	411,138	94,533	316,605
1981	464,141	51,177	412,964	96,326	316,638
1982	470,909	49,865	421,044	97,829	323,215
1983	472,459	50,965	421,494	98,695	322,799
1984	475,124	51,155	423,969	99,045	324,924
1985	481,146	51,761	429,385	100,916	328,469
1986	491,276	52,754	438,522	104,643	333,879
1987	501,440	53,542	447,898	107,811	340,087
1988	509,619	54,978	454,641	111,306	343,335
1989	513,242	56,084	457,158	113,479	343,679
1990	525,075	56,729	468,346	116,836	351,510
1991	531,706	56,294	475,412	119,383	356,029
1992	538,510	55,104	483,406	123,851	359,555
<u>Percent change</u>					
1982 to 1987	6.5%	7.4%	6.4%	10.2%	5.2%
1987 to 1992	7.4	2.9	7.9	14.9	5.7
1980 to 1992	16.6	8.7	17.6	31.0	13.6
<u>Percent sworn of total police</u>					
1980	78.1	67.3	79.7	77.4	80.4
1981	78.0	67.5	79.5	76.9	80.4
1982	77.8	65.0	79.7	77.3	80.5
1983	78.1	66.3	79.8	77.5	80.5
1984	77.7	65.4	79.5	76.9	80.4
1985	77.6	66.2	79.3	76.3	80.2
1986	76.3	66.1	77.7	75.2	78.5
1987	76.0	64.5	77.7	74.4	78.7
1988	76.0	64.1	77.8	75.0	78.7
1989	75.8	64.5	77.4	75.0	78.3
1990	75.6	64.4	77.3	74.8	78.1
1991	75.7	65.1	77.2	74.4	78.2
1992	75.4	64.1	76.9	73.2	78.3

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The formula for computing full-time equivalent employment changed in 1986; see Appendix 1 for more information. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table I. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.30

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1992<sup>a</sup>

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
States-local, total	714,611	538,510	75.4%	\$1,696,934	176,198	24.7%	\$363,370
State	86,027	55,104	64.1	176,986	30,923	35.9	69,961
Local, total	628,584	483,406	76.9	1,519,947	145,275	23.1	293,409
Counties	169,113	123,851	73.2	362,664	45,382	26.8	89,979
Municipalities	459,471	359,555	78.3	1,157,284	99,893	21.7	203,430
Alabama	10,579	8,063	76.2	18,712	2,516	23.8	4,297
State	1,073	649	60.5	2,316	424	39.5	1,010
Local, total	9,506	7,414	78.0	16,396	2,092	22.0	3,287
Counties	1,988	1,575	79.2	3,630	413	20.8	646
Municipalities	7,518	5,839	77.7	12,766	1,679	22.3	2,641
Alaska	1,597	1,152	72.1	4,950	445	27.9	1,275
State	431	289	67.1	1,396	142	32.9	344
Local, total	1,166	863	74.0	3,553	303	26.0	931
Boroughs	94	57	60.6	283	37	39.4	131
Municipalities	1,072	806	75.2	3,271	266	24.8	800
Arizona	11,180	7,872	70.4	25,002	3,308	29.6	7,644
State	1,670	972	58.2	3,067	698	41.8	1,760
Local, total	9,510	6,900	72.6	21,936	2,610	27.4	5,885
Counties	2,232	1,368	61.3	3,753	864	38.7	1,819
Municipalities	7,278	5,532	76.0	18,183	1,746	24.0	4,066
Arkansas	5,374	3,976	74.0	8,039	1,398	26.0	1,967
State	870	508	58.4	1,431	362	41.6	674
Local, total	4,504	3,468	77.0	6,608	1,036	23.0	1,293
Counties	1,146	912	79.6	1,430	234	20.4	270
Municipalities	3,358	2,556	76.1	5,178	802	23.9	1,023
California	85,467	58,814	68.8	249,370	26,653	31.2	77,345
State	11,085	6,455	58.2	20,464	4,630	41.8	11,906
Local, total	74,382	52,359	70.4	228,906	22,023	29.6	65,439
Counties	26,301	19,056	72.5	82,364	7,245	27.5	18,187
Municipalities	48,081	33,303	69.3	146,542	14,778	30.7	47,251
Colorado	9,457	6,982	73.8	20,717	2,475	26.2	5,336
State	1,017	547	53.8	1,706	470	46.2	1,249
Local, total	8,440	6,435	76.2	19,011	2,005	23.8	4,087
Counties	1,962	1,548	78.9	3,903	414	21.1	801
Municipalities	6,478	4,887	75.4	15,108	1,591	24.6	3,286
Connecticut	9,249	7,244	78.3	26,383	2,005	21.7	4,658
State	1,509	973	64.5	3,788	536	35.5	1,537
Local, total	7,740	6,271	81.0	22,595	1,469	19.0	3,120
Municipalities	7,740	6,271	81.0	22,595	1,469	19.0	3,120
Delaware	1,946	1,391	71.5	4,446	555	28.5	1,057
State	735	501	68.2	1,797	234	31.8	491
Local, total	1,211	890	73.5	2,649	321	26.5	566
Counties	399	259	64.9	930	140	35.1	286
Municipalities	812	631	77.7	1,718	181	22.3	279
District of Columbia	5,084	4,369	85.9	14,936	715	14.1	1,699
Local, total	5,084	4,369	85.9	14,936	715	14.1	1,699
Municipality	5,084	4,369	85.9	14,936	715	14.1	1,699
Florida	45,317	30,426	67.1	98,100	14,891	32.9	29,030
State	3,791	2,113	55.7	6,711	1,678	44.3	3,202
Local, total	41,526	28,313	68.2	91,389	13,213	31.8	25,828
Counties	19,937	12,931	64.9	41,555	7,006	35.1	13,610
Municipalities	21,589	15,382	71.2	49,834	6,207	28.8	12,218

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.30

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1992<sup>a</sup>--Continued

Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
Georgia	18,680	14,621	78.3%	\$32,570	4,059	21.7%	\$7,278
State	2,051	1,198	58.4	3,035	853	41.6	1,937
Local, total	16,629	13,423	80.7	29,536	3,206	19.3	5,342
Counties	7,332	5,969	81.4	13,529	1,363	18.6	2,466
Municipalities	9,297	7,454	80.2	16,006	1,843	19.8	2,875
Hawaii	3,436	2,795	81.3	10,090	641	18.7	1,767
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	3,436	2,795	81.3	10,090	641	18.7	1,767
Counties	1,023	765	74.8	2,538	258	25.2	533
Municipalities	2,413	2,030	84.1	7,552	383	15.9	1,234
Idaho	2,736	1,965	71.8	4,778	771	28.2	1,394
State	433	260	60.0	725	173	40.0	417
Local, total	2,303	1,705	74.0	4,053	598	26.0	977
Counties	1,187	812	68.4	1,724	375	31.6	587
Municipalities	1,116	893	80.0	2,329	223	20.0	390
Illinois	40,675	30,694	75.5	105,486	9,981	24.5	15,403
State	3,750	2,272	60.6	8,102	1,478	39.4	3,871
Local, total	36,925	28,422	77.0	97,384	8,503	23.0	11,532
Counties	4,315	3,243	75.2	8,202	1,072	24.8	1,751
Municipalities	32,610	25,179	77.2	89,182	7,431	22.8	9,781
Indiana	13,220	9,804	74.2	22,874	3,416	25.8	5,067
State	1,800	1,085	60.3	2,826	715	39.7	1,291
Local, total	11,420	8,719	76.3	20,048	2,701	23.7	3,777
Counties	2,710	2,068	76.3	4,120	642	23.7	850
Municipalities	8,710	6,651	76.4	15,928	2,059	23.6	2,927
Iowa	6,074	4,578	75.4	12,420	1,496	24.6	2,748
State	807	547	67.8	2,170	260	32.2	736
Local, total	5,267	4,031	76.5	10,250	1,236	23.5	2,012
Counties	1,575	1,087	69.0	2,670	488	31.0	767
Municipalities	3,692	2,944	79.7	7,580	748	20.3	1,245
Kansas	6,887	4,982	72.3	12,424	1,905	27.7	3,262
State	988	656	66.4	1,785	332	33.6	611
Local, total	5,899	4,326	73.3	10,639	1,573	26.7	2,652
Counties	1,823	1,275	69.9	2,725	548	30.1	749
Municipalities	4,076	3,051	74.9	7,914	1,025	25.1	1,902
Kentucky	7,653	5,718	74.7	12,878	1,935	25.3	3,312
State	1,701	923	54.3	2,539	778	45.7	1,537
Local, total	5,952	4,795	80.6	10,338	1,157	19.4	1,775
Counties	1,619	1,327	82.0	2,889	292	18.0	537
Municipalities	4,333	3,468	80.0	7,449	865	20.0	1,238
Louisiana	12,252	9,091	74.2	17,623	3,161	25.8	4,760
State	1,077	678	63.0	1,747	399	37.0	740
Local, total	11,175	8,413	75.3	15,876	2,762	24.7	4,019
Parishes	4,340	2,898	66.8	4,949	1,442	33.2	2,228
Municipalities	6,835	5,515	80.7	10,928	1,320	19.3	1,792
Maine	2,936	2,173	74.0	5,428	763	26.0	1,291
State	587	370	63.0	1,143	217	37.0	442
Local, total	2,349	1,803	76.8	4,285	546	23.2	849
Counties	392	317	80.9	560	75	19.1	140
Municipalities	1,957	1,486	75.9	3,725	471	24.1	710
Maryland	14,620	12,082	82.6	37,816	2,538	17.4	5,623
State	2,276	1,587	69.7	5,444	689	30.3	1,499
Local, total	12,344	10,495	85.0	32,372	1,849	15.0	4,125
Counties	6,964	5,786	83.1	18,952	1,178	16.9	3,017
Municipalities	5,380	4,709	87.5	13,419	671	12.5	1,107

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.30

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1992<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
Massachusetts	17,105	14,391	84.1%	\$50,155	2,714	15.9%	\$5,132
State	1,991	1,679	84.3	6,328	312	15.7	763
Local, total	15,114	12,712	84.1	43,827	2,402	15.9	4,369
Counties	95	32	33.7	84	63	66.3	164
Municipalities	15,019	12,680	84.4	43,743	2,339	15.6	4,205
Michigan	21,290	16,600	78.0	53,223	4,690	22.0	10,210
State	3,105	2,157	69.5	7,777	948	30.5	2,658
Local, total	18,185	14,443	79.4	45,446	3,742	20.6	7,552
Counties	3,904	2,963	75.9	8,199	941	24.1	1,980
Municipalities	14,281	11,480	80.4	37,247	2,801	19.6	5,572
Minnesota	9,366	7,090	75.7	22,858	2,276	24.3	4,680
State	835	589	70.5	2,011	246	29.5	639
Local, total	8,531	6,501	76.2	20,847	2,030	23.8	4,041
Counties	2,786	1,813	65.1	5,363	973	34.9	1,791
Municipalities	5,745	4,688	81.6	15,484	1,057	18.4	2,249
Mississippi	5,983	4,365	73.0	8,138	1,618	27.0	2,207
State	913	548	60.0	1,269	365	40.0	596
Local, total	5,070	3,817	75.3	6,869	1,253	24.7	1,611
Counties	1,402	1,042	74.3	1,738	360	25.7	432
Municipalities	3,668	2,775	75.7	5,130	893	24.3	1,179
Missouri	14,880	10,469	70.4	25,996	4,411	29.6	7,630
State	1,925	929	48.3	2,786	996	51.7	1,943
Local, total	12,955	9,540	73.6	23,211	3,415	26.4	5,686
Counties	3,093	2,124	68.7	4,059	969	31.3	1,490
Municipalities	9,862	7,416	75.2	19,152	2,446	24.8	4,196
Montana	2,005	1,391	69.4	3,156	614	30.6	982
State	370	224	60.5	538	146	39.5	318
Local, total	1,635	1,167	71.4	2,617	468	28.6	664
Counties	850	544	64.0	1,162	306	36.0	409
Municipalities	785	623	79.4	1,455	162	20.6	255
Nebraska	3,936	2,910	73.9	7,737	1,026	26.1	1,815
State	673	422	62.7	1,106	251	37.3	500
Local, total	3,263	2,488	76.2	6,631	775	23.8	1,315
Counties	1,006	700	69.6	1,479	306	30.4	449
Municipalities	2,257	1,788	79.2	5,152	469	20.8	865
Nevada	4,369	3,230	73.9	11,537	1,139	26.1	2,998
State	499	369	73.9	1,229	130	26.1	317
Local, total	3,870	2,861	73.9	10,309	1,009	26.1	2,681
Counties	2,736	2,095	76.6	7,546	641	23.4	1,782
Municipalities	1,134	766	67.5	2,763	368	32.5	898
New Hampshire	3,031	2,365	78.0	6,733	666	22.0	1,274
State	435	328	75.4	931	107	24.6	227
Local, total	2,596	2,037	78.5	5,802	559	21.5	1,047
Counties	153	82	53.6	221	71	46.4	136
Municipalities	2,443	1,955	80.0	5,580	488	20.0	911
New Jersey	30,903	23,807	77.0	87,777	7,096	23.0	13,476
State	3,651	2,642	72.4	10,488	1,009	27.6	2,361
Local, total	27,252	21,165	77.7	77,289	6,087	22.3	11,114
Counties	3,452	2,391	69.3	7,781	1,061	30.7	2,563
Municipalities	23,800	18,774	78.9	69,508	5,026	21.1	8,551
New Mexico	4,543	3,342	73.6	7,571	1,201	26.4	1,850
State	570	418	73.3	1,111	152	26.7	244
Local, total	3,973	2,924	73.6	6,459	1,049	26.4	1,606
Counties	1,110	771	69.5	1,762	339	30.5	541
Municipalities	2,863	2,153	75.2	4,698	710	24.8	1,065

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.30

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1992<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
New York	67,855	58,204	85.8%	\$228,399	9,651	14.2%	\$26,042
State	5,481	3,975	72.5	14,986	1,506	27.5	3,701
Local, total	62,374	54,229	86.9	213,413	8,145	13.1	22,341
Counties	10,895	9,039	83.0	36,781	1,856	17.0	4,425
Municipalities	51,479	45,190	87.8	176,632	6,289	12.2	17,916
North Carolina	17,662	13,993	79.2	31,559	3,669	20.8	6,512
State	3,107	2,319	74.6	6,309	788	25.4	1,644
Local, total	14,555	11,674	80.2	25,250	2,881	19.8	4,868
Counties	4,917	4,041	82.2	8,133	876	17.8	1,380
Municipalities	9,638	7,633	79.2	17,117	2,005	20.8	3,488
North Dakota	1,337	998	74.6	2,166	339	25.4	536
State	224	123	54.9	365	101	45.1	185
Local, total	1,113	875	78.6	1,801	238	21.4	352
Counties	407	316	77.6	611	91	22.4	115
Municipalities	706	559	79.2	1,190	147	20.8	237
Ohio	27,631	19,981	72.3	58,211	7,650	27.7	14,039
State	2,289	1,260	55.0	4,531	1,029	45.0	2,199
Local, total	25,342	18,721	73.9	53,680	6,621	26.1	11,841
Counties	5,635	3,491	62.0	8,169	2,144	38.0	3,988
Municipalities	19,707	15,230	77.3	45,510	4,477	22.7	7,853
Oklahoma	8,684	6,473	74.5	14,284	2,331	26.8	3,615
State	1,730	991	57.3	2,261	739	42.7	1,372
Local, total	6,954	5,482	78.8	12,024	1,592	22.9	2,242
Counties	1,127	895	79.4	1,217	352	31.2	348
Municipalities	5,827	4,587	78.7	10,807	1,240	21.3	1,894
Oregon	6,624	5,036	76.0	16,067	1,588	24.0	3,587
State	1,092	821	75.2	3,070	271	24.8	578
Local, total	5,532	4,215	76.2	12,997	1,317	23.8	3,009
Counties	1,887	1,416	75.0	3,894	471	25.0	1,032
Municipalities	3,645	2,799	76.8	9,103	846	23.2	1,977
Pennsylvania	28,903	22,505	77.9	70,757	6,398	22.1	11,606
State	5,288	3,885	73.5	12,382	1,403	26.5	2,956
Local, total	23,615	18,620	78.8	58,376	4,995	21.2	8,650
Counties	2,054	1,142	55.6	3,009	912	44.4	1,624
Municipalities	21,561	17,478	81.1	55,366	4,083	18.9	7,026
Rhode Island	3,004	2,431	80.9	6,973	573	19.1	1,129
State	258	195	75.6	823	63	24.4	166
Local, total	2,746	2,236	81.4	6,150	510	18.6	964
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2,746	2,236	81.4	6,150	510	18.6	964
South Carolina	9,000	7,062	78.5	14,615	1,938	21.5	2,959
State	1,773	1,331	75.1	2,925	442	24.9	743
Local, total	7,227	5,731	79.3	11,690	1,496	20.7	2,217
Counties	3,451	2,695	78.1	5,451	756	21.9	1,091
Municipalities	3,776	3,036	80.4	6,239	740	19.6	1,126
South Dakota	1,522	1,141	75.0	2,444	381	25.0	556
State	282	183	64.9	443	99	35.1	174
Local, total	1,240	958	77.3	2,001	282	22.7	382
Counties	435	287	66.0	577	148	34.0	182
Municipalities	805	671	83.4	1,424	134	16.6	200
Tennessee	12,563	9,541	75.9	20,841	3,022	24.1	5,242
State	1,544	937	60.7	2,509	607	39.3	1,027
Local, total	11,019	8,604	78.1	18,332	2,415	21.9	4,215
Counties	3,126	2,492	79.7	4,633	634	20.3	890
Municipalities	7,893	6,112	77.4	13,699	1,781	22.6	3,324

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.30

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1992<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
Texas	48,717	35,491	72.9%	\$92,786	13,203	27.1%	\$24,217
State	3,037	1,631	53.7	4,785	1,406	46.3	3,556
Local, total	45,680	33,860	74.1	88,001	11,797	25.8	20,661
Counties	12,407	8,995	72.5	17,820	3,412	27.5	6,146
Municipalities	33,273	24,865	74.7	70,181	8,385	25.2	14,515
Utah	3,733	2,761	74.0	7,242	972	26.0	1,768
State	648	363	56.0	979	285	44.0	685
Local, total	3,085	2,398	77.7	6,263	687	22.3	1,084
Counties	1,086	805	74.1	2,061	281	25.9	480
Municipalities	1,999	1,593	79.7	4,202	406	20.3	604
Vermont	1,242	900	72.5	2,578	342	27.5	688
State	475	314	66.1	1,118	161	33.9	355
Local, total	767	586	76.4	1,460	181	23.6	333
Counties	13	-	-	-	13	100.0	19
Municipalities	754	586	77.7	1,460	168	22.3	314
Virginia	15,395	11,923	77.4	33,909	3,472	22.6	6,618
State	2,372	1,619	68.3	4,738	753	31.7	1,418
Local, total	13,023	10,304	79.1	29,171	2,719	20.9	5,200
Counties	5,721	4,496	78.6	13,505	1,225	21.4	2,465
Municipalities	7,302	5,808	79.5	15,666	1,494	20.5	2,735
Washington	11,267	7,793	69.2	27,225	3,474	30.8	8,692
State	1,898	1,022	53.8	3,546	876	46.2	2,107
Local, total	9,369	6,771	72.3	23,679	2,598	27.7	6,585
Counties	3,333	2,308	69.2	7,349	1,025	30.8	2,757
Municipalities	6,036	4,463	73.9	16,330	1,573	26.1	3,828
West Virginia	3,020	2,379	78.8	5,061	641	21.2	786
State	811	527	65.0	1,465	284	35.0	379
Local, total	2,209	1,852	83.8	3,597	357	16.2	407
Counties	724	645	89.1	1,182	79	10.9	80
Municipalities	1,485	1,207	81.3	2,415	278	18.7	327
Wisconsin	13,055	10,088	77.3	29,347	2,967	22.7	5,534
State	852	566	66.4	1,641	286	33.6	717
Local, total	12,203	9,522	78.0	27,706	2,681	22.0	4,817
Counties	3,473	2,677	77.1	7,473	796	22.9	1,562
Municipalities	8,730	6,845	78.4	20,233	1,885	21.6	3,255
Wyoming	1,567	1,058	67.5	2,548	509	32.5	777
State	248	154	62.1	345	94	37.9	179
Local, total	1,319	904	68.5	2,203	415	31.5	598
Counties	496	301	60.7	696	195	39.3	284
Municipalities	823	603	73.3	1,506	220	26.7	314

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>October payroll data may not sum to equal police protection October payrolls presented in table 1.24 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.31

**Employees in State and local law enforcement agencies**

By type of agency, United States, 1992

Type of agency	Number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Number	841,099	603,954	237,145	89,653	39,200	50,453
Local police	476,261	373,061	103,200	57,483	27,551	29,932
State police	78,570	52,980	25,590	807	211	596
Sheriff	225,342	136,542	88,800	17,276	8,172	9,104
Special police	60,926	41,371	19,555	14,087	3,266	10,821
Percent	100%	71.8%	28.2%	100%	43.7%	56.3%
Local police	100	78.3	21.7	100	47.9	52.1
State police	100	67.4	32.6	100	26.1	73.9
Sheriff	100	60.6	39.4	100	47.3	52.7
Special police	100	67.9	32.1	100	23.2	76.8

Note: These data are from the second Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies, a census of the Nation's State and local law enforcement agencies conducted in 1992. The first census was conducted in 1986. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Directory Survey includes all police and sheriffs' departments that are publicly funded and employ at least one full-time or part-time sworn officer with general arrest powers. The Directory Survey collects data on the number of sworn and nonsworn personnel employed by each agency, including both full-time and part-time employees. The pay period that included June 30, 1992 was the reference date for all personnel data. The census resulted in a 100 percent response rate from the 17,358 State and local law enforcement agencies operating in the United States. The final database includes responses from 12,502 general purpose local police departments, 3,086 sheriffs' departments, 49 primary State police departments, and 1,721 special police agencies. Hawaii does not have a State police agency.

A local police department was defined as a general purpose police department operated by a municipal or county government. A State police department was defined as the general purpose State police agency operated by the State. Local and State police categories include only general purpose agencies. Included among special police agencies are both State and local agencies policing special geographic jurisdictions such as airports, parks, transit systems, public schools, colleges and universities, and public housing. Also included are agencies with special enforcement responsibilities such as those pertaining to natural resource conservation or alcoholic beverage control, special investigative units such as those operated by prosecutors' offices, and county constables in Texas.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-142972 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993), p. 2.

Table 1.32

**State and local law enforcement agencies**

By type of agency and State, 1992

State	Total	Type of agency			
		Local	State	Sheriff	Special police
National	17,358	12,502	49	3,086	1,721
Alabama	377	285	1	67	24
Alaska	48	43	1	0	4
Arizona	102	75	1	15	11
Arkansas	277	185	1	75	16
California	493	341	1	58	93
Colorado	218	140	1	63	14
Connecticut	133	108	1	8	16
Delaware	42	33	1	3	5
District of Columbia	3	1	0	0	2
Florida	371	285	1	65	20
Georgia	540	343	1	159	37
Hawaii	6	4	0	0	2
Idaho	112	66	1	44	1
Illinois	894	748	1	102	43
Indiana	448	336	1	91	20
Iowa	427	321	1	99	6
Kansas	345	221	1	105	18
Kentucky	377	240	1	120	16
Louisiana	348	256	1	64	27
Maine	142	119	1	16	6
Maryland	124	78	1	24	21
Massachusetts	388	341	1	14	32
Michigan	578	474	1	83	20
Minnesota	456	359	1	87	9
Mississippi	297	189	1	82	25
Missouri	594	463	1	114	16
Montana	119	59	1	55	4
Nebraska	247	149	1	93	4
Nevada	35	14	1	16	4
New Hampshire	228	214	1	10	3
New Jersey	534	488	1	21	24
New Mexico	115	72	1	33	9
New York	578	463	1	57	57
North Carolina	458	332	1	100	25
North Dakota	134	76	1	53	4
Ohio	908	776	1	88	43
Oklahoma	410	312	1	77	20
Oregon	183	137	1	36	9
Pennsylvania	1,167	1,049	1	66	51
Rhode Island	48	39	1	4	4
South Carolina	255	188	1	46	20
South Dakota	171	102	1	66	2
Tennessee	326	211	1	95	19
Texas	1,712	632	1	255	824
Utah	127	84	1	29	13
Vermont	73	57	1	14	1
Virginia	327	167	1	125	34
Washington	252	202	1	39	10
West Virginia	228	158	1	55	14
Wisconsin	506	417	1	72	16
Wyoming	77	50	1	23	3

Note: See Note, table 1.31. Local police category includes consolidated police-sheriff departments. Special police total for Texas includes 751 constable offices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-142972 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993), p. 4.

Table 1.33

**Number and rate (per 10,000 population) of full-time employees in State and local law enforcement agencies**

By type of agency and employee, United States, 1986 and 1992

Type of agency and employee	Number of employees			Employees per 10,000 population		
	1986	1992	Percent change	1986	1992	Percent change
Total employees	666,761	780,173	17.0%	27.7	30.6	10.5%
Local	428,182	476,261	11.2	17.8	18.7	5.1
State	72,069	78,570	9.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
Sheriff	166,510	225,342	35.3	6.9	8.8	27.7
Sworn officers, total	496,143	562,583	13.4	20.6	22.1	7.2
Local	340,533	373,061	9.6	14.1	14.6	3.5
State	49,155	52,980	7.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
Sheriff	106,455	136,542	28.3	4.4	5.4	21.2
Civilian employees, total	170,618	217,590	27.5	7.1	8.5	20.5
Local	87,649	103,200	17.7	3.6	4.0	11.2
State	22,914	25,590	11.7	1.0	1.0	5.5 <sup>a</sup>
Sheriff	60,055	88,800	47.9	2.5	3.5	39.7

Note: See Note, table 1.31. Complete employment data for special police agencies were not available for 1986. Therefore, this table excludes special police agencies for both 1986 and 1992. Personnel data are for the pay periods that included Mar. 15, 1986 and June 30, 1992.

<sup>a</sup>From 1986 to 1992 there was a 5.5 percent increase. However, due to rounding, this is not reflected in the rates presented in this table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-142972 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993), p. 3.

Table 1.34

**Full-time employees in State and local law enforcement agencies**

By type of agency and State, 1992

State	Type of agency				
	Total	Local	State	Sheriff	Special police
National	841,099	476,261	78,570	225,342	60,926
Alabama	12,517	7,295	1,281	3,172	769
Alaska	1,645	1,071	439	0	135
Arizona	13,243	7,178	1,611	4,196	258
Arkansas	6,823	3,262	679	1,849	1,033
California	100,582	46,947	8,894	36,243	8,498
Colorado	12,559	6,445	688	4,513	913
Connecticut	9,276	7,236	1,321	425	294
Delaware	2,006	1,047	687	40	232
District of Columbia	6,174	5,750	0	0	424
Florida	54,011	25,598	2,106	24,426	1,881
Georgia	24,516	12,524	1,900	8,381	1,711
Hawaii	3,478	3,384	0	0	94
Idaho	2,922	1,151	254	1,502	15
Illinois	46,189	30,971	3,300	10,817	1,101
Indiana	14,935	7,864	1,745	4,601	725
Iowa	6,257	3,476	459	2,058	264
Kansas	7,832	4,215	821	2,397	399
Kentucky	7,949	4,721	1,654	1,141	433
Louisiana	17,370	6,760	1,042	8,889	679
Maine	3,313	1,766	460	896	191
Maryland	16,871	10,156	2,400	2,546	1,769
Massachusetts	21,181	14,217	2,579	3,615	770
Michigan	26,375	15,636	2,913	6,861	965
Minnesota	10,171	5,506	723	3,466	476
Mississippi	6,689	3,633	838	1,768	450
Missouri	15,370	10,395	1,833	2,619	523
Montana	2,121	733	262	1,034	92
Nebraska	4,194	2,147	643	1,303	101
Nevada	4,993	3,175	459	1,142	217
New Hampshire	2,894	2,191	340	158	205
New Jersey	32,785	22,793	3,550	4,706	1,736
New Mexico	4,957	3,003	552	1,241	161
New York	85,177	56,406	4,684	9,284	14,803
North Carolina	19,633	9,805	1,602	7,109	1,117
North Dakota	1,449	674	199	503	73
Ohio	29,718	17,936	2,348	7,522	1,912
Oklahoma	9,554	6,028	1,406	1,736	384
Oregon	8,310	3,883	1,145	3,107	175
Pennsylvania	28,326	19,907	5,232	1,453	1,734
Rhode Island	2,891	2,456	203	125	107
South Carolina	10,099	4,323	1,193	3,423	1,160
South Dakota	1,592	804	169	603	16
Tennessee	16,349	8,204	1,543	5,927	675
Texas	64,247	33,059	5,605	19,077	6,506
Utah	4,833	1,882	395	1,709	847
Vermont	1,329	752	426	119	32
Virginia	21,454	10,529	2,206	6,550	2,169
Washington	12,733	6,246	2,074	4,090	323
West Virginia	3,912	1,527	734	1,373	278
Wisconsin	15,279	8,795	665	4,752	1,067
Wyoming	2,016	799	308	875	34

Note: See Note, table 1.31. Special police total for Texas includes 2,006 employees working for constable offices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-142972 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993), p. 5.

Table 1.35

**Number and rate (per 10,000 population) of full-time sworn police officers in State and local law enforcement agencies**

By type of agency and State, 1992

State	Full-time sworn officers					
	Type of agency					Special police
	Number	Per 10,000 population <sup>a</sup>	Local	State	Sheriff	
National	603,954	24	373,061	52,980	136,542	41,371
Alabama	8,771	21	5,640	629	1,902	600
Alaska	1,057	18	677	260	0	120
Arizona	7,900	21	5,209	1,100	1,427	164
Arkansas	4,475	19	2,494	484	1,054	443
California	65,797	21	33,191	6,062	22,552	3,992
Colorado	8,726	25	4,787	493	3,042	404
Connecticut	7,639	23	6,068	905	418	248
Delaware	1,572	23	887	505	22	158
District of Columbia	5,213	89	4,889	0	0	324
Florida	32,879	24	18,037	1,605	11,805	1,432
Georgia	16,792	25	9,404	777	5,852	759
Hawaii	2,783	24	2,690	0	0	93
Idaho	2,157	20	921	192	1,032	12
Illinois	35,674	31	24,988	1,977	7,845	864
Indiana	10,038	18	5,992	1,097	2,389	560
Iowa	4,703	17	2,863	410	1,217	213
Kansas	5,631	22	3,189	604	1,546	292
Kentucky	6,085	16	3,804	960	1,041	280
Louisiana	15,049	35	5,548	714	8,217	570
Maine	2,267	18	1,399	332	367	169
Maryland	12,601	26	8,273	1,700	1,348	1,280
Massachusetts	16,014	27	12,087	2,070	1,264	593
Michigan	19,642	21	13,027	2,019	3,954	642
Minnesota	7,365	16	4,580	501	1,887	397
Mississippi	4,675	18	2,745	499	1,107	324
Missouri	11,266	22	7,921	883	2,071	391
Montana	1,410	17	568	200	595	47
Nebraska	3,084	19	1,720	502	769	93
Nevada	3,052	23	1,795	306	808	143
New Hampshire	2,139	19	1,717	250	104	68
New Jersey	26,688	34	19,221	2,572	3,833	1,062
New Mexico	3,420	22	2,092	425	792	111
New York	68,208	38	45,822	4,013	5,039	13,334
North Carolina	14,586	21	8,023	1,260	4,596	707
North Dakota	1,060	17	538	125	348	49
Ohio	20,929	19	14,668	1,292	3,870	1,099
Oklahoma	6,458	20	4,529	786	842	301
Oregon	5,495	18	2,782	905	1,691	117
Pennsylvania	23,700	20	17,256	4,075	1,076	1,293
Rhode Island	2,389	24	2,024	165	124	76
South Carolina	7,752	22	3,481	1,193	2,494	584
South Dakota	1,145	16	648	151	338	8
Tennessee	10,379	21	6,214	782	2,866	517
Texas	41,349	23	24,576	2,789	9,876	4,108
Utah	2,979	16	1,546	365	818	250
Vermont	978	17	594	285	78	21
Virginia	16,365	26	8,205	1,606	5,590	964
Washington	8,192	16	4,704	1,032	2,228	228
West Virginia	2,622	14	1,260	468	651	243
Wisconsin	11,594	23	7,184	498	3,309	603
Wyoming	1,210	26	584	157	448	21

Note: See Note, table 1.31. Special police total for Texas includes 1,723 officers working for constable offices.

<sup>a</sup>Based on U.S. Bureau of Census population estimates for Apr. 1, 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-142972 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993), pp. 6, 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 1.36

**Number of police officers and number of black police officers in the 50 largest cities**

1983 and 1992

City	Total number of officers		Black officers				Index of black representation		
			1983		1992		1983	1992	Percent change
	1983	1992	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
New York, NY	23,408	27,154	2,395	10.2%	3,121	11.4%	0.40	0.40	0.0 %
Los Angeles, CA	6,928	8,020	657	9.4	1,127	14.1	0.55	1.00	81.8
Chicago, IL	12,472	12,291	2,508	20.1	3,063	24.9	0.51	0.64	25.4
Houston, TX	3,629	4,056	355	9.7	595	14.7	0.35	0.52	48.5
Philadelphia, PA	7,265	6,280	1,201	16.5	1,615	25.7	0.44	0.64	45.4
San Diego, CA	1,363	1,937	76	5.5	146	7.5	0.62	0.80	29.0
Detroit, MI	4,032	4,787	1,238	30.7	2,556	53.3	0.49	0.70	42.8
Dallas, TX	2,053	2,878	169	8.2	546	19.0	0.28	0.64	128.5
Phoenix, AZ	1,660	1,644	48	2.8	66	4.0	0.58	0.77	32.7
San Antonio, TX <sup>a</sup>	1,164	1,606	54	4.6	90	5.6	NA	0.80	NA
San Jose, CA	915	1,223	20	2.1	50	4.1	0.46	0.85	84.7
Baltimore, MD	3,056	2,822	537	17.5	851	30.2	0.32	0.51	59.3
Indianapolis, IN	936	979	123	13.1	174	17.8	0.60	0.78	30.0
San Francisco, CA	1,957	1,818	159	8.1	170	9.4	0.64	0.85	32.8
Jacksonville, FL <sup>a</sup>	1,263	1,205	78	6.1	232	19.2	0.24	0.76	216.6
Columbus, OH	1,197	1,444	133	11.1	256	17.7	0.50	0.78	56.0
Milwaukee, WI	1,438	1,971	168	11.6	283	14.4	0.50	0.47	-6.0
Memphis, TN	1,216	1,403	268	22.0	481	34.3	0.46	0.62	34.7
Washington, DC	3,851	4,396	1,931	50.1	2,980	67.8	0.71	1.03	45.0
Boston, MA	1,871	1,972	248	13.2	404	20.5	0.59	0.80	35.5
Seattle, WA	1,011	1,231	42	4.1	105	8.5	0.43	0.84	95.3
El Paso, TX	650	787	13	2.0	17	2.2	0.63	0.62	-1.5
Cleveland, OH	2,091	1,668	238	11.3	439	26.3	0.26	0.56	115.3
New Orleans, LA	1,317	1,551	276	20.9	608	39.2	0.38	0.63	65.7
Nashville, TN	969	1,058	114	11.7	139	13.1	0.50	0.54	8.0
Denver, CO	1,379	1,348	82	5.9	130	9.2	0.49	0.72	46.9
Austin, TX	607	830	43	7.0	81	9.8	0.57	0.78	36.8
Fort Worth, TX	766	967	43	5.6	112	11.6	0.25	0.52	108.0
Oklahoma City, OK	662	932	27	4.0	69	7.4	0.27	0.47	74.0
Portland, OR	688	877	19	2.7	32	3.6	0.36	0.46	27.7
Kansas City, MO	1,140	1,166	123	10.7	156	13.4	0.39	0.45	15.3
Long Beach, CA	637	696	20	3.1	39	5.6	0.27	0.41	51.8
Tucson, AZ	549	771	17	3.0	25	3.2	0.81	0.74	-8.6
St. Louis, MO	1,763	1,552	346	19.6	437	28.2	0.43	0.59	37.2
Charlotte, NC	644	872	144	22.3	167	19.2	0.72	0.60	-16.6
Atlanta, GA	1,313	1,223	602	45.8	668	54.6	0.69	0.81	17.3
Virginia Beach, VA	NA	599	NA	NA	50	8.3	NA	0.60	NA
Albuquerque, NM	561	765	14	2.4	16	2.0	0.96	0.67	-30.2
Oakland, CA	636	549	147	23.1	144	26.2	0.49	0.60	22.4
Pittsburgh, PA	1,222	1,128	175	14.3	289	25.6	0.60	0.99	65.0
Sacramento, CA	NA	607	NA	NA	38	6.3	NA	0.41	NA
Minneapolis, MN	672	840	20	2.9	46	5.5	0.38	0.42	10.5
Tulsa, OK	695	718	30	4.3	68	9.5	0.36	0.69	91.6
Honolulu, HI	1,557	1,870	11	0.7	28	1.4	0.58	1.07	84.4
Cincinnati, OH	971	927	89	9.1	176	19.0	0.27	0.50	85.1
Miami, FL	1,051	1,032	181	17.2	231	22.4	0.69	0.81	17.3
Fresno, CA	NA	412	NA	NA	33	8.0	NA	0.96	NA
Omaha, NE	551	610	46	8.3	70	11.5	0.69	0.87	26.0
Toledo, OH	757	639	139	18.3	119	18.8	1.05	0.94	-10.4
Buffalo, NY	1,018	963	86	8.4	195	20.2	0.37	0.66	78.3

Note: Data were obtained through a questionnaire mailed to the office of the chief of police and the office of the municipal director of personnel (or equivalent position) in the 50 largest cities in the United States. Forty-seven cities returned completed questionnaires in 1983; all 50 cities returned completed questionnaires in 1992. Cities are listed in rank order of size based on the 1990 census of the population.

The index of black representation is calculated by dividing the percent of black police officers in a department by the percent of blacks in the local population. An index approaching 1.0 indicates that a city is closer to achieving a representation of black police officers equal to their proportion in the local population. The black population of a city is derived from the 1990 census of the population.

<sup>a</sup>Data for 1983 are based on 1980-81 information from the Police Executive Research Forum, *Survey of Police Operational and Administrative Practices 1981* (Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum, 1981).

Source: Samuel Walker, "Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers," *Review of Applied Urban Research* XI (October 1983), p. 3; and Samuel Walker and K.B. Turner, "A Decade of Modest Progress: Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers, 1983-1992," Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1992. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.37

**Number of police officers and number of Hispanic police officers in the 50 largest cities**

1983 and 1992

City	Total number of officers		Hispanic officers				Index of Hispanic representation		
			1983		1992		1983	1992	Percent change
	1983	1992	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
New York, NY	23,408	27,154	1,704	7.2%	3,688	13.6%	0.36	0.55	52.7%
Los Angeles, CA	6,928	8,020	943	13.6	1,787	22.3	0.49	0.56	14.2
Chicago, IL	12,472	12,291	432	3.4	925	7.5	0.24	0.38	58.3
Houston, TX	3,629	4,056	314	8.6	506	12.5	0.49	0.44	-10.2
Philadelphia, PA	7,265	6,280	46	0.6	202	3.2	0.16	0.57	256.2
San Diego, CA	1,363	1,937	107	7.8	226	11.6	0.52	0.56	7.6
Detroit, MI	4,032	4,787	32	0.7	62	1.2	0.29	0.43	48.2
Dallas, TX	2,053	2,878	96	4.6	234	8.1	0.37	0.39	5.4
Phoenix, AZ	1,660	1,644	156	9.3	211	12.8	0.63	0.64	1.5
San Antonio, TX <sup>a</sup>	1,164	1,606	384	32.9	583	36.3	NA	0.65	NA
San Jose, CA	915	1,223	159	17.3	240	19.6	0.78	0.74	-5.1
Baltimore, MD	3,056	2,822	10	0.3	14	0.5	0.30	0.40	33.3
Indianapolis, IN	936	979	1	0.1	0	X	0.11	0.00	-100.0
San Francisco, CA	1,957	1,818	159	8.1	189	10.4	0.66	0.74	12.1
Jacksonville, FL <sup>a</sup>	1,263	1,205	9	0.7	0	X	0.38	0.00	-100.0
Columbus, OH	1,197	1,444	0	X	1	0.1	0.00	0.05	0.0
Milwaukee, WI	1,438	1,971	66	4.5	109	5.5	1.09	0.87	-20.1
Memphis, TN	1,216	1,403	0	X	0	X	0.00	0.00	0.0
Washington, DC	3,851	4,396	40	1.0	132	3.0	0.36	0.56	55.5
Boston, MA	1,871	1,972	40	2.1	84	4.2	0.33	0.39	18.1
Seattle, WA	1,011	1,231	18	1.7	32	2.6	0.65	0.69	6.1
El Paso, TX	650	787	370	56.9	481	61.1	0.91	0.89	-2.1
Cleveland, OH <sup>a</sup>	2,091	1,668	6	0.2	66	3.9	0.06	0.85	1,316.6
New Orleans, LA	1,317	1,551	26	1.9	25	1.6	0.56	0.46	-17.8
Nashville, TN	969	1,058	3	0.3	6	0.6	0.38	0.56	47.3
Denver, CO	1,379	1,348	180	13.0	122	9.1	0.69	0.40	-42.0
Austin, TX	607	830	73	12.0	123	14.8	0.64	0.64	0.0
Fort Worth, TX	766	967	51	6.6	85	8.8	0.52	0.45	-13.4
Oklahoma City, OK	662	932	5	0.7	16	1.7	0.25	0.34	36.0
Portland, OR	688	877	9	1.3	20	2.3	0.68	0.69	1.4
Kansas City, MO	1,140	1,166	18	1.5	32	2.7	0.45	0.69	53.3
Long Beach, CA	637	696	35	5.4	88	12.6	0.39	0.53	35.8
Tucson, AZ	549	771	95	17.3	151	19.6	0.69	0.67	-2.8
St. Louis, MO	1,763	1,552	0	X	7	0.5	0.00	0.31	100.0
Charlotte, NC	644	872	0	X	0	X	0.00	0.00	0.0
Atlanta, GA	1,313	1,223	9	0.6	0	X	0.43	0.00	-100.0
Virginia Beach, VA	NA	599	NA	NA	6	1.0	NA	0.32	NA
Albuquerque, NM	561	765	184	32.7	262	34.2	0.97	0.99	2.0
Oakland, CA	636	549	59	9.2	61	11.1	0.96	0.80	16.6
Pittsburgh, PA	1,222	1,128	4	0.3	0	X	0.38	0.00	-100.0
Sacramento, CA	NA	607	NA	NA	70	11.5	NA	0.71	NA
Minneapolis, MN	672	840	8	1.1	24	2.9	0.85	1.38	62.3
Tulsa, OK	695	718	4	0.5	2	0.3	0.29	0.08	-72.4
Honolulu, HI	1,557	1,870	4	0.2	30	1.6	0.04	0.35	775.0
Cincinnati, OH	971	927	1	0.1	1	0.1	0.13	0.14	7.6
Miami, FL	1,051	1,032	413	39.2	487	47.2	0.70	0.75	7.1
Fresno, CA	NA	412	NA	NA	82	19.9	NA	0.67	NA
Omaha, NE	551	610	12	2.1	18	3.0	0.91	0.94	3.2
Toledo, OH	757	639	28	3.6	33	5.2	1.20	1.28	6.6
Buffalo, NY	1,018	963	21	2.0	64	6.6	0.74	1.35	82.4

Note: See Note, table 1.36. The index of Hispanic representation is calculated by dividing the percent of Hispanic police officers in a department by the percent of Hispanics in the local population. An index approaching 1.0 indicates that a city is closer to achieving a representation of Hispanic police officers equal to their proportion in the local population. The Hispanic population of a city is derived from the 1990 census of the population.

Source: Samuel Walker, "Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers," *Review of Applied Urban Research* XI (October 1983), p. 3; and Samuel Walker and K.B. Turner, "A Decade of Modest Progress: Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers, 1983-1992," Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1992. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Data for 1983 are based on 1980-81 information from the Police Executive Research Forum, *Survey of Operational and Administrative Practices 1981* (Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum, 1981).

Table 1.38

**Employment and payroll for State and local police**By level of government, United States, October 1992<sup>a</sup>

			October payroll (in thousands)		
Level of government	Employees		Full-time equivalent employment	Total	Full-time employees
	Total	Full-time only			
<b><u>State and local governments</u></b>					
Police protection	770,074	684,980	714,708	\$2,061,157	\$2,018,473
Police officers only	557,844	529,756	538,510	1,697,781	1,684,027
<b><u>State government</u></b>					
Police protection	86,606	85,497	86,027	246,947	245,984
Police officers only	55,140	55,077	55,104	176,986	176,928
<b><u>Local government</u></b>					
Police protection	683,468	599,483	628,681	1,814,210	1,772,488
Police officers only	502,704	474,679	483,406	1,520,794	1,507,098
<b><u>County government</u></b>					
Police protection	178,654	164,038	169,233	453,539	445,599
Police officers only	127,290	122,363	123,851	363,511	360,857
<b><u>Municipal government</u></b>					
Police protection	460,111	402,585	422,580	1,248,528	1,220,652
Police officers only	342,888	324,582	330,258	1,058,878	1,050,257
<b><u>Township government</u></b>					
Police protection	44,703	32,860	36,868	112,142	106,237
Police officers only	32,526	27,734	29,297	98,406	95,984

Note: The U.S. Bureau of the Census conducts an annual survey of government employment as authorized by Title 13, United States Code, Section 182. This survey measures the number of government civilian employees and their gross pay for the month of October by type of government. Data presented are based on a mail survey of State government agencies and sampled local governments. Data for State governments resulted from a complete canvass of all State departments, agencies, and institutions. Local government data are estimated from a sample of approximately 21,800 local units chosen from the universe of local governments identified in the 1987 Census of Governments and modified by the addition or deletion of local governments that came into existence or went out of existence since 1987. Usable replies were received from more than 80 percent of the panel canvassed for the 1992 survey of government employment. Estimates based on the sample are subject to sampling variation.

"Local governments" include counties, municipalities, and townships. "Municipal governments" are political subdivisions within which a municipal corporation has been established to provide general local government services for a specific population concentration in a defined area. "Township governments," as distinguished from municipal governments, are created to serve inhabitants of areas defined without regard to population concentrations. "Police protection" includes all activities concerned with the enforcement of law and order, including coroner's offices, police training academies, investigation bureaus, local jails, and other detention facilities not intended to serve as correctional facilities. "Police officers only" includes only persons with the power of arrest.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Public Employment: 1992**, Series GE/92-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 11-13. Table adapted by

Table 1.39

**Full-time equivalent employment of State and local police**

By level of government and State, October 1992

State	Police protection					
	State and local governments			State government only		
	Employment per 10,000 population		Total	Police officers only		Total
	Total	Police officers only		Total	Police officers only	
National	714,708	538,510	28.0	21.1	86,027	55,104
Alabama	10,579	8,063	25.6	19.5	1,073	649
Alaska	1,597	1,152	27.2	19.6	431	289
Arizona	11,180	7,872	29.2	20.5	1,670	972
Arkansas	5,374	3,976	22.4	16.6	870	508
California	85,467	58,814	27.7	19.1	11,085	6,455
Colorado	9,457	6,982	27.3	20.1	1,017	547
Connecticut	9,249	7,244	28.2	22.1	1,509	973
Delaware	1,946	1,391	28.2	20.2	735	501
District of Columbia	5,084	4,369	86.3	74.2	0	0
Florida	45,317	30,426	33.6	22.6	3,791	2,113
Georgia	18,680	14,621	27.7	21.7	2,051	1,198
Hawaii	3,436	2,795	29.6	24.1	0	0
Idaho	2,736	1,965	25.6	18.4	433	260
Illinois	40,675	30,694	35.0	26.4	3,750	2,272
Indiana	13,220	9,804	23.3	17.3	1,800	1,085
Iowa	6,074	4,578	21.6	16.3	807	547
Kansas	6,887	4,982	27.3	19.7	988	656
Kentucky	7,653	5,718	20.4	15.2	1,701	923
Louisiana	12,252	9,091	28.6	21.2	1,077	678
Maine	2,936	2,173	23.8	17.6	587	370
Maryland	14,620	12,082	29.8	24.6	2,276	1,587
Massachusetts	17,105	14,391	28.5	24.0	1,991	1,679
Michigan	21,290	16,600	22.6	17.6	3,105	2,157
Minnesota	9,366	7,090	20.9	15.8	835	589
Mississippi	5,983	4,365	22.9	16.7	913	548
Missouri	14,880	10,469	28.7	20.2	1,925	929
Montana	2,005	1,391	24.3	16.9	370	224
Nebraska	3,936	2,910	24.5	18.1	673	422
Nevada	4,369	3,230	32.9	24.3	499	369
New Hampshire	3,031	2,365	27.3	21.3	435	328
New Jersey	30,903	23,807	39.7	30.6	3,651	2,642
New Mexico	4,543	3,342	28.7	21.1	570	418
New York	67,855	58,204	37.4	32.1	5,481	3,975
North Carolina	17,662	13,993	25.8	20.4	3,107	2,319
North Dakota	1,337	998	21.0	15.7	224	123
Ohio	27,631	19,981	25.1	18.1	2,289	1,260
Oklahoma	8,804	6,473	27.4	20.2	1,730	991
Oregon	6,624	5,036	22.3	16.9	1,092	821
Pennsylvania	28,903	22,505	24.1	18.7	5,288	3,885
Rhode Island	3,004	2,431	29.9	24.2	258	195
South Carolina	9,000	7,062	25.0	19.6	1,773	1,331
South Dakota	1,522	1,141	21.4	16.0	282	183
Tennessee	12,563	9,541	25.0	19.0	1,544	937
Texas	48,694	35,491	27.6	20.1	3,037	1,631
Utah	3,733	2,761	20.6	15.2	648	363
Vermont	1,242	900	21.8	15.8	475	314
Virginia	15,395	11,923	24.1	18.7	2,372	1,619
Washington	11,267	7,793	21.9	15.2	1,898	1,022
West Virginia	3,020	2,379	16.7	13.1	811	527
Wisconsin	13,055	10,088	26.1	20.1	852	566
Wyoming	1,567	1,058	33.6	22.7	248	154

Note: See Note, table 1.38.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Public Employment: 1992**, Series GE/92-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 26, 41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.40

**Full-time paid personnel of police departments in cities of 10,000 persons and over,**  
by population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1994

Source: Tari Renner, "Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures, 1994," ***The Municipal Year Book 1995*** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1995), p. 119, Table 3/2.

Available in print edition only

Table 1.41

**Mean and per capita police department personnel expenditures in cities of 10,000 persons and over,** by population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1994

Source: Tari Renner, "Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures, 1994," ***The Municipal Year Book 1995*** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1995), p. 126, Table 3/17.

Available in print edition only

Table 1.42

**Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement employees<sup>a</sup>**

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1993

(1993 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (9,903 cities; population 162,619,000)	Population group					
		Group I (64 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,870,000)	Group II (133 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,676,000)	Group III (344 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,610,000)	Group IV (680 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,522,000)	Group V (1,662 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 26,149,000)	Group VI (7,020 cities, under 10,000; population 23,793,000)
<b>Total:</b> 9,903 cities; population 162,619,000:							
Number of employees	461,655	166,997	47,827	52,497	51,739	59,022	83,573
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	3.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.5
<b>Northeast:</b> 2,359 cities; population 40,085,000:							
Number of employees	120,948	52,531	7,709	12,333	15,296	17,793	15,286
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	5.0	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3
<b>New England:</b> 700 cities; population 11,714,000:							
Number of employees	28,889	2,604	3,858	5,772	5,734	6,245	4,676
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	4.7	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.6
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b> 1,659 cities; population 28,370,000:							
Number of employees	92,059	49,927	3,851	6,561	9,562	11,548	10,610
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	5.1	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2
<b>Midwest:</b> 2,749 cities; population 39,961,000:							
Number of employees	102,407	33,231	8,675	11,820	12,717	16,831	19,133
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	4.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.8
<b>East North Central:</b> 1,894 cities; population 28,907,000:							
Number of employees	76,816	26,168	6,040	9,048	9,849	12,521	13,190
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	4.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.8
<b>West North Central:</b> 855 cities; population 11,054,000:							
Number of employees	25,591	7,063	2,635	2,772	2,868	4,310	5,943
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	3.3	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.7
<b>South:</b> 3,487 cities; population 45,447,000:							
Number of employees	149,715	44,335	18,911	15,814	14,241	18,869	37,545
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	5.0
<b>South Atlantic:</b> 1,680 cities; population 18,853,000:							
Number of employees	73,242	18,277	9,630	9,243	7,636	8,672	19,785
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.9	4.4	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	6.1
<b>East South Central:</b> 759 cities; population 7,899,000:							
Number of employees	24,423	5,090	3,752	1,302	2,650	4,282	7,347
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	4.0
<b>West South Central:</b> 1,048 cities; population 18,696,000:							
Number of employees	52,049	20,968	5,529	5,269	3,955	5,915	10,413
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.1
<b>West:</b> 1,308 cities; population 37,127,000:							
Number of employees	88,585	36,900	12,532	12,530	9,485	5,529	11,609
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	4.3
<b>Mountain:</b> 566 cities; population 10,208,000:							
Number of employees	25,527	9,742	3,299	2,980	2,673	1,914	4,919
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.8
<b>Pacific:</b> 742 cities; population 26,918,000:							
Number of employees	63,058	27,158	9,233	9,550	6,812	3,615	6,690
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	4.7
<b>Suburban:</b> <sup>b</sup> 6,278 agencies; population 103,103,000:							
Number of employees	323,403	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>County:</b> 3,138 agencies; population 81,701,000:							
Number of employees	304,471	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.7	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Full-time law enforcement employees" includes both law enforcement officers and civilian employees. Law enforcement officers include all "full-time, sworn personnel with full arrest powers." This excludes persons performing guard or protection duties (e.g., school crossing guards) who are not paid from police funds. "Civilian employees include persons such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, and mechanics." Persons not paid from police funds are excluded. Employees on leave with pay also are excluded. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 71, 72.) These data are for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1993. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the

Census July 1, 1993 estimates. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Includes civilians.

<sup>b</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 289.

Table 1.43

**Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement officers**

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1993

(1993 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (9,903 cities; population 162,619,000)	Population group					
		Group I (64 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,870,000)	Group II (133 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,676,000)	Group III (344 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,610,000)	Group IV (680 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,522,000)	Group V (1,622 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 26,149,000)	Group VI (7,020 cities, under 10,000; population 23,793,000)
<b>Total:</b> 9,903 cities; population 162,619,000:							
Number of officers	358,152	129,491	36,407	40,232	40,591	47,211	64,220
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.7
<b>Northeast:</b> 2,359 cities; population 40,085,000:							
Number of officers	98,334	40,673	6,551	10,395	12,992	15,081	12,642
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.9	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
<b>New England:</b> 700 cities; population 11,714,000:							
Number of officers	23,980	1,994	3,228	4,955	4,983	5,267	3,603
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	3.5	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b> 1,659 cities; population 28,370,000:							
Number of officers	74,354	38,729	3,323	5,440	8,009	9,814	9,039
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	3.9	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
<b>Midwest:</b> 2,749 cities; population 39,961,000:							
Number of officers	82,283	27,288	6,893	9,368	9,976	13,375	15,383
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2
<b>East North Central:</b> 1,894 cities; population 28,907,000:							
Number of officers	62,421	22,129	4,896	7,166	7,723	9,973	10,534
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.2
<b>West North Central:</b> 855 cities; population 11,054,000:							
Number of officers	19,862	5,159	1,997	2,202	2,253	3,402	4,849
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.2
<b>South:</b> 3,487 cities; population 45,447,000:							
Number of officers	113,953	34,195	14,294	11,933	10,879	14,711	27,941
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.7
<b>South Atlantic:</b> 1,680 cities; population 18,853,000:							
Number of officers	55,818	14,249	7,312	6,944	5,851	6,753	14,709
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	3.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	4.6
<b>East South Central:</b> 759 cities; population 7,899,000:							
Number of officers	18,835	3,933	2,690	1,023	2,045	3,377	5,767
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.2
<b>West South Central:</b> 1,048 cities; population 18,696,000:							
Number of officers	39,300	16,013	4,292	3,966	2,983	4,581	7,465
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.9
<b>West:</b> 1,308 cities; population 37,127,000:							
Number of officers	63,582	27,335	8,669	8,536	6,744	4,044	8,254
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	3.0
<b>Mountain:</b> 566 cities; population 10,208,000:							
Number of officers	18,730	7,262	2,370	2,145	1,954	1,401	3,598
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.8
<b>Pacific:</b> 742 cities; population 26,918,000:							
Number of officers	44,852	20,073	6,299	6,391	4,790	2,643	4,656
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	3.3
<b>Suburban:</b> <sup>a</sup> 6,278 agencies; population 103,103,000:							
Number of officers	224,372	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>County:</b> 3,138 agencies; population 81,701,000:							
Number of officers	195,621	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.42. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 1993** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 290.<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Table 1.44

**Full-time law enforcement employees**

By sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1993

(1993 estimated population)

Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Civilian employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total agencies: 13,041 agencies; population 244,320,000	766,126	75.7%	24.3%	553,773	90.6%	9.4%	212,353	36.9%	63.1%
Total cities: 9,903 cities; population 162,619,000	461,655	77.2	22.8	358,152	90.9	9.1	103,503	30.0	70.0
<b>Group I</b>									
64 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,870,000	166,997	73.8	26.2	129,491	86.3	13.7	37,506	30.7	69.3
9 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 21,208,000	90,600	73.0	27.0	70,522	85.0	15.0	20,078	30.9	69.1
16 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,652,000	35,492	75.6	24.4	27,685	87.7	12.3	7,807	32.3	67.7
39 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 14,010,000	40,905	73.9	26.1	31,284	87.7	12.3	9,621	28.8	71.2
<b>Group II</b>									
133 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,676,000	47,827	75.4	24.6	36,407	91.0	9.0	11,420	25.8	74.2
<b>Group III</b>									
344 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,610,000	52,497	77.5	22.5	40,232	93.2	6.8	12,265	26.0	74.0
<b>Group IV</b>									
680 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,522,000	51,739	79.6	20.4	40,591	94.2	5.8	11,148	26.4	73.6
<b>Group V</b>									
1,662 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 26,149,000	59,022	81.2	18.8	47,211	94.9	5.1	11,811	26.4	73.6
<b>Group VI</b>									
7,020 cities, under 10,000; population 23,793,000	83,573	80.8	19.2	64,220	93.8	6.2	19,353	37.7	62.3
<b>Suburban counties</b>									
870 agencies; population 52,459,000	190,075	72.4	27.6	120,417	88.4	11.6	69,658	44.7	55.3
<b>Rural counties</b>									
2,268 agencies; population 29,242,000	114,396	75.2	24.8	75,204	93.0	7.0	39,192	41.2	58.8
<b>Suburban areas<sup>a</sup></b>									
6,278 agencies; population 103,103,000	323,403	75.8	24.2	224,372	91.0	9.0	99,031	41.2	58.8

Note: See Note, table 1.42.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 293, Table 74.<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Table 1.45

**Entrance and maximum salaries, and mean number of years to reach maximum salary, for police officers in cities of 10,000 persons and over, by population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, as of Jan. 1, 1994**

Source: Tari Renner, "Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures, 1994," *The Municipal Year Book 1995* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1995), p. 122, Table 3/9. Reprinted by permission.

Available in print edition only



Table 1.46

**Salaries of city chiefs of police**, by city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1994

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Salaries of Municipal Officials, 1994," *The Municipal Year Book 1995* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1995), pp. 88-107. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Available in print edition only

Table 1.46 - Continued

**Salaries of city chiefs of police**, by city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1994

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Salaries of Municipal Officials, 1994," *The Municipal Year Book 1995* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1995), pp. 88-107. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Available in print edition only

Table 1.47

**Salaries of county chief law enforcement officials**, by county population, region, and metro status, United States, July 1, 1994

Source: Gwen Hall, "Salaries of County Officials, 1994," *The Municipal Year Book 1995* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1995), pp. 110-117. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Available in print edition only

Table 1.48

**Federal agencies employing 500 or more full-time officers with authority to carry firearms and make arrests**

By agency, function of officers, and major States of employment, 1993

Agency	Total	Function of officers			Major States of employment and number of officers employed
		Police response and patrol <sup>a</sup>	Criminal investigation and enforcement <sup>b</sup>	Other	
U.S. Customs Service	10,120	43	10,077	0	Texas (1,764), California (1,581), New York (1,249), Florida (1,174), Arizona (434), New Jersey (421)
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,075	0	10,000	75	District of Columbia (1,356), New York (1,206), California (1,191), Texas (743), Florida (549), Illinois (448), Pennsylvania (393), Virginia (368)
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,984	0	0	9,984	Pennsylvania (1,161), California (949), Texas (919), New York (626), Florida (608), Georgia (538), Colorado (472), Kentucky (467)
Immigration and Naturalization Service	9,466	3,920 <sup>c</sup>	4,457	1,089	Texas (2,547), California (2,352), New York (846), Arizona (651), Florida (514)
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	3,763	0	0	3,763	Texas (366), California (360), Florida (295), New York (270), Georgia (212), Illinois (144)
Internal Revenue Service	3,621	0	3,621	0	California (407), New York (371), Texas (307), Florida (215), Illinois (214), Pennsylvania (176), District of Columbia (149), Ohio (144)
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,587	0	2,129	1,458	New York (580), California (492), Illinois (285), District of Columbia (254), Pennsylvania (253), New Jersey (196), Texas (163), Florida (150)
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,813	0	2,813	0	California (458), Florida (375), New York (362), Texas (340), Illinois (114)
U.S. Secret Service	2,186	0	1,594	592	District of Columbia (1,063), New York (166), California (155), Texas (123), Florida (105)
National Park Service	2,160	439	1,563	158	NA District of Columbia (423), New York (64), Maryland (63), California (55), Virginia (32)
Ranger Activities Division	1,500	0	1,500	0	
U.S. Park Police	660	439	63	158	
U.S. Marshals Service <sup>d</sup>	2,153	0	0	2,153	California (194), District of Columbia (165), New York (154), Florida (145), Texas (128)
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,959	0	1,832	127	California (182), District of Columbia (151), Texas (151), Illinois (129), New York (128), Florida (126), Michigan (97), Georgia (84)
U.S. Capitol Police	1,080	122	41	917	District of Columbia (1,080)
Tennessee Valley Authority	740	357	0	383	Tennessee (456), Alabama (250)
U.S. Forest Service	732	527	205	0	California (191), Oregon (73), Arizona (39), Idaho (34), Montana (34), Colorado (32)
General Services Administration--					District of Columbia (200), California (79), Texas (55),
Federal Protective Services	732	505	66	161	New York (52), Missouri (51), Massachusetts (37), Illinois (30)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	620	397	223	0	Alaska (45), Texas (44), North Dakota (35), Arizona (25), Oklahoma (25), Montana (24)

Note: These data were provided by Federal agencies in response to a survey conducted in 1993 by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data include all personnel (including supervisory) with Federal arrest authority who were authorized to carry firearms in the performance of their duties. The survey did not include law enforcement personnel of the U.S. Armed Forces, the U.S. Coast Guard, and Federal officers serving in foreign countries or U.S. territories.

<sup>a</sup>Personnel whose duties are primarily related to preventive patrol, responding to complaints and reports of illegal or disruptive activities, arresting law violators, traffic control, crowd control, handling of emergencies, or other traditional law enforcement responsibilities.

<sup>b</sup>Includes personnel whose duties are primarily related to collection of evidence, interdiction and seizure of contraband, electronic surveillance, execution of search warrants, analysis of information, arrest of suspects, development of cases for prosecution, or other investigative and enforcement duties pertaining to Federal laws and/or regulations.

<sup>c</sup>Border Patrol agents.

<sup>d</sup>State of employment was unavailable for 70 U.S. Marshals providing Federal court security.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1993**, Bulletin NCJ-151166 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 2.

Table 1.49

**Full-time Federal law enforcement officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests**

By function of officers and State, 1993

State	Total	Function of officers					
		Police response and patrol <sup>a</sup>	Criminal investigation/enforcement <sup>b</sup>	Security/protection <sup>c</sup>	Court operations <sup>d</sup>	Corrections <sup>e</sup>	Other
United States, total	68,825	7,127	40,002	3,945	5,852	11,073	826
Alabama	888	78	283	207	120	198	2
Alaska	234	43	162	0	27	2	0
Arizona	2,103	547	1,027	0	134	392	3
Arkansas	227	30	130	5	60	1	1
California	9,006	1,570	5,386	257	554	1,207	32
Colorado	1,084	82	394	61	61	486	0
Connecticut	451	9	240	20	48	134	0
Delaware	81	15	46	0	19	0	1
District of Columbia	6,133	605	2,793	1,883	229	12	611
Florida	4,362	92	3,067	45	440	712	6
Georgia	1,866	71	919	21	275	547	33
Hawaii	483	8	437	0	31	6	1
Idaho	178	63	90	0	20	4	1
Illinois	2,365	49	1,575	144	214	375	8
Indiana	585	7	258	0	77	239	4
Iowa	123	1	81	0	40	0	1
Kansas	441	6	124	0	45	266	0
Kentucky	829	30	210	37	82	468	2
Louisiana	1,254	52	663	21	126	389	3
Maine	303	33	229	0	24	17	0
Maryland	892	89	595	70	119	11	8
Massachusetts	989	49	783	46	67	37	7
Michigan	1,523	56	1,081	36	148	198	4
Minnesota	734	41	345	0	55	290	3
Mississippi	236	14	150	0	70	1	1
Missouri	1,014	56	545	30	124	253	6
Montana	306	141	139	0	23	3	0
Nebraska	172	23	113	0	32	3	1
Nevada	344	27	223	0	62	32	0
New Hampshire	55	5	33	0	17	0	0
New Jersey	1,755	14	1,219	89	117	314	2
New Mexico	633	276	291	0	58	6	2
New York	6,305	248	4,427	421	424	761	24
North Carolina	721	32	365	0	136	188	0
North Dakota	251	97	123	0	30	1	0
Ohio	903	13	704	24	156	3	3
Oklahoma	608	41	244	0	92	231	0
Oregon	596	98	283	0	64	148	3
Pennsylvania	2,820	73	1,161	177	213	1,170	26
Rhode Island	114	21	72	0	20	0	1
South Carolina	461	16	232	0	80	132	1
South Dakota	158	45	43	0	34	36	0
Tennessee	1,211	282	411	206	127	183	2
Texas	7,761	1,643	4,451	44	494	1,117	12
Utah	249	42	166	0	39	2	0
Vermont	269	59	179	0	19	12	0
Virginia	1,274	56	907	0	158	150	3
Washington	1,058	128	778	30	102	14	6
West Virginia	344	3	105	1	66	167	2
Wisconsin	410	17	179	0	59	155	0
Wyoming	93	31	41	0	21	0	0
Undesignated <sup>f</sup>	1,570	0	1,500	70	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 1.48. Includes inspector general offices for the General Services Administration and the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, and Justice.

<sup>a</sup>Includes personnel whose duties are primarily related to preventive patrol, responding to complaints and reports of illegal or disruptive activities, arresting law violators, traffic control, crowd control, handling of emergencies, or other traditional law enforcement responsibilities.

<sup>b</sup>Includes personnel whose duties are primarily related to collection of evidence, interdiction and seizure of contraband, electronic surveillance, execution of search warrants, analysis of information, arrest of suspects, development of cases for prosecution, or other investigative and enforcement duties pertaining to Federal laws and/or regulations.

<sup>c</sup>Includes guards and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to providing security for Federal buildings, courts, records, assets, or other property or to providing protection for Federal government officials, judges, prosecutors, jurors, foreign dignitaries, or other designated persons.

<sup>d</sup>Includes pretrial service officers, probation officers, parole officers, and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to pretrial investigation, probation supervision, parole supervision, arresting probation or parole violators, executing warrants, serving civil process, witness protection, or other activities related to the operation of the Federal court system.

<sup>e</sup>Includes correctional officers, detention guards, and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to the custody, control, supervision, or transportation of pretrial detainees, prison inmates, or detained illegal aliens.

<sup>f</sup>Includes 1,500 park rangers commissioned by the National Park Service to perform law enforcement duties and 70 U.S. Marshals providing court security. A State breakdown was not available for these employees.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1993**, Bulletin NCJ-151166 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 4.

Table 1.50

**Duties performed by the U.S. Marshals Service**

By type of activity, fiscal years 1992 and 1993

Type of activity	1992	1993
<b><u>Fugitive apprehension</u></b>		
Class I felonies received <sup>a</sup>	20,825	18,093
Class I felonies cleared	16,546	18,191
Misdemeanors received	30,974	37,527
Misdemeanors cleared	27,579	30,111
<b><u>Prisoner productions</u></b>		
Total productions	388,782	387,117
Initial hearings	91,611	89,890
Trials	117,884	114,899
Other judicial proceedings	84,879	90,742
Other productions <sup>b</sup>	94,408	91,586
<b><u>Prisoner security</u></b>		
Total persons received	95,806	94,373
USMS arrests	15,928	15,984
Other agency arrests	49,539	47,831
Custody by writ	9,095	9,686
Parole violations	9,820	10,028
Alien material witness <sup>c</sup>	1,253	924
All other	10,171	9,920
<b><u>Service of process<sup>d</sup></u></b>		
Government process received	196,209	158,033
Government process served in person	166,606	118,025
Government process served by mail	14,338	16,044
Private process received	113,512	112,679
Private process served in person	37,512	44,616
Private process served by mail	47,724	55,506

Note: The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) is a law enforcement agency performing duties for the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. The agency executes all warrants issued by the Federal courts, conducts fugitive investigations, and maintains custody of all Federal pretrial detainees. In addition, the USMS is responsible for prisoner processing and detention, transportation and production of prisoners, protection of Federal judiciary, Federal witness security, the execution of court orders, and management of related Federal Government seizures. Further responsibilities include escorting missile convoys, suppressing prison disturbances in Federal prisons, and arresting dangerous fugitives. Data on workload, accomplishments, and time utilization are collected on a regular basis from the 94 district offices.

A fugitive is an individual who has been convicted or is suspected of criminal activity and attempts to avoid legal sanctions by fleeing from the justice system. Fugitive warrants are issued for a variety of violations, e.g., escape, bond default, parole or probation violations, and felony violations in cases where the originating agency does not have arrest authority.

<sup>a</sup>The number of warrants received in all Federal cases of escape, bond default, parole violation, probation violation, warrants generated by other Federal agencies without arrest powers, and cases of fugitive harboring, aiding and abetting, and contempt of court.

<sup>b</sup>Includes prisoners presented for meetings with attorneys, transported for medical care, transferred between sub-offices, and transferred between detention facilities as a result of bed space shortages.

<sup>c</sup>Persons taken into U.S. Marshals Service custody as material witness and their dependents.

<sup>d</sup>Federal court orders, writs, and warrants served by USMS deputies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The FY 1993 Report to the U.S. Marshals* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 188, 189. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.51

**Length of State Police basic training programs**

By course content and State, 1990

State	Total		Introduction to the criminal justice system <sup>a</sup>		Law <sup>b</sup>		Human values and problems <sup>c</sup>		Patrol/investigation procedures <sup>d</sup>		Police proficiency <sup>e</sup>		Administration <sup>f</sup>	
	Hours	Weeks	Hours	Percent of total training	Hours	Percent of total training	Hours	Percent of total training	Hours	Percent of total training	Hours	Percent of total training	Hours	Percent of total training
National average	804.8	17.9	9.2	1.0%	110.1	13.5%	44.9	5.3%	279.1	33.8%	289.3	36.7%	72.4	8.9%
Alabama	985	26	2	0.2	97	10.1	29	2.9	323	32.8	408	41.4	126	12.0
Alaska	690	13	7	1.0	122	17.7	34	4.9	201	29.1	265	38.4	61	8.8
Arizona	559	13	2	0.4	96	17.2	45	8.1	164	29.3	190	34.0	62	11.1
Arkansas	436	10	8	1.8	76	17.4	15	3.4	123	28.2	194	44.5	20	4.6
California	1,034	21	5	0.5	168	16.2	29	2.8	315	30.0	444	42.9	73	7.0
Colorado	798	19	23	2.9	109	13.7	25	3.1	331	41.5	219	27.4	91	11.4
Connecticut	1,029	26	16	1.5	181	17.6	34	3.3	374	36.3	399	38.8	25	2.4
Delaware	593	14	2	0.3	97	16.4	33	5.5	236	39.8	210	35.4	15	2.5
Florida	744	16	10	1.3	124	16.7	43	5.8	281	37.8	224	30.1	62	8.3
Georgia	761	16	5	0.7	63	8.3	39	5.1	221	29.0	347	45.6	86	11.3
Idaho	691	12	0	X	40	5.8	69	10.0	284	41.1	272	39.4	26	3.8
Illinois	980	18	2	0.2	187	19.1	22	2.2	143	14.6	478	48.8	148	15.1
Indiana	649	18	2	0.3	111	17.1	63	9.7	201	31.0	241	37.1	31	4.8
Iowa	698	13	10	1.4	103	14.8	55	7.8	270	38.7	207	29.7	53	7.6
Kansas	687	15	6	0.9	68	9.9	39	5.7	266	38.7	214	31.1	94	13.7
Kentucky	1,032	22	12	1.2	114	11.0	31	3.0	393	38.1	392	38.0	90	8.7
Louisiana	430	12	4	0.9	31	7.2	16	3.7	142	33.0	207	48.1	30	7.0
Maine	773	18	3	0.4	88	11.4	47	6.1	229	29.6	336	43.5	70	9.1
Maryland	1,187	24	33	2.7	179	15.1	75	6.3	252	21.2	490	41.3	158	13.3
Michigan	878	18	2	0.2	108	12.3	23	2.6	250	28.5	408	46.5	87	9.9
Minnesota	558	12	1	0.2	37	6.6	9	1.6	287	51.4	171	30.6	53	9.5
Mississippi	778	16	4	0.5	71	9.1	23	2.9	216	27.8	238	30.6	226	29.0
Missouri	1,071	23	12	0.1	204	19.0	45	4.2	371	34.6	386	36.0	53	4.9
Montana	698	14	19	2.7	92	13.2	31	4.4	291	41.7	232	33.2	33	5.7
Nebraska	860	24	8	0.9	111	12.9	82	9.5	303	35.2	252	29.3	104	12.0
Nevada	859	19	17	2.0	118	13.7	26	3.0	332	38.6	279	32.5	87	10.1
New Hampshire	432	10	2	0.5	81	18.8	27	6.2	125	28.9	178	41.2	19	4.4
New Jersey	1,032	21	6	0.6	84	8.1	100	9.7	289	28.0	358	34.7	195	18.9
New Mexico	873	16	4	0.5	53	6.1	22	2.5	484	55.4	273	31.3	37	4.2
New York	1,030	24	17	1.6	208	20.2	111	10.8	301	29.2	319	31.0	74	7.2
North Carolina	1,008	24	15	1.5	140	13.9	73	7.2	295	29.3	402	39.9	83	8.2
North Dakota	751	17	5	0.7	129	17.2	45	6.0	342	45.5	180	24.0	50	6.7
Ohio	847	22	25	3.0	124	14.6	57	6.7	185	21.8	350	41.3	106	12.5
Oklahoma	861	16	13	1.5	79	9.2	42	4.9	308	35.7	322	37.4	98	11.4
Oregon	611	13	12	2.0	85	13.9	27	4.4	189	30.9	292	47.8	6	0.9
Pennsylvania	996	23	2	0.2	266	26.7	35	3.5	148	14.9	435	43.7	110	11.0
Rhode Island	745	16	18	2.4	105	14.1	24	3.2	209	28.1	343	46.0	46	6.2
South Carolina	642	12	9	1.4	80	12.5	24	3.7	211	32.9	295	46.0	23	3.5
South Dakota	627	15	2	0.3	45	6.0	141	18.7	330	43.8	166	22.0	70	9.3
Tennessee	576	12	2	0.3	65	11.3	21	3.6	202	35.1	197	34.2	89	15.5
Texas	947	22	10	1.1	162	17.1	48	5.1	332	35.1	351	37.1	44	4.6
Utah	437	12	6	1.4	54	12.3	23	5.3	165	37.7	121	27.7	69	15.8
Vermont	942	19	4	0.4	120	12.7	86	9.1	355	37.7	284	30.1	93	9.9
Virginia	1,098	25	11	1.0	156	14.2	64	5.8	389	35.2	383	34.9	95	8.7
Washington	893	21	3	0.3	65	7.3	12	1.3	383	42.9	289	32.4	141	15.8
West Virginia	1,381	32	56	4.1	180	13.0	252	18.2	619	44.8	264	19.1	10	0.7
Wisconsin	699	20	2	0.3	132	17.2	35	4.6	397	51.6	126	16.4	7	0.9
Wyoming	749	15	21	2.7	74	9.6	32	4.2	341	44.4	252	32.8	48	6.3

Note: These data are from a mail survey of 49 State Police organizations conducted in May 1990. Hawaii was not included because it does not have a State-wide law enforcement agency comparable to those in other States. The Massachusetts State Police was revising its basic training program at the time of the survey, and therefore was excluded. Agencies included here are of two types: "State police," defined as a uniformed field patrol responsible for general police services; and "highway patrol," defined as a State law enforcement agency with a uniformed field patrol, police services restricted to or concentrated on traffic, vehicle, and highway-related activities. Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia are "State police" States. Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming are "highway patrol" States.

<sup>a</sup>An examination of the foundation and functions of the criminal justice system with specific attention to the role of the police in the system and government.

<sup>b</sup>An introduction to the development, philosophy, and types of law; criminal law; criminal procedure and rules of evidence; discretionary justice; application of the U.S. Constitution; court systems and procedures; and related civil law.

<sup>c</sup>Public service and noncriminal policing; cultural awareness; changing role of the police; human behavior and conflict management; psychology as it relates to the police function; causes of crime and delinquency; and police-public relations.

<sup>d</sup>The fundamentals of the patrol function including traffic, juvenile, and preliminary investigation; reporting and communication; arrest and detention procedures; interviewing; criminal investigation and case preparation; equipment and facility use; and other day-to-day responsibilities.

<sup>e</sup>The philosophy of when to use force and the appropriate determination of the degree necessary; armed and unarmed defense; crowd, riot, and prisoner control; physical conditioning; emergency medical services; and driver training.

<sup>f</sup>Evaluation, examination, and counseling processes; department policies, rules, regulations, organization, and personnel procedures.

Source: Terry D. Edwards, "State Police Basic Training Programs: An Assessment of Course Content and Instructional Methodology," *American Journal of Police* Vol. 12, No. 4 (1993), pp. 30-34. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.52

**Length of State Police firearms and driver training programs**

By State, 1990

State	Firearms training			Driver training		
	Hours	Percent of police proficiency training	Percent of total training	Hours	Percent of police proficiency training	Percent of total training
National average	60.8	22.5%	7.8%	44.7	15.9%	5.7%
Alabama	54	13.2	5.9	96	23.5	9.7
Alaska	60	22.6	8.7	50	18.8	7.2
Arizona	54	28.4	9.7	36	18.9	6.4
Arkansas	54	35.1	12.4	40	20.6	9.2
California	76	17.1	7.4	34	7.7	3.3
Colorado	56	25.6	7.0	42	19.2	5.4
Delaware	46	21.9	7.8	16	7.6	2.7
Florida	87	38.8	11.7	43	19.2	5.8
Georgia	88	25.2	11.5	75	21.6	9.9
Idaho	48	17.6	6.9	48	17.6	6.9
Illinois	102	21.3	10.4	40	8.4	4.1
Indiana	77	32.0	11.9	46	19.1	4.7
Iowa	40	19.3	5.7	42	20.3	6.0
Kansas	52	24.3	7.6	40	19.3	5.7
Kentucky	78	19.9	7.7	44	11.2	4.3
Louisiana	60	29.0	14.0	32	15.5	7.4
Maine	46	13.7	5.9	60	17.9	7.7
Maryland	64	13.1	5.4	73	14.9	6.2
Michigan	74	18.1	8.4	46	11.3	5.2
Minnesota	33	19.3	5.9	36	21.1	6.5
Mississippi	58	24.4	7.5	18	7.6	2.3
Missouri	104	27.0	9.7	38	9.8	3.5
Montana	40	17.2	5.7	40	17.2	5.7
Nebraska	36	14.3	4.2	34	13.5	4.0
Nevada	72	25.8	8.4	40	14.3	4.7
New Hampshire	41	22.8	9.4	25	14.4	5.9
New Jersey	48	13.4	4.7	21	5.8	2.1
New Mexico	56	20.5	6.4	55	20.1	6.3
New York	80	25.1	7.8	80	25.1	7.8
North Carolina	41	10.2	3.3	95	23.6	9.4
North Dakota	34	18.9	4.5	32	17.8	4.3
Ohio	81	23.1	9.6	47	13.4	5.5
Oklahoma	137	42.5	15.9	44	13.7	5.1
Oregon	42	9.7	6.9	45	15.4	7.4
Pennsylvania	71	16.3	7.1	74	17.0	7.4
Rhode Island	58	16.9	7.8	48	13.8	6.4
South Carolina	24	8.1	3.7	66	22.4	10.3
South Dakota	52	31.3	8.3	40	24.1	6.4
Tennessee	44	22.3	7.6	28	14.2	4.9
Texas	91	25.3	9.6	41	22.7	4.3
Utah	40	33.1	9.2	20	16.5	4.6
Vermont	77	27.1	7.0	35	12.3	3.7
Virginia	46	12.0	4.2	60	15.7	5.5
Washington	53	18.3	5.9	73	25.3	8.2
West Virginia	64	24.2	4.6	12	4.5	0.9
Wisconsin	78	61.9	11.2	20	15.9	2.9
Wyoming	40	15.9	5.3	19	7.5	2.5

Note: See Note, table 1.51. For a definition of police proficiency training, see table 1.51, footnote e.

Source: Terry D. Edwards, "State Police Basic Training Programs: An Assessment of Course Content and Instructional Methodology," *American Journal of Police* Vol. 12, No. 4 (1993), pp. 37, 38. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Table 1.53

**Appropriations for the Federal judiciary**

Fiscal years 1991-95

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

	1991 appropriations	1992 appropriations	1993 appropriations <sup>a</sup>	1994 appropriations	1995 appropriations
Total	\$2,026,709	\$2,370,990	\$2,532,319	\$2,738,208	\$2,902,439
Supreme Court	22,536	24,588	25,606	25,850	27,240
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	9,762	10,775	11,554	12,900	13,438
Court of International Trade	8,838	9,432	10,345	11,000	11,685
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services	1,925,172	2,248,219	2,404,694	2,596,095	2,746,473
Salaries and expenses	1,662,023 <sup>b</sup>	1,875,300 <sup>c</sup>	1,979,000	2,156,000	2,340,127
Defender services	132,761	221,871 <sup>c</sup>	270,121	277,000	250,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners	58,597	70,000	74,320	77,095	59,346
Court security	71,791	81,048	81,253	86,000	97,000
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	39,850	44,681	45,100	44,900	47,500
Federal Judicial Center	15,551	17,795	17,500	18,450	18,828
Judiciary Trust Funds	5,000	6,500	8,520	20,545	28,475
U.S. Sentencing Commission	NA	9,000	9,000	8,468	8,800

Note: Some data for fiscal years 1994 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Includes supplemental appropriations.

<sup>b</sup>An additional \$750,000 was appropriated to this account but earmarked for transfer to the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal.

<sup>c</sup>Includes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1992 and incorporates them in the base for fiscal year 1993.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The Third Branch*, Vol. 23, No. 10, p. 5; Vol. 24, No. 10, p. 3; Vol. 26, No. 3, p. 2; Vol. 26, No. 9, p. 2 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.54

**Annual salaries of Federal judges**

By judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 1995

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$171,500
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	164,100
United States Circuit Judges	141,700
United States District Judges	133,600
Judges, United States Court of International Trade	133,600
Judges, United States Court of Federal Claims	133,600
United States Bankruptcy Judges	122,912
United States Magistrate Judges (full-time)	122,912

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Table 1.55

## Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts

By type of activity, 1979-92

Type of activity	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total personnel <sup>a</sup>	12,563	14,011	14,606	15,278	16,139	16,667	17,542	18,277	19,352	20,743	21,431	22,490	24,643	27,432
Judges, total	701	824	825	871	901	910	942	997	1,011	1,034	1,035	1,340	1,355	1,416
Circuit	94	126	125	124	140	142	147	156	154	156	156	154	154	161
District	397	481	472	496	482	495	496	531	532	544	537	535	532	554 <sup>b</sup>
Bankruptcy courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	298	294
National courts	20	20	21	19	27 <sup>c</sup>	21 <sup>c</sup>	23	24	22	24	24	24	23	23
Territorial courts	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	-
Retired/resigned	187	194	204	228	248	248	272	282	299	306	314	323	347	384
Circuit executives	10	9	8	11	11	12	12	10	10	9	12	12	12	12
Staff to circuit executives	18	25	50	32	45	43	53	59	77	82	93	94	107	119
District executives	-	-	-	2	3	5	6	5	6	5	5	5	4	4
Staff to district executives	-	-	-	3	3	5	6	8	7	9	10	7	7	7
Secretaries to active judges	528	870	921	759	807	824	864	933	936	955	943	919	902	915
Secretaries to retired judges	139	142	15	197	202	191	205	188	180	206	228	269	279	308
Court (staff) secretaries	126	161	30	60	51	69	71	79	87	99	96	80	90	92
Law clerks to active judges	697	1,106	1,534	1,359	1,408	1,465	1,507	1,663	1,709	1,721	1,893	1,803	1,594	1,725
Law clerks to retired judges	159	160	76	277	286	244	281	258	221	386	394	200	453	486
Senior staff attorneys	11	11	5	10	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12
Supervisory staff attorneys	8	8	7	6	11	11	13	12	17	21	20	25	22	29
Staff attorneys	117	117	80	88	108	107	117	130	135	132	134	147	162	232
Court (staff) law clerks	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other personnel for clerks' offices	2,717	2,836	2,966	3,012	3,467	3,703	4,012	4,089	4,255	4,482	4,618	4,873	5,081	5,519
Members of probation staffs, total	2,886	2,888	2,842	2,819	2,762	2,918	3,070	3,180	3,311	3,672	3,924	4,331	5,132	5,887
Probation officers	1,664	1,673	1,649	1,637	1,574	1,690	1,758	1,847	1,879	2,046	2,146	2,361	2,802	3,316
Probation officers' assistants	30	35	10	40	40	34	21	23	24	23	23	35	44	45
Pretrial services officers	100	95	91	68	71	72	91	98	123	189	233	277	329	439
Clerks	1,092	1,085	1,092	1,074	1,077	1,122	1,148	1,156	1,285	1,414	1,522	1,658	1,957	2,087
U.S. Sentencing Commission	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	91	115	104
Members of bankruptcy staffs, total	1,569	2,197	2,436	2,640	2,957	2,989	3,216	3,398	3,965	4,488	4,494	4,507	5,183	6,038
Judges	236	235	237	236	243	234	228	242	252	293	296	(d)	(d)	(d)
Secretaries to judges	-	-	198	209	221	230	236	233	240	286	289	298	302	300
Law clerks to bankruptcy judges	-	-	210	210	240	232	243	255	264	313	316	327	335	371
Clerks	1,333	1,962	1,791	1,985	2,253	2,293	2,509	2,668	3,209	3,566	3,561	3,849	4,504	5,316
Bankruptcy administrators and staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	32	33	42	51
U.S. magistrates	444	439	441	485	435	447	440	450	451	452	464	476	476	475
Staff to U.S. magistrates	358	403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries to magistrates	-	-	69	211	223	239	250	267	275	286	294	310	318	353
Legal assistants to magistrates	-	-	-	108	146	159	191	236	254	282	284	291	313	358
Clerical assistants to magistrates	-	-	159	119	99	82	68	43	30	24	21	12	11	6
Federal public defenders and assistants	138	138	148	146	152	171	174	193	215	304	351	445	515	632
Staff to Federal public defenders	135	143	153	159	181	214	232	240	245	239	240	227	282	312
Court criers (including court crier-law clerks)	411	28	34	61	63	58	42	31	34	25	25	28	20	17
Court reporters	461	523	536	533	559	554	562	584	587	589	579	583	587	610
Court reporter/secretaries	-	-	1	1	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supporting personnel of the national courts	223	235	225	232	163	172	116	118	200	108	109	106	141	144
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	10	10	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	-	-
Messengers	5	10	39	1	5	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians	51	52	37	109	131	159	176	183	186	187	209	238	264	270
Nurses	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Interpreters	14	17	28	29	28	31	29	28	29	34	34	42	48	54
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	8	10	8	4	4	5	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	473	497	521	510	531	533	543	543	569	568	583	683	818	949
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	129	136	119	98	106	104	114	112	117	108	112	122	123	155
Members of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	11	17
Speedy Trial Planning Groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reporters and staff	-	1	71	59	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land commissioners	-	-	194	212	185	181	172	187	185	192	187	183	189	166
Land commission staff	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jury commissioners	-	-	12	38	32	29	30	25	20	18	16	14	13	7 <sup>e</sup>
Jury commissioners staff	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	2	3	3	-

Note: This table does not include the U.S. Supreme Court justices or staff. The total for 1990 has been revised because of the addition of U.S. Sentencing Commission figures. Data for 1979-90 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1991 have been revised by the Source and may differ from the 1992 SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>c</sup>This figure includes the nine judges from the Court of International Trade (Article III), which is a national court.

<sup>d</sup>Beginning in 1990, bankruptcy judges are included in the "judges" total.

<sup>e</sup>For 1992, jury commissioners and their staff are reported as a single figure.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1979*, pp. 22, 23; *1981*, p. 20; *1983*, p. 38; *1986*, pp. 50, 51 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1984*, p. 46; *1988*, p. 51; *1990*, p. 41; *1992*, p. 98 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Permanent and temporary personnel are included in the totals.

<sup>b</sup>Includes territorial judges.

Table 1.56

**Characteristics of Presidential appointees to the U.S. Supreme Court**

By Presidential administration, 1930-93

Presidential administration and justice	Political party	Home State	Years on Court	Age at nomination	Number of years of previous judicial experience
<u>Hoover appointees</u>					
Charles E. Hughes	Republican	New York	1930-1941	67	0
Owens J. Roberts	Republican	Pennsylvania	1930-1945	55	0
Benjamin N. Cardozo	Democrat	New York	1932-1938 <sup>a</sup>	61	18
<u>F. Roosevelt appointees</u>					
Hugo L. Black	Democrat	Alabama	1937-1971 <sup>a</sup>	51	1.5
Stanley F. Reed	Democrat	Kentucky	1938-1957	53	0
Felix Frankfurter	Independent	Massachusetts	1939-1962	56	0
William O. Douglas	Democrat	Connecticut	1939-1975	40	0
Frank Murphy	Democrat	Michigan	1940-1949 <sup>a</sup>	49	7
James F. Byrnes	Democrat	South Carolina	1941-1942	62	0
Harlan Fiske Stone	Republican	New York	1941-1946 <sup>a</sup>	68	0 <sup>b</sup>
Robert H. Jackson	Democrat	New York	1941-1954 <sup>a</sup>	49	0
Wiley B. Rutledge	Democrat	Iowa	1943-1949 <sup>a</sup>	48	4
<u>Truman appointees</u>					
Harold H. Burton	Republican	Ohio	1945-1958	57	0
Fred M. Vinson	Democrat	Kentucky	1946-1953 <sup>a</sup>	56	5
Tom C. Clark	Democrat	Texas	1949-1967	49	0
Sherman Minton	Democrat	Indiana	1949-1956	58	8
<u>Eisenhower appointees</u>					
Earl Warren	Republican	California	1953-1969	62	0
John M. Harlan	Republican	New York	1955-1971	55	1
William J. Brennan	Democrat	New Jersey	1956-1990	50	7
Charles E. Whittaker	Republican	Missouri	1957-1962	56	3
Potter Stewart	Republican	Ohio	1958-1981	43	4
<u>Kennedy appointees</u>					
Byron R. White	Democrat	Colorado	1962-present	44	0
Arthur J. Goldberg	Democrat	Illinois	1962-1965	54	0
<u>Johnson appointees</u>					
Abe Fortas	Democrat	Tennessee	1965-1969	55	0
Thurgood Marshall	Democrat	New York	1967-1991	59	4
<u>Nixon appointees</u>					
Warren E. Burger	Republican	Minnesota	1969-1986	61	13
Harry A. Blackmun	Republican	Minnesota	1970-present	61	11
Lewis F. Powell, Jr.	Democrat	Virginia	1971-1987	64	0
William H. Rehnquist	Republican	Arizona	1971-1986	47	0
<u>Ford appointee</u>					
John Paul Stevens	Republican	Illinois	1976-present	55	5
<u>Reagan appointees</u>					
Sandra Day O'Connor	Republican	Arizona	1981-present	51	6.5
William H. Rehnquist	Republican	Arizona	1986-present	61	0 <sup>b</sup>
Antonin Scalia	Republican	Illinois	1986-present	50	4
Anthony Kennedy	Republican	California	1988-present	51	12
<u>Bush appointees</u>					
David H. Souter	Republican	New Hampshire	1990-present	50	13
Clarence Thomas	Republican	Georgia	1991-present	43	1
<u>Clinton appointee</u>					
Ruth Bader Ginsburg	Democrat	New York	1993-present	60	13

<sup>a</sup>Died in office.<sup>b</sup>Prior to appointment to associate justice.

Source: Harold W. Stanley and Richard G. Niemi, *Vital Statistics on American Politics* (Washington, DC: CQ Press, 1994), pp. 294-299. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.57

**Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships**By Presidential administration, 1963-94<sup>a</sup>

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 <sup>b</sup> (N=40)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=45)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=12)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=56)	President Reagan's first term appointees 1981-84 (N=31)	President Reagan's second term appointees 1985-88 (N=47)	President Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=37)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-94 (N=18)
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	97.5%	100.0%	100.0%	80.4%	96.8%	93.6%	81.1%	72.2%
Female	2.5	0	0	19.6	3.2	6.4	18.9	27.8
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
White	95	97.8	100	78.6	93.5	100	89.2	72.2
Black	5	0	0	16.1	3.2	0	5.4	16.7
Hispanic	0	0	0	3.6	3.2	0	5.4	11.1
Asian	0	2.2	0	1.8	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Education, undergraduate</b>								
Public-supported	32.5	40	50	30.4	29	21.3	29.7	50.0
Private (not Ivy League)	40	35.6	41.7	50	45.2	55.3	59.5	22.2
Ivy League	17.5	20	8.3	19.6	25.8	23.4	10.8	27.8
None indicated	10	4.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Education, law school</b>								
Public-supported	40	37.8	50	39.3	35.5	42.6	29.7	38.9
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25	19.6	48.4	29.8	40.5	33.3
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25	41.1	16.1	27.7	29.7	27.8
<b>Occupation at nomination or appointment</b>								
Politics or government	10	4.4	8.3	5.4	3.2	8.5	10.8	0.0
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75	46.4	61.3	51.1	59.5	66.7
Law firm, large	5	4.4	8.3	10.8	9.6	14.9	16.2	16.7
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	9.6	10.6	10.8	5.6
Law firm, small	7.5	6.7	0	5.4	0	2.1	0	0.0
Professor of law	2.5	2.2	0	14.3	16.1	10.6	2.7	11.1
Other	0	6.7	0	1.8	0	2.1	0	0.0
<b>Occupational experience</b>								
Judicial	65	57.8	75	53.6	70.9	53.2	62.2	72.2
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25	32.1	19.3	34	29.7	50.0
Other	20	17.8	25	37.5	25.8	40.4	32.4	11.1
<b>Religion</b>								
Protestant	60	75.6	58.3	60.7	67.7	46.8	59.4	NA
Catholic	25	15.6	33.3	23.2	22.6	36.2	24.3	NA
Jewish	15	8.9	8.3	16.1	9.7	17	16.2	NA
<b>Political party</b>								
Democrat	95	6.7	8.3	82.1	0	0	5.4	88.9
Republican	5	93.3	91.7	7.1	100	95.7	89.2	5.6
Independent	0	0	0	10.7	0	2.1	5.4	5.6
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0.0
<b>American Bar Association ratings</b>								
Exceptionally well/well qualified	75	73.3	58.3	75	64.5	55.3	64.9	83.3
Qualified	20	26.7	33.3	25	35.5	44.7	35.1	16.7
Not qualified	2.5	0	8.3	0	0	0	0	0.0

Note: These data were compiled from a variety of sources. Primarily used were questionnaires completed by judicial nominees for the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, transcripts of the confirmation hearing conducted by the Committee, and personal interviews. In addition, an investigation was made of various biographical directories including *The American Bench* (Sacramento: R.B. Forster), *Who's Who in American Politics* (New York: Bowker), *Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory* (Summit, NJ: Martindale-Hubbell, Inc.), national and regional editions of *Who's Who*, *The Judicial Staff Directory* (1994 edition), and local newspaper articles.

Law firms are categorized according to the number of partners/associates: 25 or more associates for a large firm, 5 to 24 associates for a moderate firm, and 4 or less for a small firm. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

The American Bar Association's (ABA) ratings are assigned to candidates after investigation and evaluation by the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary, which considers prospective Federal judicial nominees only upon referral by the U.S. Attorney General or at the request of the U.S. Senate. The ABA's Committee evaluation is directed primarily to professional qualifications--competence, integrity, and judicial temperament. Factors including intellectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical ability,

industry, knowledge of the law, and professional experience are assessed. Prior to the Bush administration, the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary utilized four ratings: exceptionally well qualified, well qualified, qualified, and not qualified. Starting with the Bush administration, the ABA Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary dropped its "exceptionally well qualified" rating so that "well qualified" became the highest rating. Nominees who previously would have been rated "exceptionally well qualified" and nominees who would have been rated "well qualified" now receive the same rating. The "exceptionally well qualified" and "well qualified" categories are combined for all administrations' appointees, and therefore figures prior to President Bush's administration may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>No ABA rating was requested for one Johnson appointee.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," *Judicature* 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 323, 324, Table 3; and "Judicial Selection Under Clinton: A Midterm Examination," *Judicature* 78 (May-June 1995), p. 287. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.58

**Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. District Court judgeships**By Presidential administration, 1963-94<sup>a</sup>

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N=122)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=179)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=52)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=202)	President Reagan's first term appointees 1981-84 (N=129)	President Reagan's second term appointees 1985-88 <sup>b</sup> (N=161)	President Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=148)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-94 (N=107)
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	98.4%	99.4%	98.1%	85.6%	90.7%	92.5%	80.4%	68.2%
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	9.3	7.4	19.6	31.8
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	78.7	93	91.9	89.2	64.5
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	0.8	3.1	6.8	25.2
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	5.4	4.3	4	8.4
Asian	0	0	3.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0	0.9
Native American	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0.9
<b>Education, undergraduate</b>								
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	57.4	34.1	36.6	44.6	43.0
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	32.7	49.6	50.9	41.2	42.0
Ivy League	16.4	19.6	17.3	9.9	16.3	12.4	14.2	15.0
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Education, law school</b>								
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	50.5	44.2	41	52.7	38.3
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	32.2	47.3	44.1	33.1	38.3
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	17.3	8.5	14.9	14.2	23.4
<b>Occupation at nomination or appointment</b>								
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	4.4	7.8	16.8	10.8	11.2
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	40.3	34.8	41.9	43.9
Law firm, large	2.4	11.2	9.6	14	11.6	22.4	25.7	21.5
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25	19.8	25.6	14.3	14.9	11.2
Law firm, small	23	19	9.6	13.9	10.8	9.9	4.7	8.4
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0	3	2.3	1.9	0.7	2.8
Other	0	0	0	0.5	1.6	0	1.4	0.9
<b>Occupational experience</b>								
Judicial	34.4	35.2	42.3	54.5	50.4	43.5	46.6	48.6
Prosecutorial	45.9	41.9	50	38.6	43.4	44.7	39.2	35.5
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	28.2	28.7	27.9	31.8	32.7
<b>Religion</b>								
Protestant	58.2	73.2	73.1	60.4	58.9	60.9	64.2	NA
Catholic	31.1	18.4	17.3	27.7	34.1	27.3	28.4	NA
Jewish	10.7	8.4	9.6	11.9	7	11.2	7.4	NA
<b>Political party</b>								
Democrat	94.3	7.3	21.2	92.6	3.1	6.2	5.4	88.8
Republican	5.7	92.7	78.8	4.4	96.9	90.7	88.5	2.8
Independent	0	0	0	3	0	3.1	6.1	7.5
Other	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0.9
<b>American Bar Association rating</b>								
Exceptionally well/well qualified	48.4	45.3	46.1	50.9	50.4	57.1	57.4	60.7
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	49.6	42.9	42.6	36.4
Not qualified	2.5	0	0	1.5	0	0	0.0	2.8

Note: See Note, table 1.57. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience. Data have been revised by the Source and therefore may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," *Judicature* 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 320, 321, Table 1; and "Judicial Selection Under Clinton: A Midterm Examination," *Judicature* 78 (May-June 1995), p. 281. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>One appointee classified as non-denominational.

Table 1.59

**Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts**

By district, 1973-93

District	1979																					
	Before the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	After the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993						
FIRST CIRCUIT																						
Maine	91	89	103	80	74	80	73	36	31	28	23	41	47	42	63	70	60	55	55	52	46	40
Massachusetts	62	63	100	78	62	70	58	34	32	37	32	29	33	29	32	31	25	29	23	23	24	26
New Hampshire	65	48	56	41	30	40	49	25	12	19	15	22	12	14	20	18	18	22	49	24	26	26
Rhode Island	57	63	77	49	46	35	21	21	22	37	60	34	33	27	22	25	26	26	34	40	50	30
Puerto Rico	87	62	92	71	68	62	87	37	31	42	32	36	42	52	76	79	82	59	59	63	49	56
SECOND CIRCUIT																						
Connecticut	90	91	85	76	52	41	37	29	25	40	36	45	39	28	32	32	36	36	37	35	27	35
New York:																						
North	122	84	64	65	67	61	57	38	27	33	29	40	35	32	36	43	38	43	49	55	47	47
East	126	99	99	95	83	65	61	55	40	52	45	45	47	46	56	59	56	64	83	78	82	80
South	46	42	49	47	43	35	35	35	29	30	28	26	27	39	38	33	31	33	27	35	33	37
West	196	109	95	76	62	50	62	62	46	45	54	62	63	48	51	55	47	55	50	71	77	83
Vermont	49	69	53	40	41	28	21	21	20	34	24	23	25	32	38	41	48	49	50	64	47	42
THIRD CIRCUIT																						
Delaware	37	32	64	47	45	19	18	18	17	14	11	18	19	11	17	26	15	26	30	22	24	19
New Jersey	75	57	70	53	66	48	48	39	36	34	32	33	30	28	34	30	29	30	38	35	37	36
Pennsylvania:																						
East	37	37	41	39	29	25	18	18	15	17	19	22	23	24	29	23	29	26	29	25	28	23
Middle	58	68	49	46	54	29	33	20	20	32	35	34	35	37	37	38	37	37	60	39	44	48
West	31	38	38	33	30	32	25	25	19	16	19	18	18	26	25	30	24	24	22	26	28	31
Virgin Islands	120	133	192	245	199	194	157	56	166	124	159	150	117	127	121	166	137	174	202	118	118	185
FOURTH CIRCUIT																						
Maryland	91	101	124	99	82	85	64	49	39	45	50	44	44	55	48	47	36	38	38	37	36	36
North Carolina:																						
East	107	121	104	125	134	115	104	69	59	39	56	60	80	55	60	52	57	54	68	87	76	82
Middle	192	174	206	164	154	133	111	74	52	38	52	73	67	69	80	75	72	91	99	68	74	67
West	120	141	158	133	101	101	105	70	60	58	57	85	91	106	88	95	110	121	131	139	137	135
South Carolina	78	92	116	81	69	55	51	32	34	38	39	41	34	25	35	33	50	50	74	56	65	56
Virginia:																						
East	151	159	180	141	102	83	57	43	40	48	51	51	37	31	51	58	53	63	72	84	84	81
West	110	127	162	110	96	79	70	35	30	29	28	37	31	32	32	37	37	40	51	72	72	63
West Virginia:																						
North	73	57	46	46	70	49	38	38	36	33	28	61	54	62	51	80	95	127	88	47	77	35
South	70	74	96	101	84	62	53	29	28	24	24	36	29	29	47	53	69	53	87	66	68	69
FIFTH CIRCUIT																						
Alabama:																						
North	96	109	128	145	144	132	83	47	38	39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	161	121	147	117	88	83	51	34	46	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	70	62	78	80	83	54	45	45	33	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida:																						
North	132	124	105	102	70	71	57	38	29	32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	111	112	106	87	81	90	58	38	37	34	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	130	120	120	119	115	82	80	47	51	62	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia:																						
North	123	121	106	84	85	66	46	25	27	29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	127	125	106	86	116	67	37	37	40	40	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	152	143	285	340	109	75	62	41	31	22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana:																						
East	69	66	83	47	77	41	30	21	21	20	19	32	26	27	27	31	29	29	31	32	33	25
Middle	97	96	86	77	104	85	33	17	17	13	16	36	31	39	41	28	27	23	28	31	25	42
West	66	71	104	123	53	46	34	27	24	25	24	31	29	28	26	23	34	25	30	32	25	29
Mississippi:																						
North	62	50	73	40	57	36	36	36	19	26	34	33	24	19	28	37	31	42	45	32	44	60
South	56	32	40	35	51	38	16	16	17	33	30	47	44	26	30	44	36	34	47	40	38	42
Texas:																						
North	109	112	113	100	106	100	74	49	43	43	65	66	57	61	66	65	61	70	68	54	74	62
East	55	63	58	57	64	46	49	37	31	39	39	38	37	28	22	27	27	46	40	36	44	57
South	202	140	135	159	141	166	157	96	86	105	113	117	111	109	112	132	131	160	170	88	77	63
West	287	250	220	153	161	190	133	110	85	85	97	129	121	109	101	107	126	177	168	113	123	110
Canal Zone	295	384	409	322	275	240	217	217	44	6	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.59

**Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts**

By district, 1973-93--Continued

District	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
							Before the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	After the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act														
SIXTH CIRCUIT																						
Kentucky:																						
East	212	184	178	93	90	81	69	31	26	24	28	28	29	27	41	39	34	40	45	51	55	57
West	117	116	116	117	122	154	76	76	55	54	61	50	58	45	45	48	35	35	37	44	42	47
Michigan:																						
East	166	162	172	140	118	78	54	41	29	29	31	36	39	29	34	41	34	33	41	42	45	48
West	162	105	141	131	120	96	71	35	18	29	37	40	36	34	37	34	35	42	39	37	34	44
Ohio:																						
North	113	98	100	94	79	61	37	30	26	27	26	41	40	27	33	37	37	46	38	37	40	45
South	72	57	77	75	67	63	49	41	33	39	39	39	43	41	44	44	60	62	60	51	53	46
Tennessee:																						
East	98	92	70	55	71	48	38	37	52	32	59	75	59	37	51	44	46	58	97	72	89	78
Middle	144	163	157	132	84	121	87	57	55	50	68	81	71	69	77	61	58	72	66	61	46	43
West	91	74	65	57	61	72	72	72	81	81	102	87	79	71	81	60	87	88	81	77	85	65
SEVENTH CIRCUIT																						
Illinois:																						
North	74	65	62	68	59	42	47	37	22	26	34	39	39	27	26	28	32	32	31	31	30	26
East <sup>a</sup>	131	81	104	74	68	96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South <sup>a</sup>	89	104	74	46	47	52	54	54	47	61	49	80	70	43	46	52	61	44	52	38	51	58
Central <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	61	41	37	47	57	57	59	56	43	63	72	83	72	61	64	69
Indiana:																						
North	120	124	150	107	80	61	43	32	29	25	33	24	24	21	35	49	47	43	35	34	41	45
South	90	86	74	62	54	51	34	27	22	33	30	29	29	27	30	31	34	38	38	39	39	35
Wisconsin:																						
East	99	66	90	53	70	53	61	46	29	36	40	44	40	38	35	32	40	47	56	57	60	51
West	94	112	90	98	90	59	79	39	36	38	34	40	36	41	32	60	60	69	57	47	60	65
EIGHTH CIRCUIT																						
Arkansas:																						
East	138	133	171	128	125	123	102	51	42	35	43	48	37	34	38	54	35	42	63	44	51	38
West	45	42	59	42	34	44	37	37	32	29	30	48	49	32	25	24	28	23	32	32	43	45
Iowa:																						
North	44	59	80	53	90	41	27	27	33	36	43	39	34	47	40	55	71	94	61	48	57	69
South	85	95	107	101	61	88	109	65	29	42	43	33	31	33	37	34	42	39	45	41	37	30
Minnesota	102	96	97	61	74	65	55	37	32	41	38	39	39	38	41	42	35	45	42	45	38	44
Missouri:																						
East	97	78	96	67	82	57	45	36	33	32	45	61	45	45	45	47	45	48	41	33	39	39
West	139	177	307	73	58	67	56	37	31	29	37	37	41	46	50	60	49	45	50	42	50	53
Nebraska	74	70	72	46	48	44	40	40	37	27	29	32	26	31	59	43	40	52	59	46	50	47
North Dakota	39	78	50	59	70	52	51	51	36	49	50	46	49	48	44	46	61	83	74	78	75	66
South Dakota	128	159	211	200	173	99	78	52	59	69	66	67	49	63	60	70	68	65	79	77	61	70
NINTH CIRCUIT																						
Alaska	122	153	117	85	78	54	28	28	35	28	34	42	45	24	19	37	38	26	25	28	54	32
Arizona	305	246	274	252	221	158	124	77	62	69	55	65	67	67	73	86	92	103	100	122	143	116
California:																						
North	75	63	75	59	66	47	34	31	31	25	35	44	43	48	38	44	41	37	39	28	28	32
East	323	309	400	288	178	167	104	52	54	52	68	60	57	58	53	49	71	81	64	65	61	67
Central	136	109	124	109	98	81	62	58	58	65	55	59	67	48	48	47	43	50	41	38	43	45
South	409	502	479	286	197	141	142	101	87	110	108	121	126	116	133	155	120	122	111	128	174	169
Hawaii	98	83	80	72	304 <sup>b</sup>	52	112	57	34	29	36	50	73	48	45	47	42	52	44	40	37	39
Idaho	49	51	67	57	70	71	66	66	42	41	45	64	43	56	51	70	54	36	43	35	43	33
Montana	99	77	87	96	107	100	75	75	66	78	64	80	82	54	58	55	63	71	74	76	74	76
Nevada	97	119	130	130	98	66	63	42	45	63	51	96	92	91	59	81	65	76	69	90	102	108
Oregon	86	86	104	84	90	73	71	43	39	31	24	34	37	39	70	60	78	78	79	88	87	80
Washington:																						
East	98	84	141	84	107	101	93	70	72	69	82	101	128	81	93	96	145	164	159	128	108	110
West	132	132	161	117	112	103	91	64	52	49	53	53	43	31	32	38	45	49	42	45	43	41
Guam	63	104	34	32	24	50	77	77	55	52	73	25	58	65	72	48	68	120	119	128	113	119
Northern Mariana Islands <sup>c</sup>																						
	X	X	X	X	X	7	17	17	16	24	24	9	1	3	2	2	16	11	4	13	15	15

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.59

**Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts**

By district, 1973-93--Continued

District	1979																							
							Before the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	After the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act																
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Act	Act	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		
TENTH CIRCUIT																								
Colorado	100	129	101	73	87	77	66	43	42	29	33	46	38	36	33	40	39	47	44	45	50	52		
Kansas	114	112	106	112	99	82	52	41	36	47	46	52	51	50	55	48	51	52	43	36	42	42		
New Mexico	166	129	128	101	85	96	73	54	41	46	38	47	61	54	72	106	127	122	125	120	121	118		
Oklahoma:																								
North	94	106	120	116	96	88	71	44	44	30	44	64	45	64	67	79	62	66	53	38	44	48		
East	50	47	39	40	55	56	58	58	48	36	53	96	80	58	68	48	37	55	50	48	42	35		
West	94	84	95	81	103	70	76	55	47	40	74	54	54	40	53	50	51	44	48	37	34	39		
Utah	54	57	72	75	74	59	65	43	43	42	43	44	51	42	40	45	53	52	57	51	56	58		
Wyoming	113	115	133	107	143	122	75	75	81	78	60	90	85	45	32	35	32	58	53	33	30	30		
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT																								
Alabama:																								
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	50	37	44	40	43	40	35	35	29	38	33		
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	38	46	50	33	31	39	52	53	45	58	66	61		
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	35	60	59	55	53	57	64	55	80	86	90		
Florida:																								
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	28	48	64	60	80	76	77	70	49	63	69		
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	46	47	44	69	71	75	83	84	79	82	84		
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	91	90	91	87	89	98	85	95	86	73	64		
Georgia:																								
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	34	28	35	44	42	48	46	28	35	42	45		
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	57	53	40	42	43	38	70	64	40	58	44		
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	42	38	35	34	45	59	49	48	47	51	56	49		
District of Columbia	89	56	59	56	53	48	50	50	39	32	29	21	29	29	28	32	31	31	34	48	33	29		

Note: The Federal courts are organized into 11 geographic circuits. Each circuit consists of a number of District Courts, which are the trial courts, and a Court of Appeals, which hears appeals taken from other courts. There is also a separate District Court and Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Data for 1972-86 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1987, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

On Oct. 1, 1981 the number of U.S. District Court Circuits was increased from 10 to 11. The new circuit was created by the removal of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia from the Fifth Circuit and the reorganization of these courts into the Eleventh Circuit.

Beginning with the year ending June 30, 1976, U.S. District Courts have reported the number of minor offense cases filed in the Federal courts in addition to the number of felonies and misdemeanors above the minor offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than \$1,000). This additional reporting resulted from the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-619), which required the courts to maintain records on all offenses above the petty offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than \$500). Because the majority of minor offense cases are handled by magistrates in Federal courts and because this report is primarily a statistical statement reflecting the workload per authorized judgeship, the minor offense cases have been excluded from the 1976-79 data by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The exclusion of these cases from the workload statistics has been done in an effort to make the 1976-79 data more comparable to previous years' data that did not include most minor offense cases. In 1979, the Federal Magistrates Act (Public Law 96-82) expanded the authority of magistrates to dispose of all misdemeanors. To reflect the workload per authorized judgeship, the 1980-93 data exclude all cases below the felony level.

Data for 1979 are provided in two columns in order to reflect the efforts of individual judges before and after the enactment of the Omnibus Judgeship Act (Public Law 95-486),

which became effective Oct. 20, 1978. Because the increase in authorized judgeships became effective midway through the year and most of the newly authorized positions were not filled by June 30, 1979, computations based only on the newly authorized judgeships do not give an accurate indication of the efforts of individual judges.

The sharp decline in criminal cases filed in the Canal Zone after 1979 resulted from the passage of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-70), signed Sept. 27, 1979. This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Statistics Division.

<sup>a</sup>On Apr. 1, 1979, as a result of the enactment of Public Law 95-409, the Central District Court of Illinois was established, the Eastern District Court of Illinois was eliminated, and the Southern District Court of Illinois underwent extensive reorganization. Consequently, data collected for the Southern District Court after this date are not comparable with data collected prior to this date.

<sup>b</sup>Included in the criminal statistics for this district are numerous traffic offense cases that are classified as misdemeanors above the minor offense level. In most districts similar cases are classified as minor offenses and are excluded from this report.

<sup>c</sup>Public Law 95-157 established the District Court of the Northern Mariana Islands on Nov. 8, 1977. Court was convened on Jan. 9, 1978.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Management Statistics for United States Courts, 1974, 1978, 1979, and Federal Court Management Statistics 1985, 1991, 1993* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 1.60

**Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts**

1984, 1990-94

Activity	1984	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total all matters	378,256	450,565	460,722	498,977	510,057	517,397
Trial jurisdiction cases	84,475	100,930	95,098	93,077	81,833	87,519
Misdemeanors	11,276	13,248	11,840	12,637	10,908	10,908
Petty offenses	73,199	87,682	83,258	80,440	70,925	75,381
Preliminary proceedings	109,337	167,382	178,789	205,854	203,592	196,990
Search warrants	7,372	20,672	23,887	23,279	24,631	26,250
Arrest warrants/summonses	12,401	18,972	19,944	22,453	21,618	20,513
Initial appearances	40,209	49,624	51,745	55,146	52,651	50,645
Detention hearings	NA	17,191	19,612	22,732	21,772	21,711
Bail reviews	8,579	7,858	8,246	8,260	8,089	7,394
Preliminary examinations	4,854	7,145	8,116	8,959	8,427	8,406
Grand jury returns	3,466	4,556	4,992	5,615	5,408	5,208
Arraignments	23,646	34,311	35,699	37,610	37,541	35,061
Attorney appointment hearings	NA	NA	NA	7,345	6,325	6,116
Seizure warrants	NA	NA	NA	3,927	3,854	2,529
Fee applications	NA	NA	NA	5,148	8,167	8,655
Other <sup>a</sup>	8,810	7,053	6,548	5,380	5,109	4,502
Additional duties	180,898	177,295	181,849	194,567	217,892	225,053
Criminal	29,957	37,340	38,567	41,093	47,015	47,780
Motions	22,819	26,509	27,003	25,961	29,107	28,240
Evidentiary hearings	997	2,256	2,171	1,353	1,963	2,154
Pretrial conferences	2,900	3,488	4,111	4,794	4,793	4,555
Calendar calls	546	1,403	1,303	1,517	1,518	2,183
Motion hearings/arguments	NA	NA	NA	2,295	3,465	3,752
Other <sup>b</sup>	2,695	3,684	3,979	5,173	6,169	6,896
Civil	132,784	119,372	119,584	129,183	143,156	146,814
Pretrial conferences	33,207	45,201	45,193	48,420	53,235	54,703
Motions	78,825	61,594	62,610	58,407	64,400	65,639
Evidentiary hearings	1,091	1,964	1,987	816	879	774
Social Security	10,534	5,112	3,739	4,080	4,319	5,623
Special masterhips	599	1,097	1,074	1,240	895	825
Calendar calls	967	1,342	1,941	1,464	1,366	1,792
Motion hearings/arguments	NA	NA	NA	11,749	14,189	13,535
Other <sup>c</sup>	7,561	3,062	3,040	3,007	3,873	3,923
Prisoner litigation	18,157	20,583	23,698	24,291	27,721	30,459
Evidentiary hearings <sup>d</sup>	1,249	1,284	1,406	1,634	1,718	1,795
State habeas	5,450	6,078	6,843	6,066	6,069	6,443
Federal habeas	2,345	2,339	2,965	2,726	2,898	2,795
Civil rights	10,362	12,166	13,890	13,865	17,036	19,426
Civil consent	3,546	4,958	4,986	5,479	6,740	7,835
Without trial	2,697	3,950	3,874	4,111	5,240	6,092
Jury trial	305	495	538	667	673	912
Non-jury trial	544	513	574	701	827	831

Note: The Federal Magistrates Act (28 U.S.C. 636(b)) provides the authority under which magistrates assist courts in the performance of "additional duties." This authority was both broadened and clarified by Public Law 94-577, Oct. 21, 1976, and by new procedural rules governing most habeas corpus proceedings in the District Courts, effective Feb. 1, 1977. The changes make clear the ability of the parties of a civil case to consent to have the case referred to a magistrate for trial as a special matter; the changes also empower magistrates to conduct evidentiary hearings in prisoner petition cases. Additionally, the role of magistrates in providing pretrial assistance to district judges in both dispositive and non-dispositive matters has been clarified. A magistrate's authority to conduct arraignments following indictment in a criminal case is provided under Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in 86 Districts. Data for 1984, 1990, and 1991 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1992, category includes contempt proceedings and other hearings.

<sup>b</sup>Beginning in 1992, category includes hearings for mental competency.

<sup>c</sup>Beginning in 1992, category includes fee applications and summary jury trials.

<sup>d</sup>Prior to 1992, evidentiary hearings also were included in the totals for State habeas, Federal habeas, and civil rights.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), Table S-19.

Table 1.61

**Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994

Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts				General trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
		Number of judges <sup>a</sup>	Term (in years) <sup>b</sup>	Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)		
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Circuit courts	127
				Court of Civil Appeals	3	6		6
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior courts	30 <sup>c</sup>
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	21	6	Superior courts	125
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery courts and Circuit courts	99 <sup>d</sup> (d)
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	88	12	Superior courts	789 <sup>e</sup>
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	16	8	District Court	114 <sup>f</sup>
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7	8	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior courts	150
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts and Court of Chancery	20 <sup>g</sup>
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District Courts of Appeals	57	6	Circuit courts	421
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	159
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Court of Appeals	3	10	Circuit courts	25 <sup>i</sup>
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	34 <sup>j</sup>
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	40 <sup>k</sup>	10	Circuit courts	820
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10 <sup>l</sup>	Court of Appeals	15 <sup>m</sup>	10 <sup>l</sup>	Superior Court, Probate Court, and Circuit courts	242
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	6	6	District Court	332 <sup>n</sup>
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	4	District courts	149 <sup>o</sup>
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	91
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	54	10	District courts	207 <sup>p</sup>
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior Court	16
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts	123
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	14	To age 70	Trial Court	320
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	24	6	Circuit courts	206
Minnesota	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	District courts	242
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts	39
							Circuit courts	40
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit courts	134 <sup>q</sup>
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	District courts	37 <sup>r</sup>
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	50
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	38
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	29 <sup>s</sup>
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 <sup>t</sup>	Appellate Division of Superior Court	28	7	Superior Court	374 <sup>u</sup>
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	10	8	District courts	61
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14 <sup>t</sup>	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	48	5 <sup>t</sup>	Supreme Court and County Court	597
				Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	15	5 <sup>t</sup>		14 <sup>t</sup>
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	77 <sup>v</sup>
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals <sup>w</sup>	3	X	District courts	24
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	65	6	Court of Common Pleas	355
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District Court	71 <sup>x</sup>
	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6					4
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit Court	92
							Tax Court	1
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court	15	10	Courts of Common Pleas	366
				Commonwealth Court	9	10		10
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior Court	22 <sup>y</sup>
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	6	6	Circuit Court	40 <sup>z</sup>
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	36 <sup>aa</sup>
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery courts	33
				Court of Criminal Appeals	9	8	Circuit courts	108
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Courts of Appeals	80	6	District courts	386
	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	6					4
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10 <sup>ab</sup>	Court of Appeals	7	10 <sup>ab</sup>	District courts	35
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts and District courts	31 <sup>ac</sup>
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	135
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	17	6	Superior courts	153
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	60
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	13	6	Circuit courts	223
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	17
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior Court	59
American Samoa	High Court	8 <sup>ad</sup>	(ae)	X	X	X		
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	7	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	111

See notes on next page.

Table 1.61

**Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994--Continued

Note: These data were collected through information provided by the National Center for State Courts, State Court administration offices, and a search of State statutes.

<sup>a</sup>Number includes chief justice.

<sup>b</sup>Initial term may be shorter.

<sup>c</sup>Plus five masters.

<sup>d</sup>At the general trial court level, Arkansas has three types of courts: chancery, circuit, and chancery probate courts. There are 32 chancery court judges who serve 4-year terms; circuit court has 34 judges who serve 4-year terms. Chancery probate court, a hybrid of both chancery and circuit, consists of 33 judges (20 of which serve in the juvenile division of chancery court) who serve 6-year terms.

<sup>e</sup>Plus 114 commissioners and 24 referees.

<sup>f</sup>Plus three magistrates.

<sup>g</sup>For Superior Court: president judge, 3 resident judges, and 11 associate judges; Court of Chancery: 5 chancellors.

<sup>h</sup>For judges of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Court, term of office is 8 years.

<sup>i</sup>Plus 13 family court judges.

<sup>j</sup>Plus 75 lawyer and 2 non-lawyer magistrates.

<sup>k</sup>Plus 11 supplemental judges.

<sup>l</sup>2 years initial; 10 years retention.

<sup>m</sup>Plus one tax court judge.

<sup>n</sup>Includes 8 chief judges, 101 district judges, 46 district associate judges, 17 senior judges, 11 associate juvenile judges, and 149 part-time magistrates.

<sup>o</sup>Plus 69 district associate judges.

<sup>p</sup>Plus seven commissioners.

<sup>q</sup>Plus 175 associate circuit judges.

<sup>r</sup>Plus six judges for Water Court and one for Workers' Compensation Court.

<sup>s</sup>Plus nine full-time and two part-time marital masters.

<sup>t</sup>May be reappointed to age 70.

<sup>u</sup>Plus 21 surrogates.

<sup>v</sup>Plus 100 clerks who hear uncontested probate.

<sup>w</sup>Temporary.

<sup>x</sup>Plus 77 associate judges and 63 special judges.

<sup>y</sup>Includes 2 masters in the Superior Court; plus 10 judges for Workers' Compensation Court.

<sup>z</sup>Plus 20 masters-in-equity.

<sup>aa</sup>Plus 17 law magistrates, 7 part-time law magistrates, 83 full-time clerk magistrates, and 49 part-time clerk magistrates.

<sup>ab</sup>3 years initial; 10 years retention.

<sup>ac</sup>Plus four magistrates. District court judges also serve as family court judges.

<sup>ad</sup>Chief judges and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.

<sup>ae</sup>For good behavior.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1994-95* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1994), pp. 184-187. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.62

**Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994

Jurisdiction	Years of minimum residence										Other	
	U.S. citizenship		In State		In district		Minimum age		Member of State bar (years)			
	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial
Alabama	(a)	(a)	5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>		1	25	25	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Alaska	Y	Y	5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>					Y <sup>d</sup>	Y <sup>d</sup>		
Arizona			10 <sup>e</sup>	5	1 <sup>f,g</sup>		30 <sup>f</sup>	30	10 <sup>e</sup>	5	(h,i)	(h,i)
Arkansas	Y	Y	2	2			30	28	(j,k)	(j,k)	(h)	(h)
California									10 <sup>k</sup>	10 <sup>k</sup>		
Colorado			(g)			(g)			5	5	(i)	(i)
Connecticut							18		10	10		
Delaware			(b)	(b)					(j)	(j)		
Florida			(g)	(g)	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>			10	5	(i)	(i)
Georgia	(a)	(a)	Y <sup>c</sup>	(b)			Y <sup>c</sup>	30	7	7		
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y <sup>b,c</sup>	Y <sup>b,c</sup>					10	10		
Idaho	Y	Y	2	1		(g)	30	30	Y <sup>c</sup>	10		
Illinois	Y	Y			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Indiana	Y	Y			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>			10 <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Iowa									Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Kansas						Y <sup>c</sup>	30	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c,k</sup>	Y <sup>c,k</sup>		
Kentucky	Y	Y	2	2	2	2			8	8		
Louisiana			2	2	2	2	25		5	5		
Maine									(j)	(j)	(h)	(h)
Maryland			5 <sup>b,g</sup>	5 <sup>b,g</sup>	(l)	(l)	30	30	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>	(h)	(h)
Michigan			(g)		(g)	(g)			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>	(i,m)	(i,m)
Minnesota									(j)	(j)		
Mississippi			5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>			30	26	5	5		
Missouri	(a)	(a)	(g)	(g)	Y <sup>c</sup>	1	Y <sup>c</sup>	30	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Montana	Y	Y	2	2					5	5		
Nebraska	Y	Y	3		Y <sup>c,g</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>	30	30	5 <sup>k</sup>	5 <sup>k</sup>		
Nevada			2 <sup>g</sup>	2 <sup>g</sup>			25	25	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>	(n)	(n)
New Hampshire											(o)	(o)
New Jersey									10	10		
New Mexico			3	3		Y <sup>c</sup>	35	35	10 <sup>j,k</sup>	6 <sup>j,k</sup>		
New York							18	18	10	10		
North Carolina			Y <sup>c</sup>				21		Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>					Y <sup>c,j</sup>	Y <sup>c,j</sup>		
Ohio						Y <sup>c</sup>			6 <sup>k</sup>	6 <sup>k</sup>	(i)	(i)
Oklahoma			(g)		(g)	(g)	30		5 <sup>k</sup>	4 <sup>k</sup>		
Oregon	Y	Y	3	3	(g)	1			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	1 <sup>b</sup>	(b)		1			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Rhode Island							21					
South Carolina	Y	Y	5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>		Y <sup>c,g</sup>	26	26	5	5		
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c,g</sup>	Y <sup>c,g</sup>			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Tennessee			5 <sup>b</sup>	5		1	35 <sup>p</sup>	30	Y <sup>c,j</sup>	Y <sup>c,j</sup>		
Texas	Y	Y	(b)	(b)	(f)	2	35	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c,k</sup>	Y <sup>c,k</sup>		
Utah			5 <sup>q</sup>	3		Y <sup>c</sup>	30 <sup>r</sup>	25	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Vermont			5	5					Y <sup>c,k</sup>	Y <sup>c,k</sup>		
Virginia			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>					5	5		
Washington			1	1	1	1			Y <sup>c,s</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
West Virginia			5	5			30	30	10 <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>c,k</sup>		
Wisconsin			(t)	(t)	(t)	(g,t)			5	5		
Wyoming	Y	Y	3	2			30	28	9 <sup>l,k</sup>	1 <sup>j</sup>		
District of Columbia	Y	Y			(u)	(t)			5 <sup>k</sup>	5 <sup>k</sup>		
American Samoa	Y	Y							Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Guam		Y								(j)		
Northern Mariana Islands		Y					30			(j)		
Puerto Rico	Y	Y	5				25		10	Y <sup>c,k</sup>		

See notes on next page.

Table 1.62

**Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.61. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of courts of general trial jurisdiction. In some instances, information on the length of time for residency and legal experience requirements was not supplied. There are no qualification requirements for judges in Massachusetts.

<sup>a</sup>Citizen of the United States. Alabama--5 years. Georgia--3 years. Missouri--15 years for appellate court, 10 years for trial courts.

<sup>b</sup>Citizen of the State.

<sup>c</sup>Length of time not specified.

<sup>d</sup>Length of time as member of State bar not specified but must have been engaged in active practice of law for a specific number of years: 8 years for appellate court, 5 years for trial court.

<sup>e</sup>For court of appeals, 5 years.

<sup>f</sup>For court of appeals judges only.

<sup>g</sup>Qualified elector. For Arizona court of appeals, must be elector of county of residence. For Michigan Supreme Court, elector in State; court of appeals, elector of appellate circuit. For Missouri Supreme and appellate courts, elector for 9 years; for circuit courts, elector for 3 years. For Oklahoma Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals, elector for 1 year; court of appeals and district courts, elector for 6 months. For Oregon court of appeals, qualified elector in county.

<sup>h</sup>Specific personal characteristics. Arizona, Arkansas--good moral character. Maine--sobriety of manners. Maryland--integrity, wisdom, and sound legal knowledge.

<sup>i</sup>Nominee must be under certain age to be eligible. Arizona--under 70 years. Colorado--under 72 years, except when name is submitted for vacancy. Florida--under 70 years, except upon temporary assignment or to complete a term. Michigan, Ohio--under 70 years.

<sup>j</sup>Learned in law.

<sup>k</sup>Years as a practicing lawyer and/or service on bench of court of record in State may satisfy requirement. Arkansas--appellate: 8 years; trial: 6 years. Indiana--10 years admitted to practice or must have served as a circuit, superior, or criminal court judge in the State for at least 5 years. Kansas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years (must have served as an associate district judge in State for 2 years). Texas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 4 years. Vermont--5 of 10 years preceding appointment. West Virginia--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years. Puerto Rico--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years.

<sup>l</sup>6 months.

<sup>m</sup>A person convicted of a felony or breach of public trust is not eligible to the office for a period of 20 years after conviction.

<sup>n</sup>May not have been previously removed from judicial office.

<sup>o</sup>Except that record of birth is required.

<sup>p</sup>30 years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.

<sup>q</sup>Supreme court is 5 years; court of appeals is 3 years.

<sup>r</sup>Supreme court is 30 years; court of appeals is 25 years.

<sup>s</sup>For court of appeals, admitted to practice for 5 years.

<sup>t</sup>10 days.

<sup>u</sup>90 days.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1994-95* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1994), pp. 188, 189. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.63

**Salaries of judges of appellate and general trial courts, and date of last salary change**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of January 1995

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	\$115,695	\$114,615	\$78,300 (105,125)	10/1/94
Alaska	104,472 <sup>a</sup> to 105,876	98,688	80,615 <sup>a</sup> 96,600 <sup>a</sup> to 103,596	1/1/91
Arizona	96,314	94,021	91,728	1/1/95
Arkansas	95,216	92,205	89,188	7/1/94
California	131,085	122,893	107,390	1/1/95
Colorado	84,000	79,500	75,000	7/1/92
Connecticut	106,553 <sup>b</sup>	99,077 <sup>b</sup>	94,647 <sup>b</sup>	7/1/93
Delaware	108,300	X	102,900	7/1/94
Florida	109,664	104,181	98,698	11/1/94
Georgia	109,459	108,765	78,564 (109,164)	7/1/94
Hawaii	93,780	89,780	86,780	1/1/90
Idaho	79,183	78,183	74,214	7/1/93
Illinois	112,124	105,528	90,242	7/1/94
Indiana	81,000	76,500	61,740 <sup>c</sup>	1/1/91
Iowa	93,900	90,300	90,300	12/30/94
Kansas	87,876	84,739	76,395	9/18/94
Kentucky	83,752	80,333	76,916	7/1/94
Louisiana	94,300	89,300	84,300	12/1/94
Maine	83,616	X	79,073	7/1/91
Maryland	102,000	95,300	91,700	7/1/94
Massachusetts	95,808	88,730	85,180	1/1/95
Michigan	111,941	107,463	98,844 (102,986)	1/1/94
Minnesota	94,395	88,945	102,986 <sup>a</sup> 83,494	1/4/93
Mississippi	90,800	84,000	81,200	7/1/94
Missouri	95,897	89,558	73,134	7/1/93
Montana	64,452	X	63,178	1/1/93
Nebraska	88,157	83,749	81,546	7/1/92
Nevada	85,000 <sup>b</sup>	X	79,000 <sup>b</sup>	1/7/91
New Hampshire	\$95,623	X	\$62,753 to 89,646	7/8/94
New Jersey	115,000	\$108,000	100,000	1/1/91
New Mexico	79,567	75,589	71,810	7/2/94
New York	125,000	119,000	113,000	10/1/94
North Carolina	96,000 <sup>b</sup>	92,000 <sup>b</sup>	87,000 <sup>b</sup>	7/1/94
North Dakota	71,555	67,551 <sup>d</sup>	65,970	7/1/92
Ohio	101,150	94,200	76,150 (93,650)	1/1/92
Oklahoma	87,700	78,660	75,000	1/1/95
Oregon	83,700	81,700	76,200	7/1/93
Pennsylvania	110,963	107,264	95,111	1/1/95
Rhode Island	104,403 <sup>b</sup>	X	93,997 <sup>b</sup>	1/8/95
South Carolina	97,040	92,190	92,190	7/18/94
South Dakota	74,241	X	69,333	6/20/94
Tennessee	99,240	94,620	90,540	7/1/94
Texas	94,686	89,952	85,217 (93,686)	12/1/92
Utah	92,000	87,850	92,686 <sup>a</sup> 83,650	7/1/94
Vermont	76,365	X	72,539	1/6/95
Virginia	105,111	99,760	97,485	12/1/94
Washington	107,200	101,900	96,600	9/3/92
West Virginia	85,000	X	80,000	1/1/95
Wisconsin	97,756	92,041	86,289	7/31/94
Wyoming	85,000	X	77,000	1/1/93
National average	95,660	93,970	85,699	X
District of Columbia	141,700	X	133,600	1/1/93
Federal system	164,100	141,700	133,600	1/1/93
American Samoa	74,303	X	X	NA
Guam	X	82,025	100,000	5/1/93
Northern Mariana Islands	126,000	X	120,000	1/24/95
Puerto Rico	85,000	72,500	55,000 to 65,000	10/1/92
Virgin Islands	X	X	100,000	10/1/93

Note: The salaries reported for the highest appellate courts refer to salaries paid to associate justices, not chief justices. National averages for the highest appellate and general trial courts are based on figures for the 50 States. For intermediate appellate courts, the average is based on the 40 States that have such courts. Two figures are shown for States where localities supplement State-paid salaries. The first is the sum of the State pay plus the lowest supplement paid by the localities. The second figure (shown in parentheses) is the sum of the State pay plus the highest possible supplement paid by the localities.

<sup>a</sup>Median salary.

<sup>b</sup>The base pay is supplemented by increments for length of service.

<sup>c</sup>Counties may add supplements.

<sup>d</sup>Appellate court associate judge salary not reported. Salary reported is for the presiding judge.

Source: National Center for State Courts, *State Court Report*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, Winter 1995), pp. 4-9. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.64

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices**

By State, as of May 1995

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut <sup>b</sup>	Judicial selection commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
District of Columbia <sup>c</sup>	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee or President	15
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Partisan election	10 years	Partisan election	10
Maine	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland <sup>d</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Montana	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	8
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire	Appointed by governor <sup>e</sup>	To age 70	X	X
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	8
New York <sup>d</sup>	Nominating commission	14 years	Reappointment by governor	14
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
North Dakota	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma <sup>f</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Elected by legislature	10 years	Election by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas <sup>f</sup>	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes against it	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	12 years	Election by legislature	12
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
West Virginia	Partisan election	12 years	Partisan election	12
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

See notes on next page.

Table 1.64

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices

By State, as of May 1995--Continued

Note: These data were compiled through a survey of State statutes; they were then verified by personnel of the American Judicature Society.

"Partisan election" refers to elections in which the judicial candidates' names appear on the ballot with their respective party labels; "nonpartisan election" refers to the situation when no party labels are attached to judicial candidates' names on the ballot. "Retention election" refers to an election in which a judge runs unopposed on the ballot and the electorate votes solely on the question of the judge's continuation in office. In the retention election, the judge must win a majority of the vote in order to serve a full term, except in Illinois which requires 60 percent. "Nominating commission" is a merit selection procedure that refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. The nominating commission method of selection was established by executive order in Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts and by constitutional or statutory authority in all other jurisdictions. "Initial selection" is defined as the constitutional or statutory method by which judges are selected for a full term of office. "Retention" refers to the method used to select judges for subsequent terms of office.

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor generally makes the appointment.

<sup>b</sup>The judicial selection commission submits a list of prospective judges to the governor who nominates one to fill a vacancy. The legislature then votes to approve or disapprove that nomination.

<sup>c</sup>Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

<sup>d</sup>The highest State court is named the Court of Appeals.

<sup>e</sup>The appointment requires the approval of the elected executive council.

<sup>f</sup>Oklahoma and Texas have two courts of final jurisdiction: the supreme court, which has final civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has final criminal jurisdiction.

Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.



Table 1.65

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 39 States**

As of May 1995

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama <sup>b</sup>	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	8
Connecticut	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	8
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Partisan election <sup>c</sup>	10 years	Partisan election <sup>c</sup>	10
Maryland	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	8
New York	Nominating commission	5 years	Reappointment by governor	5
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma <sup>d</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania <sup>e</sup>	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
South Carolina	Elected by legislature	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
Tennessee <sup>b</sup>	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.64. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.<sup>b</sup>Alabama and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts: the court of civil appeals, which has civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.<sup>c</sup>Although party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.<sup>d</sup>Appeals court judges are initially chosen in nonpartisan elections and midterm vacancies are filled from a list submitted by a judicial nominating commission.<sup>e</sup>Pennsylvania has two intermediate appellate courts; the superior court and the commonwealth court. The selection process is the same for both.Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.66

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges**

By State and name of court, as of May 1995

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
<u>Alabama</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Alaska</u>				
Superior court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Arizona</u>				
Superior court <sup>b</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	4
<u>Arkansas</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>California</u>				
Superior court	Nonpartisan election <sup>c</sup>	6 years	Nonpartisan election <sup>d</sup>	6
<u>Colorado</u>				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
<u>Connecticut</u>				
Superior court	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
<u>Delaware</u>				
Superior court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
<u>District of Columbia</u>				
Superior Court <sup>e</sup>	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee or President	15
<u>Florida</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Georgia</u>				
Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Hawaii</u>				
Circuit court	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
<u>Idaho</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Illinois</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>f</sup>	6 years	Retention election	6
<u>Indiana</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>g</sup>	6 years	Partisan election <sup>g</sup>	6
Superior court	Partisan election <sup>h</sup>	6 years <sup>i</sup>	Partisan election <sup>i</sup>	6
<u>Iowa</u>				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
<u>Kansas</u>				
District court	Nominating commission <sup>k</sup>	Until next general election	Retention election <sup>l</sup>	4
<u>Kentucky</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Louisiana</u>				
District court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Maine</u>				
Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
<u>Maryland</u>				
Circuit court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Nonpartisan election	15
<u>Massachusetts</u>				
Trial Court of the Commonwealth	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
<u>Michigan</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Recorder's court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Minnesota</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Mississippi</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Missouri</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>m</sup>	6 years <sup>n</sup>	Partisan election <sup>o</sup>	6 <sup>n</sup>
<u>Montana</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	6
<u>Nebraska</u>				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Nevada</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>New Hampshire</u>				
Superior court	Appointed by governor <sup>p</sup>	To age 70	X	X
<u>New Jersey</u>				
Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.66

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges**

By State and name of court, as of May 1995--Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
<u>New Mexico</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	6
<u>New York</u> Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years	Partisan election	14
<u>North Carolina</u> Superior court	Partisan election <sup>g</sup>	8 years	Partisan election <sup>f</sup>	8
<u>North Dakota</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Ohio</u> Common Pleas court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Oklahoma</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Oregon</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Pennsylvania</u> Common Pleas court	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
<u>Rhode Island</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
<u>South Carolina</u> Circuit court	Elected by legislature	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
<u>South Dakota</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Tennessee</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Texas</u> District court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>Utah</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Vermont</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes against it	6
<u>Virginia</u> Circuit court	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
<u>Washington</u> Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>West Virginia</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Wisconsin</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Wyoming</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.64. Courts of general jurisdiction are defined as having unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction (Larry C. Berkson, "Judicial Selection in the United States: A Special Report," *Judicature* 64 (October 1980) p. 178).

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.

<sup>b</sup>Counties with populations less than 150,000 select and retain superior court judges in nonpartisan elections for 4-year terms.

<sup>c</sup>Local electors can choose either nonpartisan elections or gubernatorial appointment.

<sup>d</sup>Judge must be elected to a full term on a nonpartisan ballot at the next general election. If the election is not contested, the incumbent's name does not appear on the ballot.

<sup>e</sup>Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

<sup>f</sup>Circuit court associate judges are appointed by the circuit judges in each circuit for 4-year terms, as provided by supreme court rule.

<sup>g</sup>In Vanderburgh County, initial selection and retention are by nonpartisan election.

<sup>h</sup>A nominating commission is used for the superior court judges of Lake and St. Joseph Counties. In Vanderburgh County the election is nonpartisan.

<sup>i</sup>In Lake and St. Joseph Counties each appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 2 years.

<sup>j</sup>Nonpartisan elections are used in Allen and Vanderburgh Counties. Retention elections are used in Lake and St. Joseph Counties.

<sup>k</sup>Seventeen of 31 districts use a nominating commission for district judge selection; the remaining 14 select district judges in partisan elections.

<sup>l</sup>Fourteen of 31 districts use partisan elections.

<sup>m</sup>Nominating commissions are used for selecting circuit court judges in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.

<sup>n</sup>An associate circuit court judge's term is 4 years; also in counties that use nominating commissions the appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 1 year.

<sup>o</sup>Retention elections are used in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.

<sup>p</sup>Subject to approval by an elected five-member executive council.

<sup>q</sup>Special judges of the superior court are appointed by the governor and serve 4-year terms.

<sup>r</sup>Special judges of the superior court are reappointed by the governor and serve 4-year terms.

Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.67

**Staff and budget of judicial conduct organizations**By State, 1993-94<sup>a</sup>

State	Total employed	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants	Secretaries	Other staff	Budget amount
Alabama <sup>b</sup>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$125,751
Alaska	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	275,400
Arizona	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	160,000 <sup>c</sup>
Arkansas	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	213,947 <sup>d</sup>
California	13	1	6	0	1	4	1	1,300,901 <sup>e</sup>
Colorado	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	94,000
Delaware	(f)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
District of Columbia	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	125,639 <sup>g</sup>
Florida	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	412,597
Georgia	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	146,258
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	41,195
Idaho	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	68,100
Illinois <sup>h</sup>	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	257,570
Indiana	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	(i)
Kansas	3	(j)	(k)	(l)	0	0	1	27,114 <sup>m</sup>
Kentucky	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	48,450
Louisiana	6	1	3	1	0	1	0	85,866 <sup>n</sup>
Maine	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	44,518 <sup>o</sup>
Maryland	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	15,000 <sup>p</sup>
Michigan	8	1	3	1	0	2	1	824,000
Minnesota	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	177,000 <sup>q</sup>
Mississippi	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	183,225
Missouri	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	101,472 <sup>q</sup>
Nebraska	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15,000 <sup>r</sup>
Nevada	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	39,326 <sup>s</sup>
New Hampshire	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	10,000
New Jersey	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	160,000 <sup>t</sup>
New Mexico	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	80,000
New York	27	1	7	6	3	8	2	1,654,000 <sup>u</sup>
North Carolina	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	102,000 <sup>v</sup>
North Dakota <sup>w</sup>	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	175,363
Ohio <sup>x</sup>	17	1	5	2	0	6	3	916,820
Oklahoma <sup>y</sup>	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	5,000 <sup>z</sup>
Oregon	1	1	(aa)	(aa)	0	(aa)	0	58,723
Pennsylvania <sup>ab</sup>	8	1	1	2	1	2	1	563,000
South Carolina	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	69,707 <sup>s</sup>
South Dakota	(ac)	X	X	X	X	X	X	20,000 <sup>ad</sup>
Texas	12	1	6	0	4	0	1	454,742 <sup>ae</sup>
Utah	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	32,000
Virginia	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	338,090 <sup>q</sup>
Washington	6	1	0	2	1	1	1	531,765
Wisconsin	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	169,100

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct organizations. These organizations are typically State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. Figures presented include both full- and part-time staff. Information was not available for Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Montana, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

<sup>a</sup>The judicial conduct organizations do not use uniform reporting periods. Most of the budgets reported are for calendar year 1993. Data reported for Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Utah are for a fiscal year beginning 7/1/93 and ending 6/30/94. The figures for the District of Columbia are for 10/1/92 to 9/30/93. New Jersey and Texas figures are for 9/1/93 to 8/31/94.

<sup>b</sup>Alabama has a two-tiered judicial disciplinary system; figures are for the Judicial Inquiry Commission, the first tier.

<sup>c</sup>Costs and fees recovered in formal proceedings can be used by the Commission but only in the year in which they were incurred.

<sup>d</sup>The attorney general's office pays attorney salaries and represents the Judicial Discipline and Disability Commission. If there is a conflict of interest, a reserve fund is available to hire outside counsel.

<sup>e</sup>The attorney general's office pays litigation costs.

<sup>f</sup>The Court on the Judiciary has no budget or staff. The clerk of the supreme court serves as the clerk of the Judiciary. All costs are paid by the supreme court, except when private counsel is appointed. If private counsel is appointed, payment is made from a superior court fund established to reimburse private counsel for representing State judicial employees before a Delaware court.

<sup>g</sup>The Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure has the dual authority to discipline and re-appoint judges. Therefore, the Commission's budget includes both functions.

<sup>h</sup>Illinois has a two-tiered judicial discipline system; figures are for the Judicial Inquiry Board, the first tier.

<sup>i</sup>The Commission on Judicial Qualifications is part of the supreme court and has no separate budget.

<sup>j</sup>The appellate clerk serves as the executive director of the Commission on Judicial Qualifications.

<sup>k</sup>An attorney is retained as the commission examiner.

<sup>l</sup>Services of a court investigator are available to the Commission.

<sup>m</sup>The annual budget does not include personnel or office costs. Most of these costs are paid by the appellate clerk's budget.

<sup>n</sup>The Judicial Commission actually spent \$139,606.

<sup>o</sup>Excludes expenses; all expenses are paid by or through the administrative office of the courts.

<sup>p</sup>Litigation expenses are paid for by the administrative office of the courts. The Commission on Judicial Disabilities also has a reserve fund for special investigative or attorney services.

<sup>q</sup>Does not include litigation costs.

<sup>r</sup>Includes no staff; staff support comes from the court administrator's office. Litigation costs are not included in the budget. There is a reserve fund for special investigative or attorney services.

<sup>s</sup>Litigation costs are paid by the attorney general.

<sup>t</sup>The Advisory Committee on Judicial Conduct budget is included in the budget of the office of professional services, administrative office of the courts.

<sup>u</sup>Includes all expenses including litigation and rent.

<sup>v</sup>Includes litigation expenses except that the attorney general provides services of a staff attorney to serve as special counsel for the Judicial Standards Commission.

<sup>w</sup>Staff and budget are for both the Judicial Conduct Commission and the Disciplinary Board at the Supreme Court.

<sup>x</sup>The board handles both judicial and attorney discipline. Staff and budget figures are for both.

<sup>y</sup>Oklahoma has a two-tiered judicial discipline system. These figures are for the Council on Judicial Complaints, the first tier.

<sup>z</sup>Costs for litigation may be paid by special funding of general fund.

<sup>aa</sup>Services by contract.

<sup>ab</sup>Pennsylvania has a two-tiered judicial discipline system; figures are for the Judicial Conduct Board, the first tier.

<sup>ac</sup>The Commission on Judicial Qualifications has no full-time employees. Staff duties are performed by Commission members; the secretary is a judge.

<sup>ad</sup>Additional funds available through the unified judicial system, when needed.

<sup>ae</sup>Biennial budget; excludes director's salary.

Source: American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter*, Vol. 16, No. 4 (Chicago: American Judicature Society, Winter 1995), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.68

**Grand jury and grand juror utilization in U.S. District Courts**

Fiscal years 1988-94

Fiscal year	Juries serving	Sessions convened	Jurors		Hours		Proceedings filed by indictment		Average defendants indicted per session
			Total	Average per session	Total	Average per session	Cases	Defendants	
1988	736	10,668	209,168	19.6	57,362	5.4	23,243	38,214	3.6
1989	744	10,413	205,131	19.7	56,792	5.5	24,050	39,679	3.8
1990	742	10,065	198,863	19.8	53,978	5.4	24,779	40,817	4.1
1991	788	10,914	215,789	19.8	58,293	5.3	27,168	44,607	4.1
1992	836	11,571	228,784	19.8	61,806	5.3	28,560	47,164	4.1
1993	847	11,181	221,505	19.8	59,117	5.3	27,038	44,480	4.0
1994	854	10,674	211,647	19.8	55,789	5.2	23,859	40,238	NA

Note: Grand jurors hear evidence of criminal activity presented by the prosecution and determine whether the government's evidence is sufficient to justify the bringing of formal charges.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1992, p. 75; 1993, p. 20; 1994, Tables D-2, J-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO).

Table 1.69

**Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts**

1977-94

	Total jurors available							Jury trial days						Juror Usage Index
	Total <sup>b</sup>	Selected or serving		Challenged		Not selected, serving, or challenged <sup>a</sup>		Total	Criminal		Civil			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
1977	584,122	352,940	60.4%	90,693	15.5%	140,489	24.1%	29,875	16,945	56.7%	12,930	43.3 %	19.6	
1978	570,523	345,372	60.5	88,103	15.5	137,048	24.0	29,238	16,084	55.0	13,154	45.0	19.5	
1979	565,617	334,765	59.2	91,575	16.2	139,277	24.6	28,851	15,171	52.6	13,680	47.4	19.6	
1980	605,547	368,710	60.9	92,110	15.2	144,727	23.1	32,159	15,649	48.7	16,510	51.3	18.8	
1981	648,929	396,746	61.1	100,041	15.4	152,142	23.4	35,596	15,925	44.7	19,671	55.3	18.2	
1982	631,606	388,979	61.6	98,657	15.6	143,970	22.8	35,263	15,587	44.2	19,676	55.8	17.9	
1983	640,577	413,813	64.6	102,492	16.0	124,272	19.4	37,589	16,539	44.0	21,050	56.0	17.0	
1984	666,942	430,845	64.6	110,045	16.5	126,052	18.9	39,572	16,778	42.4	22,793	57.6	16.9	
1985	676,140	442,196	65.4	114,268	16.9	119,677	17.7	40,289	17,203	42.7	23,086	57.3	16.8	
1986	705,819	465,135	65.9	119,283	16.9	121,401	17.2	41,945	19,253	45.9	22,692	54.1	16.8	
1987	732,039	488,270	66.7	126,642	17.3	117,126	16.0	44,511	19,095	42.9	25,415	57.1	16.5	
1988	762,083	502,213	65.9	134,127	17.6	125,744	16.5	44,324	19,990	45.1	24,334	54.9	17.2	
1989	814,322	525,238	64.5	146,578	18.0	142,506	17.5	45,403	24,154	53.2	21,249	46.8	17.9	
1990	828,527	540,200	65.2	150,792	18.2	137,535	16.6	46,194	23,005	49.8	23,189	50.2	17.9	
1991	855,175	550,733	64.4	159,062	18.6	145,380	17.0	46,563	24,772	53.2	21,791	46.8	18.4	
1992	887,234	570,878	64.3	166,082	18.7	150,274	16.9	48,368	25,248	52.2	23,120	47.8	18.3	
1993	861,160	553,726	64.3	162,759	18.9	144,675	16.8	46,646	24,629	52.8	22,017	47.2	18.5	
1994	788,066	514,607	65.3	145,792	18.5	127,667	16.2	45,060	20,592	45.7	24,468	54.3	17.5	
Percent change 1994 over 1993	-8.5%	-7.1%	X	-10.4%	X	-11.8%	X	-3.4%	-16.4%	X	-11.1%	X	-5.3%	

Percent change

1994 over 1993    -8.5%    -7.1%    X    -10.4%    X    -11.8%    X    -3.4%    -16.4%    X    -11.1%    X    -5.3%

Note: In this table, 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 through 1994 data are for 94 District Courts. Data for 1977-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Petit jurors determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial. The "Juror Usage Index" is the average number of jurors on hand for each jury trial day; it is calculated by dividing the total number of available jurors by the total number of jury trial days.

<sup>a</sup>Includes jurors in travel status.

<sup>b</sup>Each juror is counted for each day serving, traveling, or waiting at the courthouse to serve.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1980, p. 574; 1981, p. 6; 1986, p. 23 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1991, p. 98; 1992, p. 73; 1994, Table S-17 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.70

**Jury fees in State and Federal courts**

By jurisdiction, 1995

Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day	Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day
Federal	\$40.00 <sup>a</sup>	Missouri	\$6.00
Alabama	10.0	Montana	12.00 <sup>d</sup>
Alaska	12.50 <sup>b,c</sup>	Nebraska	20.0
Arizona	12.00 <sup>d</sup>	Nevada	(p)
Arkansas	5.00 <sup>e</sup>	New Hampshire	10.00 <sup>b</sup>
California	5.00 <sup>f</sup>	New Jersey	5.0
Colorado	(g)	New Mexico	(q)
Connecticut	(h)	New York	(r)
Delaware	15.0	North Carolina	12.00 <sup>s</sup>
District of Columbia	30.00 <sup>i</sup>	North Dakota	25.0
Florida	(j)	Ohio	10.00 <sup>k,t</sup>
Georgia	5.00 <sup>k</sup>	Oklahoma	12.5
Hawaii	30.0	Oregon	10.0
Idaho	10.00 <sup>b</sup>	Pennsylvania	(u)
Illinois	4.00 <sup>k</sup>	Rhode Island	15.0
Indiana	7.50 <sup>l</sup>	South Carolina	10.0
Iowa	10.0	South Dakota	10.00 <sup>k,v</sup>
Kansas	10.0	Tennessee	10.0
Kentucky	12.5	Texas	6.00 <sup>k,w</sup>
Louisiana	12.0	Utah	17.0
Maine	10.0	Vermont	30.0
Maryland	15.00 <sup>k,m</sup>	Virginia	30.0
Massachusetts	(g)	Washington	10.00 <sup>k</sup>
Michigan	7.50 <sup>b</sup>	West Virginia	15.0
Minnesota	30.00 <sup>n</sup>	Wisconsin	8.00 <sup>b,k</sup>
Mississippi	15.0	Wyoming	30.00 <sup>x</sup>

Note: Daily juror fees are set by State statutes and do not include any mileage payments to jurors.

<sup>a</sup>May be raised to \$50.00 per day after 30 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

<sup>b</sup>Half-day rate.

<sup>c</sup>Anchorage provides \$5.00 half-day rate for the first day, then \$12.50 per half-day after the first day.

<sup>d</sup>No fee for first day (discretionary); \$12.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>e</sup>\$20.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>f</sup>Fees vary among counties; \$20.00 maximum per day.

<sup>g</sup>No fee for first 3 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 3 days while serving.

<sup>h</sup>No fee for first 5 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 5 days while serving.

<sup>i</sup>No fee for first day; \$30.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>j</sup>If employer pays salary or wages of person on jury duty, then there is no fee paid for 3 days; then \$30.00 per day thereafter. If individual is not employed or employer does not pay salary, then fee is \$15.00 per day for first 3 days; then \$30.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>k</sup>Fees vary among counties.

<sup>l</sup>\$17.50 per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>m</sup>Provided as an expense; not reported as income nor remitted to employer.

<sup>n</sup>Expenses not provided but child care available.

<sup>o</sup>\$25.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>p</sup>\$15.00 per day while actually serving (sworn). \$30.00 per day after 5 days of service. \$9.00 per day if not sworn.

<sup>q</sup>\$4.25 per hour.

<sup>r</sup>If employer has more than 10 employees, must pay at least \$15.00 per day for the first 3 days. After 3 days, the court must pay \$15.00 per day. If juror is not employed or if employer has less than 10 employees, then court must pay \$15.00 per day from day 1.

<sup>s</sup>\$30.00 per day after 5 days of service.

<sup>t</sup>\$15.00 maximum per day.

<sup>u</sup>\$9.00 for first 3 days; \$25.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>v</sup>\$40.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>w</sup>\$30.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>x</sup>May be raised to \$50.00 per day after 4 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for State Courts.

Table 1.71

**Number of probation and parole officers, average caseload, and salary**

By jurisdiction, as of September 1994

Jurisdiction	Agency	Number of officers		Average monthly caseload	Average annual salary
		Male	Female		
Alabama	Parole and probation	151	65	170	\$33,600 <sup>a</sup>
Alaska	Parole and probation	42	34	NA	43,900 <sup>b</sup>
Arizona	Adult probation	687 <sup>c,d</sup>	X	60	25,451
	Juvenile probation	301	190	35 <sup>e</sup>	23,628
Arkansas	Probation	55	42	197	19,058 <sup>f</sup>
California	Parole	692	312	85	3,203 to 3,708 <sup>g</sup>
	Probation	5,000 <sup>a,c</sup>	X	400 <sup>h</sup>	40,000
Connecticut	Probation	167	129	199	50,000
District of Columbia	Parole	33	13	156	28,095 to 36,195
Florida	Parole and probation	1,272	1,162	115 <sup>i</sup>	21,760 <sup>j</sup> ; 40,111 <sup>k</sup>
Georgia	Probation	526	331	211	31,671
Hawaii	Parole	20	6	51	31,296 to 42,852
	Probation	42	55	155	35,000
Idaho	Parole and probation	88	18	75	28,500
Illinois	Parole	70	36	(l)	32,484
	Probation	1,700 <sup>c</sup>	X	135	26,000
Indiana	Parole	48	14	54	21,000
	Probation	425	437	116	21,576
Iowa	Parole and probation	141	123	80 to 120	36,000
Kansas	Parole	55	33	66	26,855 <sup>m</sup>
	Probation	198	143	80	28,770
Louisiana	Parole and probation	316	92	110	24,720
Maine <sup>n</sup>	Parole and probation	68	24	160 <sup>o</sup>	28,184
Maryland	Parole and probation	258	332	NA	18,752 <sup>j</sup> ; 32,577 <sup>k</sup>
Massachusetts	Parole	59	12	69	27,261 to 35,019
	Probation	676	344	125	NA
Michigan	Parole and probation	790 <sup>c</sup>	X	119	26,041 <sup>j</sup> ; 40,684 <sup>k</sup>
Minnesota <sup>p</sup>	Parole and probation	56	45	101	25,000 to 43,000
Montana	Parole and probation	51	22	89	NA
Nebraska	Parole	10	5	53	NA
	Probation	118	81	96	26,572
Nevada	Parole and probation	166	72	100 <sup>a</sup>	NA
New Hampshire	Parole and probation	44	16	90	38,000
New Jersey	Parole	200	145	111	36,000
New Mexico	Parole and probation	111	73	61 <sup>q</sup>	31,795
New York	Parole	847 <sup>r</sup>	392 <sup>r</sup>	97 <sup>s</sup>	39,257 to 48,557 <sup>t</sup>
	Probation	2,304 <sup>c</sup>	X	129	25,752 to 35,138
North Dakota	Parole and probation	22	12	70	28,800
Ohio	Parole and probation	286	186	NA	38,480 <sup>u</sup>
Oklahoma	Parole and probation	166	116	104	22,970
Oregon	Parole and probation	182 <sup>c</sup>	X	NA	33,500
Pennsylvania <sup>v</sup>	Parole	210	32	116	41,686
Rhode Island	Parole	7	3	88	31,117 to 35,131
	Probation	30	18	294	31,117 to 35,131
South Carolina	Parole and probation	392	204	143	19,375 <sup>j</sup>
South Dakota	Parole	17	4	33	23,000
	Probation	46	22	125	26,800
Tennessee	Parole	98	88	56	23,700
	Probation	203	198	68	21,528
Texas	Probation	2,960 <sup>c</sup>	X	(h)	(h)
Utah	Parole and probation	110 <sup>a</sup>	65 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	26,500
Vermont	Parole and probation	33	35	100	32,000 <sup>a</sup>
Virginia	Parole and probation	500 <sup>c</sup>	X	75	30,000; 23,975 <sup>j</sup>
Washington	Parole and probation	284	217	100	29,900
West Virginia	Parole	17	9	60	19,000
	Probation	73	62	65	28,030
Wisconsin	Parole and probation	350	450	NA	30,000; 22,500 <sup>j</sup>
Wyoming	Parole and probation	32	17	70	22,764
Federal <sup>w</sup>	Probation <sup>x</sup>	3,512 <sup>c</sup>	X	70	47,000

Note: This information was gathered through a survey of the parole and probation agencies of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system. Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, and North Carolina did not respond to the survey. The organization of parole and probation services varies by jurisdiction. In some jurisdictions, officers handle both parole and probation caseloads. In other jurisdictions, the agencies are separate. For this survey, 27 jurisdictions combined data for parole and probation, 12 jurisdictions provided separate data for parole and probation, 5 jurisdictions provided probation data alone, and 2 jurisdictions provided only parole data. Some figures for number of officers and average monthly caseload have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The Source presents information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

<sup>a</sup>Approximately.<sup>b</sup>Range is \$36,700 to 50,300.<sup>c</sup>Includes females; no gender breakdown available.<sup>d</sup>Plus 151 surveillance officers.<sup>e</sup>35 for regular probation; less for intensive supervision.<sup>f</sup>Starting salary.<sup>g</sup>Per month for A level officers; \$3,893 to 4,507 per month for B level officers.<sup>h</sup>Varies statewide.<sup>i</sup>For adult offenders; 90 for youthful offenders; 23 for community control (house arrest).<sup>j</sup>Entry level.<sup>k</sup>Maximum.<sup>l</sup>50 for intensive supervision program; 25 for drug unit program; 526 for prestart program.<sup>m</sup>For level I officer; \$32,116 for level II officer.<sup>n</sup>Maine abolished parole in 1976. However, 53 parolees remain on the caseload.<sup>o</sup>For adults; 62 for juveniles.<sup>p</sup>Applies only to Minnesota Department of Corrections; officers also are employed at local level.<sup>q</sup>Regular supervision; 14 special supervision.<sup>r</sup>Excludes officers with institutional assignments.<sup>s</sup>Regular caseload; 38 for intensive caseload.<sup>t</sup>\$45,976-56,455 senior officer.<sup>u</sup>Last step of level III.<sup>v</sup>Parole officers carry some probation cases.<sup>w</sup>Federal Probation and Pretrial Services System.<sup>x</sup>Probation officers perform parole functions.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, February 1995), pp. 9-16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.72

## Investigative reports by Federal probation officers

By type of investigation, 1979-94

Type of investigation	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	109,172	111,678	115,079	116,084	125,613	147,124	155,945	168,063	142,356	145,439	148,880	151,176	162,294	174,214	179,967	179,956
Presentence investigation	26,338	23,961	24,957	27,463	30,323	30,745	32,669	35,594	37,300	36,737	38,563	41,812	44,226	48,267	48,871	44,434
Collateral investigation for another district	16,506	16,836	18,502	21,233	23,135	23,057	25,055	28,456	30,120	28,630	29,363	28,584	32,240	34,747	34,311	32,663
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	3,102	2,006	2,167	2,158	2,121	2,375	2,178	1,968	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Postsentence investigation for institution	1,252	988	1,012	919	1,237	1,347	1,323	1,258	1,388	1,342	1,082	1,094	1,072	1,300	1,417	1,729
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	9,944	9,561	8,928	8,256	7,689	7,881	8,550	8,899	8,787	9,368	9,448	8,762	7,471	7,673	7,805	7,607
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	11,421	12,347	12,584	12,241	12,436	12,585	13,289	14,046	15,316	16,456	16,781	18,236	21,082	23,975	24,107	24,014
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	9,092	9,883	8,097	6,996	6,958	7,292	6,955	7,691	8,620	9,955	10,643	10,581	11,393	11,457	12,939	13,677
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	4,932	5,684	6,021	5,755	5,961	6,605	6,853	7,433	7,018	7,098	6,991	7,766	8,666	8,839	9,109	9,594
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	6,239	5,925	5,920	5,301	5,734	5,350	5,490	6,268	6,389	6,692	6,438	5,231	4,367	4,022	5,212	7,437
Supervision reports	17,284	21,824	23,066	21,898	21,859	22,412	24,471	24,862	25,760	27,272	27,441	26,647	29,206	31,339	33,760	36,823
Parole revocation hearing reports	1,834	1,522	1,884	1,909	1,917	1,806	1,747	1,615	1,658	1,889	2,130	2,463	2,571	2,595	2,436	1,978
Bail interviews	1,036	921	1,639	1,513	5,321	25,669	27,365	29,973	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral bail	192	220	502	442	922	1,093	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation--either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrates, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (deferred prosecution)--and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" is less than 180 days, release occurs without supervision. Prior to 1989, the data represent the 12-month period ending June 30. In 1989 and 1990, the reporting period was the 12-month period ending March 31. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. As of 1987, the total figure no longer includes bail interviews because this function was transferred from the probation offices to the pretrial services offices. Data for 1987 and 1991 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1980*, p. 15, Table 18; *1986*, p. 45 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1982*, p. 20; *1984*, p. 20; *1988*, p. 42; *1990*, p. 29, Table 18; *1992*, p. 87, Table 19; *1993*, p. 29; *1994*, Table 9 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 1.73

**Number of counties, county jails, and rated jail capacity**

By State, United States, 1994

State	Number of counties <sup>a</sup>	Number of jail facilities	Rated jail capacity
Total	3,081	3,272	465,873
Alabama	67	107	8,873
Alaska	15 <sup>b</sup>	13	1,300
Arizona	15	30	8,572
Arkansas	75	83	3,191
California	58	138	62,182
Colorado	63	59	6,732
Connecticut	8	9	3,618
Delaware	3	7	3,655
District of Columbia	X	1	1,378
Florida	67	105	47,674
Georgia	159	170	21,193
Hawaii	4	5	1,293
Idaho	44	40	1,866
Illinois	102	91	15,215
Indiana	92	90	8,025
Iowa	99	95	2,150
Kansas	105	92	2,956
Kentucky	120	79	6,850
Louisiana	64 <sup>c</sup>	82	18,063
Maine	16	15	1,007
Maryland	23	29	9,257
Massachusetts	14	19	6,784
Michigan	83	82	13,177
Minnesota	87	75	4,726
Mississippi	82	100	6,146
Missouri	115	125	6,483
Montana	56	43	1,190
Nebraska	93	67	2,630
Nevada	17	21	3,327
New Hampshire	10	10	1,566
New Jersey	21	28	12,205
New Mexico	33	40	3,797
New York	62	81	35,359
North Carolina	100	106	10,209
North Dakota	53	26	862
Ohio	88	123	13,180
Oklahoma	77	102	5,127
Oregon	36	37	4,158
Pennsylvania	67	73	15,357
Rhode Island	5	1	1,030
South Carolina	46	50	4,136
South Dakota	66	30	1,336
Tennessee	95	107	12,912
Texas	254	277	49,893
Utah	29	25	2,464
Vermont	14	6	603
Virginia	95	82	8,520
Washington	39	56	7,340
West Virginia	55	41	2,130
Wisconsin	72	77	8,821
Wyoming	23	22	943

Note: This information was collected by the American Jail Association through a survey of all county jail facilities in the United States. These data include direct supervision jails.

<sup>a</sup>Includes boroughs in Alaska and parishes in Louisiana.

<sup>b</sup>Boroughs.

<sup>c</sup>Parishes.

Source: American Jail Association, *Who's Who in Jail Management* (Hagerstown, MD: American Jail Association, 1994). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.74

**Rated capacity of local jails**

By region and State, 1988 and 1993

Region and State	Rated capacity		Percent change 1988 to 1993	Percent of capacity occupied 1993
	1988	1993		
Total, United States	339,949	475,224	39.8%	96.8%
Northeast	52,386	76,569	46.2	96.5
Maine	614	986	60.6	71.4
Massachusetts	4,242	7,445	75.5	105.8
New Hampshire	911	1,678	84.2	67.2
New Jersey	7,640	12,621	65.2	119.8
New York	25,282	34,781	37.6	85.7
Pennsylvania	13,697	19,058	39.1	100.9
Midwest	58,958	79,442	34.7	88.9
Illinois	10,852	15,147	39.6	96.1
Indiana	6,495	8,543	31.5	97.1
Iowa	1,866	2,097	12.4	76.4
Kansas	2,538	3,361	33.2	82.7
Michigan	9,896	13,746	38.9	90.8
Minnesota	3,770	4,668	23.8	78.3
Missouri	5,505	6,498	18.0	77.4
Nebraska	1,890	2,627	39.0	64.0
North Dakota	764	844	10.5	42.8
Ohio	8,986	11,934	32.8	98.0
South Dakota	977	1,155	18.2	53.9
Wisconsin	5,419	8,802	62.4	89.5
South	150,434	217,900	44.8	96.6
Alabama	7,177	9,308	29.7	76.0
Arkansas	2,776	3,413	22.9	83.4
District of Columbia	1,694	1,392	-17.8	121.2
Florida	28,039	40,704	45.2	84.0
Georgia	16,642	25,273	51.9	89.7
Kentucky	5,794	7,541	30.2	90.3
Louisiana	12,726	19,835	55.9	81.7
Maryland	7,903	9,459	19.7	98.9
Mississippi	4,377	5,357	22.4	90.6
North Carolina	6,699	10,122	51.1	88.3
Oklahoma	4,106	5,474	33.3	74.9
South Carolina	3,666	4,615	25.9	123.8
Tennessee	10,339	16,078	55.5	89.4
Texas	29,339	48,212	64.3	114.9
Virginia	6,872	9,114	32.6	160.4
West Virginia	2,285	2,003	-12.3	88.4
West	78,171	101,313	29.6	103.3
Alaska <sup>a</sup>	74	65	-12.2	47.7
Arizona	5,864	7,396	26.1	97.8
California	47,626	61,422	29.0	112.8
Colorado	5,307	6,752	27.2	93.5
Idaho	1,392	1,685	21.0	88.1
Montana	1,190	1,139	-4.3	59.7
Nevada	2,250	3,821	69.8	78.2
New Mexico	2,743	3,351	22.2	91.3
Oregon	3,092	4,481	44.9	84.3
Utah	1,755	2,924	66.5	64.6
Washington	5,975	7,316	22.4	101.6
Wyoming	902	961	6.5	51.5

Note: Data for 1983, 1988, and 1993 are from the National Jail Census conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. A jail is defined as a locally administered confinement facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered and staffed by municipal or county employees. Excluded from the censuses were temporary holding facilities, such as physically separate drunk tanks and police lockups, and other holding facilities that did not hold persons after they were formally charged in court. Also excluded for all years were Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont because these States have integrated jail-prison systems. Alaska also was excluded as an integrated system; however, in both 1988 and 1993 five locally operated jails in Alaska were included.

Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities in each jurisdiction. For a discussion of the methodology for the censuses, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Based on five locally operated facilities.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), p. 6, Table 8.



Table 1.75

**Jail payroll and nonpayroll staff**By occupational category, United States, 1983, 1988, and 1993<sup>a</sup>

Occupational category	Number			Percent		
	1983	1988	1993 <sup>b</sup>	1983	1988	1993
Total, United States	64,560	99,631	165,500	100%	100%	100%
Administrators	6,091	6,727	10,200	9.4	6.8	6.2
Correctional officers	44,454	73,280	117,900	68.9	73.6	71.3
Clerical and maintenance	8,415	11,711	21,900	13.0	11.8	13.2
Educational	893	1,216	2,100	1.4	1.2	1.3
Professional and technical	4,524	6,177	12,000	7.0	6.2	7.3
Other	183	520	1,300	0.3	0.5	0.8

Note: See Note, table 1.74. All full-time, part-time, payroll, and nonpayroll staff are included. Nonpayroll staff are employees, such as teachers and counselors, who are paid by agencies other than jails. For a discussion of the methodology for the censuses, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), p. 8, Table 11.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Numbers for 1993 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

Table 1.76

**Jail payroll staff and correctional officers**By sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1988 and 1993<sup>a</sup>

Characteristic	Total payroll staff				Correctional officers			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	1988	1993 <sup>b</sup>	1988	1993	1988	1993 <sup>b</sup>	1988	1993
Total	95,860	160,000	100%	100%	73,184	117,800	100%	100%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	70,218	112,000	73.3	70.0	56,639	89,300	77.4	75.8
Female	25,642	48,000	26.7	30.0	16,545	28,500	22.6	24.2
<b>Race, Hispanic origin</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	66,401	113,200	69.3	70.7	49,862	81,500	68.1	69.2
Black, non-Hispanic	22,101	35,600	23.1	22.2	17,637	27,400	24.1	23.2
Hispanic	6,633	9,700	6.9	6.1	5,220	7,900	7.1	6.7
Other <sup>c</sup>	725	1,600	0.8	1.0	465	1,000	0.6	0.9

Note: See Note, table 1.74. Table includes full-time and part-time payroll staff only and excludes nonpayroll staff. For a discussion of the methodology for the censuses, see Appendix 4.

<sup>c</sup>Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), p. 8, Table 12.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Numbers for 1993 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

Table 1.77

**Correctional personnel in adult systems**

By race, ethnicity, sex, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1994

Jurisdiction	Total number of employees	White		Black		Hispanic		All others	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	352,847	181,761	70,325	43,230	26,190	14,900	5,470	6,088	2,543
Alabama	3,478	1,289	380	1,140	640	0	0	26	3
Alaska	790 <sup>a</sup>	480	99	51	10	13	4	98	35
Arizona	6,604	3,347	1,478	239	121	927	353	89	50
Arkansas	2,367	1,034	330	729	271	1	0	2	0
California	34,510	13,401	6,159	3,179	2,205	4,745	2,300	1,697	824
Colorado	3,430	1,870	790	149	52	366	122	65	16
Connecticut	6,204	3,105	1,225	950	385	395	96	30	18
Delaware	1,516	725	270	0	0	0	0	371	150
District of Columbia	3,925	278	68	2,182	1,299	31	8	45	17
Florida	23,105	10,813	5,735	2,553	2,619	696	327	248	114
Georgia	13,821	5,773	2,781	3,437	1,659	90	15	54	12
Hawaii	1,514 <sup>b</sup>	209	88	57	18	25	6	821	290
Idaho	1,083	718	289	14	4	31	13	10	4
Illinois	12,381	7,846	2,463	1,230	556	151	45	64	26
Indiana	7,134	4,136	1,785	636	468	50	10	34	15
Iowa	2,010	1,410	494	35	15	29	6	12	9
Kansas	2,901	1,906	677	154	56	62	10	25	11
Kentucky	3,052	1,975	845	121	94	4	2	10	1
Louisiana	4,898 <sup>c</sup>	2,020	410	954	433	5	0	5	0
Maine	1,232	926	288	7	0	2	0	6	3
Maryland	6,242	2,962	657	1,541	1,058	20	4	0	0
Massachusetts	4,894	3,386	997	244	110	110	16	27	4
Michigan	14,930	8,514	3,366	1,265	1,209	164	75	247	90
Minnesota	2,992	1,812	955	77	30	23	11	54	30
Mississippi	2,710	560	364	939	823	4	2	6	12
Missouri	6,180	3,971	1,807	199	154	16	4	15	14
Montana	483	387	92	1	0	0	0	2	1
Nebraska	1,570	920	486	74	33	33	11	8	5
Nevada	1,716	1,051	395	93	48	64	20	36	9
New Hampshire	815	652	148	1	1	9	0	3	1
New Jersey	8,839 <sup>d</sup>	4,163	1,215	2,107	846	347	89	48	24
New Mexico	1,184	324	41	39	2	682	52	33	11
New York	30,749 <sup>e</sup>	21,122	5,207	1,951	1,041	768	246	265	149
North Carolina	13,589	6,842	2,331	2,926	1,203	45	8	179	55
North Dakota	403	247	150	0	0	0	0	5	1
Ohio	9,795	5,834	1,965	1,140	693	64	18	61	20
Oklahoma	4,325	2,375	1,124	250	201	35	13	226	101
Oregon	2,088	1,294	561	45	20	61	21	60	26
Pennsylvania	9,427	6,758	1,696	632	242	65	10	18	6
Rhode Island	1,535	1,127	262	78	21	29	8	7	3
South Carolina	5,925	1,800	994	1,922	1,112	0	0	76	21
South Dakota	670	469	174	7	2	3	1	10 <sup>f</sup>	4 <sup>f</sup>
Tennessee	5,541	3,055	1,360	586	480	19	8	25	8
Texas	31,821	14,107	7,735	3,484	2,774	2,554	913	170	84
Utah	1,810	1,139	556	19	8	32	29	16	11
Vermont	857	608 <sup>g</sup>	249 <sup>g</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	9,551	3,845	1,814	2,362	1,431	45	20	26	8
Washington	5,924	3,195	1,865	296	98	134	61	158	117
West Virginia	867	620	229	12	5	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,664 <sup>h</sup>	1,849	371	59	24	43	7	35	7
Wyoming	281	191	43	2	0	31	9	5	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	25,515	13,324	4,462	3,062	1,616	1,876	497	555	123

Note: This information was collected through a mail survey sent to the director of each State department of corrections. Questionnaires may have been forwarded to another office.

<sup>f</sup>Native Americans.

<sup>g</sup>Detailed breakdowns unavailable at time of publication.

<sup>h</sup>Includes 1,269 probation and parole staff without ethnic or sex breakdowns.

<sup>a</sup>Data as of June 30, 1992.

<sup>b</sup>Data as of June 30, 1993.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 1,071 juvenile services staff without ethnic or sex breakdowns.

<sup>d</sup>Fewer personnel due to reorganization.

<sup>e</sup>Temporary and summer school employees not included.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), pp. xlii, xliii. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.78

**Correctional personnel in juvenile systems**

By race, ethnicity, sex, and State, as of June 30, 1994

State	Total number of employees	White		Black		Hispanic		All others	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	39,376	16,831	8,520	6,443	4,155	1,709	942	507	269
Alabama	703	154	107	317	125	0	0	0	0
Alaska	582	260 <sup>a</sup>	322 <sup>a</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	740	284	197	72	40	92	40	5	10
Arkansas	210 <sup>b</sup>	52	47	77	34	0	0	0	0
California	5,325	1,613	1,006	708	474	742	398	229	155
Colorado	544 <sup>c</sup>	226	150	43	22	65	26	7	5
Connecticut	425	139	116	78	36	32	20	3	1
Delaware	229	55	46	77	48	2	1	0	0
District of Columbia	507	3	18	340	140	3	3	0	0
Florida	4,500	4,500 <sup>a</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	2,482	470	515	816	663	6	4	7	1
Hawaii	76	5	4	3	0	2	0	42	20
Idaho	167	90	68	0	0	3	1	4	1
Illinois	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	304	234	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	443 <sup>c</sup>	159	172	69	19	16	3	3	2
Kentucky	775	388	291	65	31	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maine	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	1,033	312	226	202	276	1	2	6	8
Massachusetts	594	301	129	87	19	37	14	4	3
Michigan	958	958 <sup>a</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	421	83	114	125	99	0	0	0	0
Missouri	330 <sup>c</sup>	128	102	63	33	2	1	1	0
Montana	181	94	58	0	0	8	3	12	6
Nebraska	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada	150 <sup>c</sup>	99	39	1	0	4	1	6	0
New Hampshire	262 <sup>c</sup>	158	100	3	0	0	1	0	0
New Jersey	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Mexico	484	42	15	4	5	226	185	6	1
New York	3,295	1,145	793	778	367	134	47	27	4
North Carolina	882	223	204	291	155	3	0	1	5
North Dakota	122	66	55	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	2,071	583	503	549	364	9	5	52	6
Oklahoma	567	208	174	95	61	3	3	16	7
Oregon	522	328	131	21	3	19	6	8	6
Pennsylvania	917	431	156	220	102	2	4	1	1
Rhode Island	208	208 <sup>a</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	972	142	274	282	270	0	0	1	3
South Dakota	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee	1,227	489	404	185	141	1	2	3	2
Texas	2,152	620	506	366	256	245	140	12	7
Utah	649 <sup>c</sup>	320	223	31	6	28	13	25	3
Vermont	33 <sup>c</sup>	22	9	1	0	1	0	0	0
Virginia	1,729	445	546	397	322	6	9	2	2
Washington	819 <sup>e</sup>	405	321	39	19	12	6	12	5
West Virginia	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	662	330	246	37	25	4	4	11	5
Wyoming	124	59	63	0	0	1	0	1	0

Note: See Note, table 1.77.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), pp. xlii, xliii. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Detailed breakdowns unavailable at time of publication.<sup>b</sup>Fewer personnel due to closing of one institution.<sup>c</sup>Data as of June 30, 1993.<sup>d</sup>Juvenile departments combined with adult departments. For combined personnel figures, see table 1.77.<sup>e</sup>Data as of June 30, 1991.

Table 1.79

**Correctional officers in adult systems**

By race, ethnicity, job status, sex, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1994

Jurisdiction	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Supervisory		Non-supervisory	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		Job status											
Total	205,453	122,167	19,864	32,838	13,812	10,931	1,982	3,239	620	27,145	4,431	139,739	30,641
Alabama	2,508	905	90	1,022	469	0	0	21	1	252	50	1,696	510
Alaska <sup>b</sup>	779	471	98	50	10	13	4	98	35	107	24	521	123
Arizona	4,218	2,411	606	169	57	745	139	68	23	438	66	2,779	702
Arkansas	1,793	783	155	642	212	1	0	0	0	393	22	1,033	345
California	17,938	8,318	1,611	2,067	829	3,327	778	862	146	1,343	293	13,231	3,071
Colorado	2,001	1,187	287	106	25	277	61	48	10	793	170	825	213
Connecticut	4,794	2,539	666	867	286	356	59	24	7	783	517	2,993	501
Delaware	911	478	56	286	70	6	1	13	1	173	16	610	112
District of Columbia	2,531	112	13	1,612	726	29	4	28	7	389	79	1,392	671
Florida	14,226	7,827	2,165	2,047	1,397	498	120	141	31	3,116	716	6,870	2,423
Georgia	7,932	3,556	629	2,822	820	70	6	24	5	686	87	5,786	1,373
Hawaii <sup>c</sup>	956	147	27	48	10	21	4	614	85	208	26	615	97
Idaho	669	569	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	19	466	81
Illinois	7,321	5,584	666	708	200	99	20	32	12	1,169	103	5,254	795
Indiana	4,006	2,540	593	501	307	43	6	14	2	520	75	2,564	829
Iowa	1,236	1,005	157	15	10	25	4	11	9	94	15	962	165
Kansas	1,773	1,340	230	102	31	44	5	16	5	328	50	1,096	209
Kentucky	1,681	1,318	247	75	34	3	0	4	0	251	33	1,149	248
Louisiana	3,809	2,008	406	952	433	5	0	5	0	404	46	2,566	793
Maine	611	536	63	7	0	1	0	3	1	71	15	476	49
Maryland	4,219	2,053	199	1,247	705	12	0	3	0	796	128	2,519	776
Massachusetts	3,271	3,271 <sup>e</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	651 <sup>e</sup>	NA	2,620 <sup>e</sup>	NA
Michigan	9,145	6,096	1,147	868	668	125	30	172	39	1,300	345	5,961	1,539
Minnesota	1,418	993	292	52	17	15	6	22	21	121	21	961	315
Mississippi	1,810	266	83	817	634	2	1	5	2	224	31	866	689
Missouri	2,799	2,285	367	103	32	10	0	2	0	425	55	1,975	344
Montana	222	197	22	1	0	2	0	0	0	30	0	170	22
Nebraska <sup>f</sup>	600	427	97	37	11	19	2	5	2	84	8	404	104
Nevada	1,088	771	148	67	22	48	7	24	1	81	7	718	135
New Hampshire	478	430	40	0	0	5	0	3	0	70	8	366	32
New Jersey	5,367	2,770	220	1,628	445	253	24	24	3	676	48	3,999	644
New Mexico	1,178	320	40	39	2	681	52	33	11	319	25	711	71
New York	20,099	16,383	869	1,500	540	562	72	105	18	1,795	73	16,672	1,411
North Carolina	6,693	3,611	422	1,923	573	31	5	107	21	1,113	91	4,015	718
North Dakota	118	102	11	0	0	0	0	5	0	30	4	74	6
Ohio	6,072	4,039	732	853	339	57	7	36	9	659	104	4,326	983
Oklahoma	1,711	1,221	158	116	29	25	5	132	25	154	13	1,246	169
Oregon	1,091	820	121	34	16	50	11	33	6	169	15	768	139
Pennsylvania	5,447	4,534	354	417	91	43	0	8	0	994	66	4,008	379
Rhode Island	907	746	57	61	12	24	4	3	0	76	5	758	68
South Carolina	3,471	934	294	1,536	660	0	0	36	11	425	129	2,081	836
South Dakota	318	241	58	3	1	4	0	9 <sup>g</sup>	2 <sup>g</sup>	25	6	232	55
Tennessee	3,122	2,057	416	416	194	15	7	13	4	337	32	2,164	589
Texas	20,019	10,158	2,766	2,867	1,567	2,134	393	111	23	1,843	255	12,908	4,263
Utah	938	744	158	7	3	14	6	5	1	220	61	550	107
Vermont	407	367	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	2	324	38
Virginia	5,595	2,411	362	1,962	818	30	5	7	0	680	73	3,730	1,112
Washington	2,702	1,804	448	194	42	81	14	92	27	327	63	1,844	468
West Virginia	545	487	50	6	2	0	0	0	0	40	0	453	52
Wisconsin	2,421	1,832	415	58	24	43	7	35	7	918	216	1,014	220
Wyoming	241	162	32	3	0	30	9	5	0	23	9	177	32
Federal Bureau of Prisons	10,248	6,001	581	1,885	439	1,053	104	178	7	876	116	8,241	1,015

Note: See Note, table 1.77.

<sup>f</sup>Data as of Sept. 13, 1994.<sup>g</sup>Native Americans.<sup>a</sup>Excludes District of Columbia and Federal Bureau of Prisons.<sup>b</sup>Data as of June 30, 1992.<sup>c</sup>Data as of June 30, 1993.<sup>d</sup>Data as of June 30, 1991.<sup>e</sup>Detailed breakdowns unavailable at time of publication.Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), pp. xlv, xlv. Reprinted by permission.

Training level		Ratio of correctional officers to inmates	Turnover rate
Male	Female		
2,291	1,206	1:4.25 <sup>a</sup>	11.00% <sup>a</sup>
0	0	1:6.80	7.0
4	0	1:3.00	13.0
176	57	1:4.25	28.5
0	0	1:5.00	25.0
0	0	1:7.33	4.5
0	0	1:4.07	4.50 <sup>c</sup>
0	0	1:4.50	9.0
0	0	1:4.19 <sup>c</sup>	4.20 <sup>c</sup>
0	0	1:3.91	9.9
527	574	1:5.60	10.7
0	0	1:4.30	20.0
7	3	1:2.50	5.0
0	0	1:5.00	11.5
0	0	1:4.40	4.5
14	4	1:4.00	16.26 <sup>c</sup>
0	0	1:12.23 <sup>c</sup>	11.0
78	12	1:3.40	15.1
0	0	1:7.90	22.0
0	0	1:3.50	19.0
0	0	1:2.30	15.00 <sup>d</sup>
0	0	1:5.90	10.0
NA	NA	1:3.36	17.00 <sup>c</sup>
0	0	1:5.00	5.0
0	0	1:3.10	9.0
0	0	1:5.75	5.4
0	0	1:6.04	13.5
0	0	1:10.76	10.00 <sup>c</sup>
0	0	1:4.30	11.5
111	36	1:3.60	11.5
2	0	1:4.00	11.0
0	0	1:3.66	8.4
43	9	1:2.90	20.5
133	15	1:3.00	2.3
544	212	1:3.00	11.0
3	1	1:5.00	3.0
0	0	1:8.70	12.8
94	35	1:7.08	10.6
0	0	1:5.90	9.00 <sup>b</sup>
0	0	1:4.90	4.0
0	0	1:3.00	6.0
0	0	1:5.10	23.2
0	0	1:4.64	24.3
0	0	1:4.00	14.0
519	231	1:3.87	9.6
0	0	1:5.80 <sup>d</sup>	4.50 <sup>d</sup>
0	0	1:2.40	12.8
0	0	1:3.41	14.0
0	0	1:4.20	6.4
0	0	1:3.00	5.0
36	17	1:4.00	7.1
0	0	1:5.65 <sup>c</sup>	17.00 <sup>c</sup>
0	0	1:8.00	5.3

Table 1.80

**Wardens and superintendents of adult correctional systems**

By race, ethnicity, sex, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1994

Jurisdiction	Characteristics							Female	Female	Male	Male
	Total	White		Black		Hispanic/other		administrator/ male	administrator/ coed	administrator/ female	administrator/ coed
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	institution	institution	institution	institution
Total	1,359	946	124	181	48	52	8	90	8	32	50
Alabama	40 <sup>a</sup>	29	1	8	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Alaska	11 <sup>b</sup>	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Arizona	45 <sup>c</sup>	33	4	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	24	13	2	8	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
California	28	10	2	5	3	4	4	0	0	0	0
Colorado	15	12	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Connecticut	23	13	6	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0
Delaware	7	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
District of Columbia	9	3	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
Florida	137	105	9	17	6	0	0	13	0	3	0
Georgia	76	52	7	12	5	0	0	9	0	3	4
Hawaii	8 <sup>d</sup>	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	2
Idaho	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Illinois	40	26	1	6	5	2	0	3	1	0	2
Indiana	29	20	5	4	0	0	0	3	0	2	0
Iowa	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kansas	9	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Kentucky	11	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	14	11	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Maine	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maryland	12	7	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Massachusetts	22	14	6	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Michigan	31	16	5	5	3	2	0	6	0	0	0
Minnesota	10	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mississippi	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Missouri	17	15	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Montana	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nebraska	11	9	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Nevada	8	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
New Hampshire	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Jersey	14	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	6	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
New York	66	46	3	10	4	3	0	3	0	2	1
North Carolina	89	61	7	20	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
North Dakota	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ohio	26	13	5	5	3	0	0	6	0	1	1
Oklahoma	22	11	4	4	1	2	0	3	0	1	1
Oregon	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pennsylvania	22	19	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rhode Island	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	30	21	2	6	1	0	0	2	0	1	1
South Dakota	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Tennessee	19	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Texas	123	77	11	15	4	16	0	9	0	2	0
Utah	29	29 <sup>e</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Virginia	37	27	2	7	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Washington	14	7	4	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	0
West Virginia	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Wisconsin	24	17	6	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
Wyoming	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	120	87	9	13	2	7	2	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 1.77.

<sup>e</sup>Detailed breakdowns unavailable at time of publication.<sup>a</sup>Includes wardens of work release facilities.<sup>b</sup>Data as of June 30, 1992.<sup>c</sup>Includes wardens, deputy wardens, and superintendents.<sup>d</sup>Data as of June 30, 1993.Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Lau-rel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), p. xivi. Reprinted by permission.



Table 1.81

**Wardens and superintendents of juvenile correctional systems**

By race, ethnicity, sex, and State, as of June 30, 1994

State	Characteristics							Female administrator/	Female administrator/	Male administrator/	Male administrator/
	Total	White		Black		Hispanic/other		male institution	coed institution	female institution	coed institution
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Total	473	323	59	48	25	14	4	36	36	7	85
Alabama	13	3	4	5	1	0	0	3	0	0	1
Alaska	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Arizona	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Arkansas	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
California	16	5	4	2	1	4	0	4	1	0	0
Colorado	9 <sup>a</sup>	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	7
Connecticut	9	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
Delaware	3 <sup>a</sup>	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
District of Columbia	6	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Florida	148	148 <sup>b</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illinois	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	4 <sup>a</sup>	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Kentucky	47	24	18	5	0	0	0	7	6	0	13
Louisiana	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maine	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	21	9	2	5	5	0	0	2	5	0	6
Massachusetts	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	9	3	3	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	1
Minnesota	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Missouri	20 <sup>a</sup>	13	3	1	3	0	0	4	1	1	1
Montana	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nebraska	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada	2 <sup>a</sup>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Hampshire	3 <sup>a</sup>	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
New Jersey	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Mexico	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1
New York	34	17	4	6	3	2	2	5	0	1	0
North Carolina	12	5	1	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	8
North Dakota	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ohio	8	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Oregon	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	9	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rhode Island	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
South Carolina	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
South Dakota	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Texas	7	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Utah	14 <sup>a</sup>	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
Vermont	5 <sup>a</sup>	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Virginia	7	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Washington	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
West Virginia	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wyoming	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Note: See Note, table 1.77.

<sup>a</sup>Data as of June 30, 1993.<sup>b</sup>Detailed breakdowns unavailable at time of publication.<sup>c</sup>Juvenile departments combined with adult departments. For combined personnel figures, see table 1.80.Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Lau-rel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), p. xvi. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.82

**Salaries of correctional department personnel**

By jurisdiction, 1994

	Chief administrative officer	Warden, entry level	Correctional officer I, entry level	Correctional officer IV
Alabama	\$68,576 to 73,500	\$39,936 to 60,892	\$16,502 to 24,484	\$26,364 to 39,936
Alaska	72,468 to 100,524	NA	30,684	43,860 to 59,088
Arizona	70,250 to 106,316	44,413 to 67,214	17,755 to 25,573	NA
Arkansas	84,776	27,846 to 53,378	16,822 to 23,530	23,062 to 44,278
California	99,684	62,640 to 68,904	23,316	NA
Colorado	77,800	51,888 to 69,528	22,044 to 29,532	33,456 to 44,820
Connecticut	84,000 to 106,000	49,972 to 64,102	22,958 to 25,509	38,929 to 51,931
Delaware	80,700	42,020 to 70,033	18,598 to 29,060	28,515 to 47,525
District of Columbia	81,885	NA	23,621 to 29,561	29,651 to 38,201
Florida	62,424 to 115,399	36,400 to 63,466	16,181 to 28,800	21,190 to 34,918
Georgia	73,512	32,262 to 54,096	17,646 to 28,614	23,100 to 38,508
Hawaii	85,302	44,640 to 61,092	NA	27,156 to 33,456
Idaho	64,938 to 95,493	48,485 to 71,302	20,883 to 30,701	NA
Illinois	65,835	50,000 to 87,550	22,236 to 25,104	25,164 to 43,128
Indiana	56,212 to 87,750	28,340 to 42,302	17,056 to 25,558	27,204 to 33,176
Iowa	60,100 to 80,000	43,763 to 55,370	23,317 to 24,481	29,328 to 37,065
Kansas	79,200	39,912 to 56,136	17,424 to 24,504	27,012 to 38,004
Kentucky	50,000	32,916 to 50,004	13,668 to 21,912	20,196 to 32,376
Louisiana	60,320	31,008 to 48,384	14,736 to 22,992	22,104 to 34,488
Maine	52,977 to 77,896	38,804 to 54,281	17,721	20,570 to 27,713
Maryland	72,896 to 89,654	61,393	20,772 to 27,262	27,942 to 36,699
Massachusetts	64,366 to 81,423	41,017 to 51,210	28,114	NA
Michigan	87,300	56,021 to 74,980	21,924 to 31,487	29,691 to 40,277
Minnesota	50,000 to 67,500	56,042 to 74,354	23,615 to 24,952	31,612 to 42,470
Mississippi	68,572	35,711 to 53,493	15,299 to 22,917	23,248 to 33,143
Missouri	70,422	28,908 to 38,784	17,436 to 18,096	22,740 to 30,156
Montana	54,305	NA	16,064	NA
Nebraska	62,500	36,878 to 51,629	18,589 to 26,025	23,896 to 33,454
Nevada	80,950	NA	22,484 to 30,057	31,367 to 42,603
New Hampshire	56,842 to 71,541	39,842 to 47,268	20,249 to 23,452	28,527 to 33,519
New Jersey	100,225	NA	29,125 to 29,707	49,308 to 68,750
New Mexico	65,156	37,879 to 53,396	15,103 to 21,285	32,223 to 45,423
New York	102,335	55,278 to 70,007	22,192 to 38,399	44,803 to 56,782
North Carolina	77,289	39,570 to 64,397	18,197	24,367 to 38,823
North Dakota	47,206 to 71,592	38,604 to 58,464	15,948 to 24,684	24,204 to 37,116
Ohio	66,830 to 93,891	37,523 to 56,014	21,258 to 24,981	31,533 to 41,184
Oklahoma	63,541 to 83,558	41,097 to 55,608	15,965 to 20,776	24,861 to 32,697
Oregon	59,808 to 84,076	42,060 to 59,184	21,864 to 22,944	27,336 to 40,380
Pennsylvania	80,000	48,098 to 66,993	19,362	35,031 to 58,795
Rhode Island	76,060 to 83,763	62,844	23,521 to 33,362	NA
South Carolina	99,314 to 134,366	33,552 to 50,328	15,921 to 23,882	22,663 to 23,995
South Dakota	62,000 to 76,000	44,075 to 60,123	15,100 to 22,600	NA
Tennessee	75,732	27,492 to 40,488	14,100 to 20,928	18,804 to 27,864
Texas	120,000	56,243	15,576	NA
Utah	41,906 to 61,158	35,350 to 51,594	17,748 to 26,663	24,534 to 35,788
Vermont	60,000	NA	18,200 to 28,900	16,286 to 25,750
Virginia	98,706	40,919 to 62,477	16,788 to 25,632	23,975 to 36,607
Washington	90,060	NA	22,380 to 28,260	32,736 to 41,892
West Virginia	45,000	30,000 to 40,000	16,000 to 25,000	18,000 to 31,000
Wisconsin	59,038 to 84,313	43,936 to 66,083	18,781 to 25,766	25,444 to 36,607
Wyoming	60,000 to 75,000	42,000 to 48,474	15,700 to 23,766	22,264 to 28,499
Federal Bureau of Prisons	120,594	68,667 to 92,235	24,585 to 31,932	27,666 to 36,630

Note: This information was collected in March 1994 by the American Correctional Association through a survey mailed to corrections departments in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Source: American Correctional Association, *Vital Statistics 1994* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1994), pp. 13, 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.83

**Number of boot camps and number of prisoners participating on Jan. 1, 1994, and prisoners completing boot camp programs in 1993**

By jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Year opened	Number of boot camps on Jan. 1, 1994	Number of camps planned for 1994	Prisoners participating on Jan. 1, 1994			Average program length (in months)	Prisoners completing program in 1993		
				Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Total	X	50	15	8,255	7,710	545	4.6	14,128	13,422	706
Alabama	1988	1	0	122	122	0	3.0	443	443	0
Arizona	1988	2	0	92	90	2	4.0	276	267	9
Arkansas	1990	1	0	150	150	0	3.5	453	453	0
California	1993	1	0	370	370	0	10.0	23	23	0
Colorado	1991	1	0	100	97	3	3.5 <sup>a</sup>	337	326	11
Florida	1987	1	0	100	100	0	3.5 <sup>a</sup>	200	200	0
Georgia	1991	7	2	916	916	0	4.0 <sup>a</sup>	2,008	2,008	0
Idaho	1989	1	0	235	235	0	6.0 <sup>a</sup>	560	560	0
Illinois	1990	2	1	426	413	13	4.0	869	853	16
Kansas <sup>b</sup>	1991	1	0	57	57	0	6.0	115	115	0
Kentucky	1993	1	0	40	36	4	4.0	35	32	3
Louisiana	1987	1	0	105	102	3	4.5 <sup>a</sup>	188	186	2
Maryland	1990	1	0	244	229	15	6.0	339	328	11
Massachusetts <sup>c</sup>	1992	1	2	136	122	14	4.0	279	253	26
Michigan <sup>d</sup>	1992	1	0	150	146	4	3.0	382	363	19
Minnesota	1992	1	0	40	35	5	6.0	56	56	0
Mississippi	1985	2	0	715	631	84	5.0 <sup>a</sup>	568	514	54
Montana	1993	1	0	21	21	0	4.0	13	13	0
Nevada	1991	1	0	51	51	0	6.3 <sup>a</sup>	169	169	0
New Hampshire	1991	1	0	21	21	0	4.0	--	--	--
New York	1987	4	0	1,322	1,181	141	6.0	2,344	2,145	199
North Carolina	1989	1	2	79	79	0	3.5 <sup>a</sup>	347	347	0
Ohio	1991	1	1	105	105	0	3.0	292	292	0
Oklahoma	1984	2	0	161	121	40	4.0 <sup>a</sup>	394 <sup>e</sup>	394	NA
Oregon	1994	0	1	X	X	X	6.0	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	1992	1	0	70	67	3	6.0	61	60	1
South Carolina	1987	2	0	192	163	29	3.0	828	744	84
Tennessee	1989	1	0	125	125	0	3.0	291	291	0
Texas	1989	2	3	1,606	1,543	63	3.0 <sup>a</sup>	1,302	1,258	44
Vermont	1993	1	1	50	50	0	7.5 <sup>a</sup>	7	7	0
Virginia <sup>f</sup>	1991	1	1	44 <sup>g</sup>	44	0	3.0 <sup>a</sup>	368	368	0
Washington	1993	1	0	40	35	5	3.0	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1991	1	0	33	33	0	6.0 <sup>a</sup>	22	22	0
Wyoming	1990	1	0	21	21	0	3.5 <sup>a</sup>	72	72	0
Federal <sup>h</sup>	1990	2	1	316	199	117	6.0 <sup>a</sup>	487	260	227

Note: These data were collected by the Criminal Justice Institute, Inc. through a survey questionnaire mailed to correctional agency staff in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Followup calls were made to verify and gather additional information.

<sup>a</sup>Figures provided for males only.

<sup>f</sup>Female camp pending.

<sup>g</sup>On Jan. 3, 1994.

<sup>h</sup>Figures are for main facilities and exclude contract facilities.

<sup>a</sup>Estimated.

<sup>b</sup>State funded but not operated by Department of Correction.

<sup>c</sup>Legislation pending on planned camps.

<sup>d</sup>Probationer program began in 1988.

Source: Camille Graham Camp and George M. Camp, *The Corrections Yearbook 1994: Adult Corrections* (South Salem, NY: Criminal Justice Institute, 1994), pp. 60, 61. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

PAGE100 INTENTIONALLY BLANK.

Table 1.84

**Co-correctional institutions for adults**

By selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1994

Jurisdiction	Institution name	Location	Security level	Number of inmates	
				Male	Female
California	California Rehabilitation Center	Norco, CA	Medium	4,064	782
District of Columbia	Minimum Security Facility	Lorton, VA	Minimum	932	145
Florida	Corrections Mental Health Institution	Chattahoochee, FL	Close	120	15
Hawaii	Hawaii Community Correctional Center	Hilo, HI	Medium, minimum	117	5
	Kauai Community Correctional Center	Lihue, HI	Maximum, medium, minimum	41	1
	Maui Community Correctional Center	Wailuku, HI	Medium, minimum	148	4
	Oahu Community Correctional Center	Honolulu, HI	Medium, minimum	801	30
Idaho	Idaho Correctional Institution	Orofino, ID	Close, medium	246	56
Illinois	Dixon Correctional Center	Dixon, IL	Medium	1,408	366
	Logan Correctional Center	Lincoln, IL	Medium	909	218
Kansas	Lansing Correctional Facility	Lansing, KS	Maximum, medium, minimum	1,435	51
	Topeka Correctional Facility	Topeka, KS	Maximum, medium, minimum	489	260
Maine	Maine Correctional Center	Windham, ME	Maximum, medium, minimum	488	48
Minnesota	Minnesota Correctional Facility	Moose Lake, MN	Minimum	195	55
New Hampshire	Lakes Region Facility	Laconia, NH	Medium, minimum	985	15
New York	Graveland Correctional Facility	Sonyea, NY	Medium, minimum	980	420
North Dakota	North Dakota State Penitentiary	Bismarck, ND	Maximum, medium, minimum	430	30
	Missouri River Correctional Center	Bismarck, ND	NA	107	(a)
Ohio	Ohio Reformatory for Women	Marysville, OH	Maximum, close, medium, minimum	241	1,349
Oregon	Columbia River Correctional Institution	Portland, OR	NA	300	140
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Industrial Correctional Center <sup>b</sup>	Philadelphia, PA	Maximum, medium, minimum	587	359
South Carolina	State Park Correctional Center	State Park, SC	Minimum	115	261
South Dakota	Springfield Correctional Center	Springfield, SD	Medium	370	68
Vermont	Northwest Regional Correctional Facility	South Burlington, VT	High, medium, minimum	175	25
West Virginia	Pruntytown Correctional Center	Grafton, WV	Females: all security levels; males: minimum	157	68
American Samoa	Tafuna Correctional Facilities	Pago Pago, American Samoa	Maximum, medium, minimum	60	16
Guam	Adult Correctional Facility	Agana, Guam	Maximum, medium, minimum	74	10
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Federal Correctional Institution	Danbury, CT	Minimum	1,028	175 <sup>c</sup>
	Federal Correctional Institution	Marianna, FL	Males and females in FCI: medium; Females in FCI Camp: minimum	1,204	372 <sup>d</sup>
	Federal Correctional Institution	Phoenix, AZ	Females: minimum; Males: medium	1,235	234 <sup>c</sup>
	Federal Correctional Institution	Pleasanton-Dublin, CA	Males and females in FCI: medium; Females in FCI Camp: minimum	122	992 <sup>e</sup>
Department of the Army	Federal Correctional Institution	Tucson, AZ	Medium	792	38
	U.S. Disciplinary Barracks <sup>f</sup>	Ft. Leavenworth, KS	Maximum	1,078	10
	Regional Correctional Facility	Ft. Lewis, VA	Medium	180	6
	Regional Correctional Facility	Ft. Sill, OK	Medium	73	4
	U.S. Army Confinement Facility <sup>f</sup>	Mannheim, Germany	Medium	60	2
Department of the Navy	U.S. Army Confinement Facility <sup>f</sup>	Camp Humphries, Korea	Medium	16	2
	U.S. Army Confinement Facility <sup>f</sup>	Fort Clayton, Panama	Medium	8	2
	Brig, Naval Station, Treasure Island	San Francisco, CA	NA	25	5
	Brig/Correctional Custody Unit, Naval Air Station	Jacksonville, FL	NA	45	5
	Brig, Naval Station Ford Island	Pearl Harbor, HI	NA	55	5
	Brig, Naval Station	Philadelphia, PA	NA	95	10
	Brig/Correctional Custody Unit, Naval Air Station	Millington, TN	NA	35	5
	Memphis				
	Brig/Correctional Custody Unit, Naval Station	Norfolk, VA	NA	234	36
	Brig, Naval Station	Guam	NA	23	2
Department of the Air Force	Brig, Fleet Activities	Yokosuka, Japan	NA	40	2
	Brig, Naval Station	Rota, Spain	NA	24	2
	Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar <sup>f</sup>	San Diego, CA	Maximum, medium, minimum	192	11
	Naval Consolidated Brig Charleston <sup>f</sup>	Charleston, SC	Maximum, medium, minimum	167	14
	Army U.S. Disciplinary Barracks	Ft. Leavenworth, KS	Maximum	273	1
	Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar <sup>f</sup>	San Diego, CA	Maximum	44	1
	Naval Consolidated Brig Charleston <sup>f</sup>	Charleston, SC	Maximum	38	1

Note: Co-corrections refers to the incarceration and interaction of male and female offenders under a single institutional administration.

<sup>e</sup>803 females in FCI and 189 females in minimum security camp adjacent to institution.

<sup>f</sup>Confines prisoners from two or more military branches.

<sup>a</sup>Average daily population for 1993 reported no females.

<sup>b</sup>Operated by the City of Philadelphia.

<sup>c</sup>Minimum security camp adjacent to institution.

<sup>d</sup>85 females in FCI and 287 females in minimum security camp adjacent to institution.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by John Ortiz Smykla and Jimmy J. Williams, University of Alabama. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.85

**Private correctional facilities**

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1994

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level
			Primary	Secondary			
Tuscaloosa, AL	Tuscaloosa Metro Detention Facility	Concept, Inc.	Tuscaloosa County	City of Tuscaloosa; City of Northport	176	230	All levels
Eloy, AZ	Federal Bureau of Prisons/Immigration and Naturalization Service Detention Center	Concept, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	1,000	850	Medium
Florence, AZ	Central Arizona Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	State of Alaska <sup>a</sup>	512	466	Medium
Marana, AZ	Marana Community Treatment Facility	Management and Training Corporation	State of Arizona <sup>a</sup>	NA	450	448	Minimum
Baker, CA	Baker Community Correction Facility	Cornell Cox, Inc.	State of California <sup>b</sup>	NA	272	250	Minimum/Medium
Bakersfield, CA	Mesa Verde Community Correction Facility	Alternative Programs, Inc.	State of California <sup>b</sup>	NA	240	240	Minimum
Desert Center, CA	Eagle Mountain Return-to-Custody Facility	Management and Training Corporation	State of California <sup>b</sup>	NA	450	434	Minimum
Live Oak, CA	Leo Chesney Community Correction Facility	Cornell Cox, Inc.	State of California <sup>b</sup>	NA	220	219	Minimum/Medium
McFarland, CA	McFarland Return-to-Custody Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of California <sup>b</sup>	NA	224	215	Minimum
San Diego, CA	San Diego City Jail	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	City of San Diego	NA	200	125	Minimum
Seal Beach, CA	Seal Beach Detention Facility	Corrections Services, Inc.	City of Seal Beach	Adjoining localities	32	29	Pre-arraignment
Aurora, CO	Aurora/Immigration and Naturalization Service Processing Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	300	150	Minimum/Medium
Del Camino, CO	(c)	The Villa at Greeley, Inc.	State of Colorado <sup>a</sup>	NA	400	NA	Minimum
Bay County, FL	(c)	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Florida <sup>d</sup>	NA	750	NA	Medium
Brooksville, FL	Hernando County Jail	Corrections Corporation of America	Hernando County	U.S. Marshals Service	302	210	All levels
Glades County, FL	Glades Correctional Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Florida <sup>d</sup>	NA	750	NA	Medium
Gretna, FL	Gadsden County Correctional Facility	U.S. Corrections Corporation	State of Florida <sup>a</sup>	NA	768	NA	Minimum/Medium
Palm Beach County, FL	Palm Beach Correctional Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Florida <sup>d</sup>	NA	1,318	NA	Medium
Panama City, FL	Bay County Jail	Corrections Corporation of America	Bay County	U.S. Marshals Service	276	252	All levels
Panama City, FL	Bay County Jail Annex	Corrections Corporation of America	Bay County	U.S. Marshals Service; Immigration and Naturalization Service	409	270	All levels
Leavenworth, KS	Leavenworth Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	NA	302	285	Maximum
Oswego, KS	Labette County Conservation Camp	Corrections Partners, Inc.	State of Kansas <sup>e</sup>	NA	104	104	Minimum
Beattyville, KY	Lee Adjustment Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Kentucky <sup>a</sup>	NA	500	500	Minimum

See notes at end of table.

---

Date prisoners received/ expected	American Correctional Association certified	Facility construction	Expansion plans
12/92	No	New construction	None
7/94	In progress	New construction	None
10/94	In progress	New construction	None
10/94	No	New construction	None
1/88	Yes	Renovation	None
5/89	No	New construction	None
9/88	Yes	Renovation	None
5/89	Yes	New construction	None
1/89	No	New construction	None
5/92	No	New construction	None
7/94	No	Renovation	None
5/87	Yes	New construction	None
5/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
9/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
10/88	Yes	Take-over	30 beds
6/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
3/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
5/96	Will be sought	New construction	None
10/85	Yes	Take-over	None
5/86	Yes	New construction	None
6/92	Yes	New construction	None
2/91	In progress	New construction	None
8/90	Yes	New construction	None

Table 1.85

**Private correctional facilities**

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1994--Continued

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level
			Primary	Secondary			
Louisville, KY	River City Correctional Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Jefferson County	NA	350	325	Minimum
St. Marys, KY	Marion Adjustment Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Kentucky <sup>a</sup>	NA	500	500	Minimum
Wheelwright, KY	Otter Creek Correctional Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Kentucky <sup>a</sup>	NA	300	300	Minimum
Kinder, LA	Allen Correctional Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Louisiana <sup>a</sup>	NA	1,282	1,277	Medium/Maximum
Winnfield, LA	Winn Parish Correction Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Louisiana <sup>a</sup>	NA	1,282	1,277	Medium/Maximum
Greenwood, MS	(c)	Corrections Partners, Inc.	State of Mississippi <sup>a</sup>	NA	1,019	NA	Medium
Holly Springs, MS	Marshall County Correctional Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Mississippi <sup>a</sup>	NA	1,000	NA	Medium
Elizabeth, NJ	Elizabeth Processing Center	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	300	326	Minimum/Medium
Estancia, NM	Torrance County Detention Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	Federal Bureau of Prisons	286	282	Minimum/Medium
Grants, NM	New Mexico Women's Correction Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	State of New Mexico <sup>a</sup>	NA	204	236	All levels
Santa Fe, NM	Santa Fe Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Santa Fe County; U.S. Marshals Service	City of Santa Fe; City of Moriarty	201	227	All levels
Queens, NY	New York/Immigration and Naturalization Service Processing Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	105	104	Medium
Hinton, OK	Great Plains Correctional Facility	Corrections Partners, Inc.	State of North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	NA	480	502	Medium
Holdernville, OK	Davis Corrections Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Oklahoma <sup>a</sup>	NA	960	NA	Medium
Bayamon, PR	(c)	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico <sup>a</sup>	NA	500	NA	All levels
Guayama, PR	(c)	Corrections Corporation of America	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico <sup>a</sup>	NA	1,000	NA	Medium
Ponce, PR	(c)	Corrections Corporation of America	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico <sup>a</sup>	NA	1,500	NA	Medium
Central Falls, RI	Central Falls Detention Facility	Cornell Cox, Inc.	U.S. Marshals Service	State of North Carolina <sup>b</sup>	302	308	Maximum
Chattanooga, TN	Silverdale Facilities	Corrections Corporation of America	Hamilton County	U.S. Marshals Service	414	414	Minimum
Clifton, TN	South Central Correctional Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Tennessee <sup>a</sup>	NA	1,336	1,287	Medium
Mason, TN	West Tennessee Detention Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	State of North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	440	316	All levels
Nashville, TN	Metro-Davidson County Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Davidson County <sup>f</sup>	Davidson County Criminal Justice Center <sup>f</sup>	1,092	993	Medium
Big Spring, TX	City of Big Spring Correctional Center (Interstate)	Mid-Tex Detention, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	368	362	Minimum/Medium

See notes at end of table.



---

Date prisoners received/ expected	American Correctional Association certified	Facility construction	Expansion plans
1/90	No	Renovation	None
1/86	Yes	New construction	None
10/93	In progress	New construction	None
12/90	Yes	New construction	None
3/90	Yes	New construction	None
9/96	Will be sought	New construction	None
12/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
7/94	In progress	Renovation	None
12/90	No	New construction	None
8/89	Yes	New construction	118 beds
8/86	Yes	Take-over	None
10/89	No	Renovation	None
10/91	Yes	New construction	288 beds
3/96	Will be sought	New construction	None
11/96	Will be sought	New construction	None
11/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
11/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
10/93	In progress	New construction	None
9/84	No	Take-over	128 beds
3/92	Yes	New construction	None
10/90	Yes	New construction	None
2/92	Yes	New construction	None
5/89	No	Renovation	None

Table 1.85

**Private correctional facilities**

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1994--Continued

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level
			Primary	Secondary			
Big Spring, TX	City of Big Spring Correctional Center (Airpark)	Mid-Tex Detention, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	376	342	Minimum/Medium
Big Spring, TX	City of Big Spring Correctional Center (Flightline)	Mid-Tex Detention, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	553	NA	Minimum/Medium
Bridgeport, TX	Bridgeport Pre-Release Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	520	520	Minimum
Bridgeport, TX	Bridgeport Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	NA	200	200	Minimum
Brownfield, TX	Brownfield Intermediate Sanction Facility	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	NA	200	230	Minimum/Medium
Cleveland, TX	Cleveland Pre-Release Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	520	520	Minimum
Crystal City, TX	Crystal City Detention Center	Dove Development Corporation	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	467	355	Medium
Diboll, TX	(c)	U.S. Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	500	NA	Minimum/Medium
Eden, TX	Eden Detention Center	Eden Detention Center, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	710	700	Minimum/Medium
Fort Worth, TX	North Texas Intermediate Sanctions Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	NA	400	401	Minimum
Groesbeck, TX	Limestone County Detention Facility	Capital Correctional Resources, Inc.	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	Other Texas counties; U.S. Marshals Service	836	664	Minimum/Medium
Henderson County, TX	Texas State Jail Facility, Henderson	Management and Training Corporation	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	1,500	NA	Minimum
Houston, TX	Houston Processing Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Immigration and Naturalization Service	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	411	341	Minimum
Houston, TX	South Texas Intermediate Sanction Facility	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	NA	400	401	Minimum
Jack County, TX	Jack County Correctional Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	1,000	NA	Minimum/Medium
Kyle, TX	New Vision Chemical Dependency Treatment Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>f</sup>	NA	520	518	Minimum
Laredo, TX	Laredo Processing Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Immigration and Naturalization Service	Federal Bureau of Prisons	258	224	Minimum
Lockhart, TX	Lockhart Pre-Release Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	500	500	Minimum
Lockhart, TX	Lockhart Work Program Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	City of Lockhart	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	500	497	Minimum
Mineral Wells, TX	Mineral Wells Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	NA	1,100	1,045	Minimum
Newton County, TX	Newton County Detention Facility	Bobby Ross Group	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	872	751	Minimum/Medium
Odessa, TX	Odessa Detention Center	GRW Corporation	City of Odessa	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	100	100	All levels
Overton, TX	(c)	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	500	NA	Minimum

See notes at end of table.

---

Date prisoners received/ expected	American Correctional Association certified	Facility construction	Expansion plans
2/91	No	Renovation	None
2/95	No	New construction	None
8/89	Yes	New construction	None
11/87	No	Renovation	None
7/92	No	New construction	None
9/89	Yes	New construction	None
7/93	No	Take-over	None
5/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
1/89	No	New construction	296 beds
8/91	No	Renovation	None
4/93	No	New construction	None
7/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
5/84	Yes	New construction	None
12/93	In progress	Renovation	None
7/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
6/89	Yes	New construction	Possible
3/85	No	New construction	None
10/94	Will be sought	New construction	None
1/93	Will be sought	New construction	None
7/89	No	Renovation	None
6/93	No	Take-over	None
10/93	No	Take-over	None
5/95	Will be sought	New construction	None

Table 1.85

**Private correctional facilities**

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1994--Continued

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level
			Primary	Secondary			
Pearsall, TX	Frio Detention Center	Dove Development Corporation	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	Frio County	295	266	Minimum/Medium
San Antonio, TX	Central Texas Parole Violator Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	U.S. Marshals Service	623	540	All levels
Spur, TX	Dickens Detention Center	North American Corrections	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	489	439	Maximum
Sweetwater, TX	Sweetwater Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	NA	250	270	Minimum
Tarrant County, TX	Tarrant County Community Correction Facility	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	Tarrant County	NA	320	318	Minimum
Travis County, TX	Travis County Community Corrections Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	1,000	NA	Minimum/Medium
Venus, TX	Venus Pre-Release Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	1,040	1,000	Minimum
Willacy County, TX	Cameron-Willacy Counties Community Corrections Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	1,000	NA	Minimum/Medium
Williamson County, TX	(c)	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	1,000	NA	Minimum
Draper, UT	(c)	Management and Training Corporation	State of Utah <sup>a</sup>	NA	240	NA	Minimum
Seattle, WA	Seattle Processing Center	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	150	191	Minimum/Medium

Note: These data were collected through the Private Corrections Project at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Law, University of Florida. Information was collected from senior executive representatives of each private correctional management firm in the United States. Data reflect the status of private correctional facilities as of December 1994.

<sup>g</sup>Commitments ordered by Kansas District Courts.

<sup>h</sup>Houses State and county prisoners.

<sup>g</sup>Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division.

<sup>h</sup>Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Board of Pardons and Paroles.

<sup>a</sup>Department of Corrections.

<sup>b</sup>Parole Division.

<sup>c</sup>To be determined.

<sup>d</sup>Florida Correctional Privatization Commission.

Source: Charles W. Thomas, *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*, Eighth Edition, Center for Studies in Criminology and Law (Gainesville, FL: University of Florida, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

---

Date prisoners received/ expected	American Correctional Association certified	Facility construction	Expansion plans
12/92	No	Take-over	None
1/89	No	Take-over	None
7/91	No	New construction	None
3/92	No	Take-over	None
2/92	Yes	New construction	None
7/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
8/89	Yes	New construction	None
7/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
8/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
7/95	No	New construction	None
7/89	Yes	Renovation	None

---

Table 1.86

**Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities**

By selected characteristics, 1993

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	1993 average daily population	Number of staff
<b>United States Penitentiaries (USP)</b>						
Allenwood (PA)	1993	High	Male	640	56 <sup>a</sup>	265
Atlanta (GA)	1902	High	Male	1,349	2,067	721
Leavenworth (KS)	1906	High	Male	1,114	1,611	543
Lewisburg (PA)	1932	High	Male	902	1,374	622
Lompoc (CA)	1959	High	Male	1,099	1,683	519
Marion (IL)	1963	High	Male	440	353	361
Terre Haute (IN)	1940	High	Male	766	1,395	513
<b>Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI)</b>						
Allenwood Low (PA)	1993	Low	Male	992	838 <sup>a</sup>	215
Allenwood Medium (PA)	1993	Medium	Male	822	645 <sup>a</sup>	311
Ashland (KY)	1940	Low	Male	730	1,041	350
Bastrop (TX)	1979	Low	Male	971	1,127	251
Big Spring (TX)	1979	Low	Male	472	1,013	252
Butner (NC)	1976	Low and Medium/ Administrative	Male	513	807	390
Danbury (CT)	1940	Low	Female	520	615	300
Dublin (CA)	1974	Low	Female	634	1,006	290
El Reno (OK)	1933	Medium	Male	931	1,717	488
Englewood (CO)	1940	Medium	Male	506	861	329
Estill (SC)	1993	Medium	Male	858	198 <sup>a</sup>	289
Fairton (NJ)	1990	Medium	Male	733	1,080	341
Florence (CO)	1994	Medium	Male	744	931	370
Fort Dix (NJ)	1993	Low	Male	1,872	987 <sup>a</sup>	370
Fort Worth (TX)	1971	Low	Male	1,056	1,364	395
Jesup (GA)	1990	Medium	Male	744	1,203	323
La Tuna (TX) <sup>b</sup>	1932	Low	Male	528	995	315
Lompoc (CA)	1970	Low	Male	472	1,053	186
Loretto (PA)	1984	Low	Male	477	542	227
Manchester (KY)	1992	Medium	Male	756	946	326
Marianna (FL)	1988	Medium; High	Male;	805	1,275	366
			Female			
McKean (PA)	1989	Medium	Male	744	1,116	325
Memphis (TN)	1977	Medium	Male	810	1,304	305
Milan (MI)	1933	Low	Male	1,116	1,474	418
Morgantown (WV)	1969	Minimum	Male	854	781	210
Oakdale (LA)	1986	Medium	Male	850	1,362	299
Otisville (NY)	1980	Administrative	Male	631	1,022	334
Oxford (WI)	1973	Medium	Male	586	997	336
Petersburg (VA)	1932	Medium	Male	734	1,059	375
Phoenix (AZ)	1985	Medium	Male	793	1,282	349
Ray Brook (NY)	1980	Medium	Male	780	1,001	290
Safford (AZ)	1964	Low	Male	431	696	183
Sandstone (MN)	1939	Low	Male	452	849	253
Schuylkill (PA)	1991	Medium	Male	729	1,079	348
Seagoville (TX)	1945	Low	Male	805	1,112	268
Sheridan (OR)	1989	Medium	Male	749	1,257	325
Talladega (AL)	1979	Medium	Male	699	1,028	339
Tallahassee (FL)	Late 1930s	Low/Administrative	Male	886	1,477	346
Terminal Island (CA)	1938	Medium	Male	452	1,235	331
Texarkana (TX)	1940	Low	Male	749	1,113	316
Three Rivers (TX)	1990	Medium	Male	784	1,194	299
Tucson (AZ)	1982	Medium; Administrative	Male; Both	389	753	243
<b>Federal Prison Camps (FPC)</b>						
Alderson (WV)	1927	Minimum	Female	1,094	975	350
Allenwood (PA)	1952	Minimum	Male	534	728	147
Boron (CA)	1979	Minimum	Male	340	568	248
Bryan (TX)	1988	Minimum	Female	480	703	143
Duluth (MN)	1983	Minimum	Male	693	610	152
Eglin (FL)	1962	Minimum	Male	560	901	144
El Paso (TX)	1989	Minimum	Male	257	470	103
Maxwell (AL)	1930	Minimum	Male	960	864	127
Millington (TN)	1990	Minimum	Male	403	420	83
Nellis (NV)	1990	Minimum	Male	263	476	67
Pensacola (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	312	497	99
Seymour Johnson (NC)	1989	Minimum	Male	576	529	103
Yankton (SD)	1988	Minimum	Male	406	509	126

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.86

**Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities**

By selected characteristics, 1993--Continued

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	1993 average daily population	Number of staff
<b>Satellite Camps<sup>c</sup></b>						
Ashland (KY)	1990	Minimum	Male	296	273	NA
Atlanta (GA)	1984	Minimum	Male	488	508	NA
Bastrop (TX)	1993	Minimum	Male	94	25 <sup>a</sup>	NA
Big Spring (TX)	1992	Minimum	Male	108	185	NA
Bryan (TX) <sup>d</sup>	1992	Minimum	Female	62	117	NA
Butner (NC)	1991	Minimum	Male	296	261	NA
Danbury (CT)	1982	Minimum	Female	96	179	NA
Dublin (CA)	NA	Minimum	Male	225	227	NA
El Reno (OK)	1980	Minimum	Male	144	272	NA
Englewood (CO)	1990	Minimum/Administrative	Male	74	122	NA
Estill (SC)	1993	Minimum	Male	256	248	NA
Fairton (NJ)	1992	Minimum	Male	49	74	NA
Florence (CO)	1993	Minimum	Male	512	238 <sup>a</sup>	NA
Jesup (GA)	1989	Minimum	Male	508	462	NA
La Tuna (TX) <sup>b</sup>	1978	Minimum	Male	164	314	NA
Leavenworth (KS)	1960	Minimum	Male	324	371	NA
Lewisburg (PA)	1991	Minimum	Male	352	213	NA
Lewisburg (PA) <sup>d</sup>	1991	Minimum	Male	180	182	NA
Lompoc (CA) <sup>e</sup>	1992	Minimum	Male	206	292	NA
Manchester (KY)	1992	Minimum	Male	512	375	NA
Marianna (FL)	1988	Minimum	Female	296	295	NA
Marion (IL)	1971	Minimum	Male	255	276	NA
McKean (PA)	1989	Minimum	Male	296	265	NA
Miami (FL)	1993	Minimum	Male	98	146	NA
Oakdale (LA)	1993	Minimum	Male	94	84	NA
Oxford (WI)	1985	Minimum	Male	106	158	NA
Petersburg (VA)	1978	Minimum	Male	148	275	NA
Phoenix (AZ)	1989	Minimum	Female	272	287	NA
Schuylkill (PA)	1991	Minimum	Male	296	272	NA
Sheridan (OR)	1989	Minimum	Male	384	514	NA
Talladega (AL)	1989	Minimum	Male	296	307	NA
Terre Haute (IN)	1960	Minimum	Male	284	370	NA
Texarkana (TX)	1981	Minimum	Male	147	292	NA
Three Rivers (TX)	1990	Minimum	Male	192	354	NA
<b>Metropolitan Correctional/ Detention Centers (MCC/MDC)</b>						
Chicago (IL)	1975	Administrative	Both	411	604	241
Guaynabo (PR)	1993	Administrative	Both	544	440	268
Lexington (KY) <sup>f</sup>	1974	Administrative	Female	1,307	1,916	510
Los Angeles (CA)	1988	Administrative	Both	728	1,028	276
Miami (FL)	1976 <sup>g</sup>	Administrative	Male	496	729	342
New York (NY)	1975	Administrative	Both	523	814	312
Oakdale (LA) <sup>h</sup>	1990	Administrative	Male	621	657	245
Rochester (MN) <sup>f</sup>	1985	Administrative	Both	609	827	469
San Diego (CA)	1974	Administrative	Both	622	1,149	266
Springfield (MO) <sup>i</sup>	1933	Administrative	Male	1,014	1,071	681

<sup>a</sup>Population was less than capacity because the facility was in the process of being activated during 1993.<sup>b</sup>Located on the New Mexico-Texas border.<sup>c</sup>Satellite Camps are FPCs that are adjacent to the main facility at a particular site. Figures for number of staff are included in the main facility entry.<sup>d</sup>The satellite facility is an Intensive Confinement Center (ICC) not a camp.<sup>e</sup>The satellite camp is adjacent to USP Lompoc.<sup>f</sup>Federal Medical Center (FMC).<sup>g</sup>Miami opened in 1975 as a facility for young adult offenders, was converted in 1976 to a FCI, and changed to MCC Miami in 1982.<sup>h</sup>Federal Detention Center (FDC).<sup>i</sup>Medical Center for Federal Prisoners (MCFP).Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *State of the Bureau 1993: A Day in the Life* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 45-59. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.87

**Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff**By race and ethnicity, 1994<sup>a</sup>

	Total		Race and ethnicity							
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,761	100.0%	18,535	100.0%	4,954	100.0%	2,517	100.0%	755	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	19,646	73.4	13,898	75.0	3,228	65.2	1,969	78.2	551	73.0
Female	7,115	26.6	4,637	25.0	1,726	34.8	548	21.8	204	27.0
<b>Age</b>										
Less than 18 years	1	B	0	X	1	B	0	X	0	X
18 to 24 years	662	2.5	447	2.4	144	2.9	54	2.1	17	2.3
25 to 29 years	4,597	17.2	3,149	17.0	888	17.9	465	18.5	95	12.6
30 to 34 years	7,432	27.8	4,912	26.5	1,563	31.6	784	31.1	173	22.9
35 to 39 years	6,760	25.3	4,620	24.9	1,269	25.6	669	26.6	202	26.8
40 to 44 years	3,771	14.1	2,706	14.6	614	12.4	306	12.2	145	19.2
45 to 49 years	2,451	9.2	1,897	10.2	319	6.4	168	6.7	67	8.9
50 to 55 years	803	3.0	68	3.3	111	2.2	50	2.0	34	4.5
56 years and older	284	1.1	196	1.1	45	0.9	21	0.8	22	2.9
<b>Education</b>										
High school	8,712	32.6	6,106	32.9	1,560	31.5	858	34.1	188	24.9
Technical school	1,288	4.8	984	5.3	204	4.1	83	3.3	17	2.3
Some college	8,377	31.3	5,692	30.7	1,587	32.0	910	36.2	188	24.9
College degree	5,263	19.7	3,671	19.8	1,124	22.7	336	13.3	132	17.5
Some graduate school	784	2.9	576	3.1	137	2.8	52	2.1	19	2.5
Professional degree	506	1.9	214	1.2	61	1.2	125	5.0	106	14.0
Master's degree	1,439	5.4	1,022	5.5	254	5.1	100	4.0	63	8.3
Ph.D. degree	392	1.5	270	1.5	27	0.5	53	2.1	42	5.6

Note: These data refer to staff who are in current pay status and exclude staff who are on leave without pay.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 61, 63.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.

Table 1.88

**Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers**By race and ethnicity, 1994<sup>a</sup>

	Total		Race and ethnicity							
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,879	100.0%	6,940	100.0%	2,483	100.0%	1,244	100.0%	212	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	9,653	88.7	6,344	91.4	1,996	80.4	1,120	90.0	193	91.0
Female	1,226	11.3	596	8.6	487	19.6	124	10.0	19	9.0
<b>Age</b>										
18 to 24 years	330	3.0	229	3.3	55	2.2	38	3.1	8	3.8
25 to 29 years	2,633	24.2	1,713	24.7	576	23.2	295	23.7	49	23.1
30 to 34 years	3,625	33.3	2,207	31.8	885	35.6	471	37.9	62	29.2
35 to 39 years	2,631	24.2	1,658	23.9	610	24.6	310	24.9	53	25.0
40 to 44 years	1,033	9.5	701	10.1	226	9.1	82	6.6	24	11.3
45 to 49 years	505	4.6	357	5.1	96	3.9	39	3.1	13	6.1
50 to 55 years	86	0.8	57	0.8	21	0.8	5	0.4	3	1.4
56 years and older	36	0.3	18	0.3	14	0.6	4	0.3	0	X
<b>Education</b>										
High school	4,673	43.0	3,018	43.5	1,014	40.8	545	43.8	96	45.3
Technical school	437	4.0	300	4.3	81	3.3	51	4.1	5	2.4
Some college	3,871	35.6	2,427	35.0	856	34.5	503	40.4	85	40.1
College degree	1,663	15.3	1,050	15.1	463	18.6	126	10.1	24	11.3
Some graduate school	118	1.1	79	1.1	29	1.2	10	0.8	0	X
Professional degree	19	0.2	11	0.2	6	0.2	2	0.2	0	X
Master's degree	98	0.9	55	0.8	34	1.4	7	0.6	2	0.9

Note: See Note, table 1.87.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 74, 76.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.



Table 1.89

**Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff**By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1994<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,761	100.0%	18,535	100.0%	4,954	100.0%	2,517	100.0%	755	100.0%
<b>Region</b>										
Male	19,646	73.4	13,898	75.0	3,228	65.2	1,969	78.2	551	73.0
Central Office/Training Centers <sup>c</sup>	782	2.9	616	3.3	113	2.3	27	1.1	26	3.4
Northeast	3,941	14.7	3,085	16.6	455	9.2	319	12.7	82	10.9
North Central	3,924	14.7	3,199	17.3	405	8.2	234	9.3	86	11.4
Mid-Atlantic	2,993	11.2	2,300	12.4	574	11.6	80	3.2	39	5.2
Southeast	2,754	10.3	1,449	7.8	813	16.4	407	16.2	85	11.3
South Central	2,783	10.4	1,751	9.4	434	8.8	500	19.9	98	13.0
West	2,469	9.2	1,498	8.1	434	8.8	402	16.0	135	17.9
Female	7,115	26.6	4,637	25.0	1,726	34.8	548	21.8	204	27.0
Central Office/Training Centers <sup>c</sup>	719	2.7	392	2.1	300	6.1	19	0.8	8	1.1
Northeast	1,106	4.1	771	4.2	216	4.4	91	3.6	28	3.7
North Central	1,276	4.8	1,044	5.6	149	3.0	55	2.2	28	3.7
Mid-Atlantic	1,119	4.2	809	4.4	277	5.6	22	0.9	11	1.5
Southeast	956	3.6	466	2.5	358	7.2	100	4.0	32	4.2
South Central	1,107	4.1	670	3.6	250	5.0	149	5.9	38	5.0
West	832	3.1	485	2.6	176	3.6	112	4.4	59	7.8
<b>Length of employment</b>										
Male	19,646	73.4	13,898	75.0	3,228	65.2	1,969	78.2	551	73.0
Less than 1 year	1,868	7.0	1,187	6.4	358	7.2	236	9.4	87	11.5
1 to 2 years	3,536	13.2	2,266	12.2	662	13.4	499	19.8	109	14.4
3 to 4 years	4,139	15.5	2,874	15.5	666	13.4	485	19.3	114	15.1
5 to 9 years	5,325	19.9	3,878	20.9	849	17.1	433	17.2	165	21.9
10 to 14 years	2,057	7.7	1,555	8.4	314	6.3	150	6.0	38	5.0
15 to 19 years	1,774	6.6	1,363	7.4	262	5.3	123	4.9	26	3.4
20 years or more	947	3.5	775	4.2	117	2.4	43	1.7	12	1.6
Female	7,115	26.6	4,637	25.0	1,726	34.8	548	21.8	204	27.0
Less than 1 year	839	3.1	505	2.7	204	4.1	91	3.6	39	5.2
1 to 2 years	1,342	5.0	850	4.6	318	6.4	128	5.1	46	6.1
3 to 4 years	1,774	6.6	1,121	6.0	445	9.0	151	6.0	57	7.5
5 to 9 years	1,988	7.4	1,324	7.1	491	9.9	125	5.0	48	6.4
10 to 14 years	645	2.4	460	2.5	155	3.1	21	0.8	9	1.2
15 to 19 years	361	1.3	262	1.4	73	1.5	23	0.9	3	0.4
20 years or more	166	0.6	115	0.6	40	0.8	9	0.4	2	0.3

Note: See Note, table 1.87.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 68, 69.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.<sup>c</sup>Central Office is located in Washington, DC. The Federal Training Centers are located in Glynco, Georgia and Aurora, Colorado.

Table 1.90

**Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers**By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1994<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,879	100.0%	6,940	100.0%	2,483	100.0%	1,244	100.0%	212	100.0%
<b>Region</b>										
Male	9,653	88.7	6,344	91.4	1,996	80.4	1,120	90.0	193	91.0
Northeast	2,074	19.1	1,552	22.4	304	12.2	196	15.8	22	10.4
North Central	2,100	19.3	1,646	23.7	263	10.6	156	12.5	35	16.5
Mid-Atlantic	1,406	12.9	998	14.4	362	14.6	40	3.2	6	2.8
Southeast	1,470	13.5	657	9.5	535	21.5	238	19.1	40	18.9
South Central	1,334	12.3	772	11.1	259	10.4	267	21.5	36	17.0
West	1,269	11.7	719	10.4	273	11.0	223	17.9	54	25.5
Female	1,226	11.3	596	8.6	487	19.6	124	10.0	19	9.0
Northeast	228	2.1	128	1.8	82	3.3	17	1.4	1	0.5
North Central	167	1.5	104	1.5	44	1.8	16	1.3	3	1.4
Mid-Atlantic	216	2.0	126	1.8	84	3.4	6	0.5	0	X
Southeast	215	2.0	66	1.0	115	4.6	29	2.3	5	2.4
South Central	211	1.9	90	1.3	91	3.7	26	2.1	4	1.9
West	189	1.7	82	1.2	71	2.9	30	2.4	6	2.8
<b>Length of employment</b>										
Male	9,653	88.7	6,344	91.4	1,996	80.4	1,120	90.0	193	91.0
Less than 1 year	1,282	11.8	796	11.5	272	11.0	180	14.5	34	16.0
1 to 2 years	2,218	20.4	1,347	19.4	489	19.7	338	27.2	44	20.8
3 to 4 years	2,380	21.9	1,573	22.7	475	19.1	295	23.7	37	17.5
5 to 9 years	2,428	22.3	1,695	24.4	474	19.1	213	17.1	46	21.7
10 to 14 years	715	6.6	487	7.0	158	6.4	55	4.4	15	7.1
15 to 19 years	459	4.2	321	4.6	97	3.9	29	2.3	12	5.7
20 years or more	171	1.6	125	1.8	31	1.2	10	0.8	5	2.4
Female	1,226	11.3	596	8.6	487	19.6	124	10.0	19	9.0
Less than 1 year	222	2.0	85	1.2	95	3.8	39	3.1	3	1.4
1 to 2 years	271	2.5	135	1.9	103	4.1	26	2.1	7	3.3
3 to 4 years	305	2.8	161	2.3	113	4.6	29	2.3	2	0.9
5 to 9 years	298	2.7	136	2.0	132	5.3	23	1.8	7	3.3
10 to 14 years	78	0.7	46	0.7	28	1.1	4	0.3	0	X
15 to 19 years	42	0.4	27	0.4	12	0.5	3	0.2	0	X
20 years or more	10	0.1	6	0.1	4	0.2	0	X	0	X

Note: See Note, table 1.87.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 81, 82.<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.

Table 1.91

**Statutory provisions related to capital offenses**

By jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Capital offense	Minimum age for imposition of death penalty
Alabama	Murder during kidnaping, robbery, rape, sodomy, burglary, sexual assault, or arson; murder of a peace officer, correctional officer, or a public official; murder while under a life sentence; murder for pecuniary gain or contract murder; aircraft piracy; murder by a defendant with a previous murder conviction; murder of a witness to a crime; murder when a victim is subpoenaed in a criminal proceeding, when the murder is related to the role of the victim as a witness; murder when a victim is less than 14 years old; murder in which a victim is killed while in a dwelling by a deadly weapon fired from outside the dwelling; murder in which a victim is killed while in a motor vehicle by a deadly weapon fired from outside that vehicle; murder in which a victim is killed by a deadly weapon fired from a motor vehicle.	16
Arizona	First-degree murder accompanied by at least one of 10 aggravating factors.	None specified
Arkansas	Felony murder; arson causing death; intentional murder of a law enforcement officer, teacher, or school employee; murder of prison, jail, court, or correctional personnel, or military personnel acting in the line of duty; multiple murders; intentional murder of public officeholder or candidate; intentional murder while under life sentence; contract murder.	14 <sup>a</sup>
California	Treason; homicide by a prisoner serving a life term; first-degree murder with special circumstances; train wrecking; perjury causing execution.	18
Colorado	First-degree murder; kidnaping with death of victim; felony murder.	18
Connecticut	Murder of a public safety or correctional officer; murder for pecuniary gain; murder in the course of a felony; murder by a defendant with a previous conviction for intentional murder; murder while under a life sentence; murder during a kidnaping; illegal sale of cocaine, methadone, or heroin to a person who dies from using these drugs; murder during first-degree sexual assault; multiple murders; the defendant committed the offense(s) with an assault weapon.	18 <sup>b</sup>
Delaware	First-degree murder with aggravating circumstances.	16
Florida	First-degree murder; capital felonies; capital drug trafficking felonies.	None specified
Georgia	Murder; kidnaping with bodily injury when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason; kidnaping for ransom when the victim dies.	17
Idaho	First-degree murder; aggravated kidnaping.	None specified
Illinois	First-degree murder accompanied by at least one of 12 aggravating factors.	18
Indiana	Murder accompanied by at least one of 13 aggravating circumstances.	16
Kentucky	Aggravated murder; kidnaping when victim is killed.	16
Louisiana	First-degree murder; treason.	15
Maryland	First-degree murder, either premeditated or during the commission of a felony.	18
Mississippi	Murder of a peace officer or correctional officer; murder while under life sentence; murder by bomb or explosive; contract murder; murder committed during specific felonies (rape, burglary, kidnaping, arson, robbery, sexual battery, unnatural intercourse with a child, non-consensual unnatural intercourse, robbery, sexual battery, unnatural intercourse); murder of an elected official; capital rape <sup>d</sup> ; aircraft piracy.	16 <sup>c</sup>
Missouri	First-degree murder.	16
Montana	Deliberate homicide; aggravated kidnaping when the victim or rescuer dies; attempted deliberate homicide, aggravated assault, or aggravated kidnaping by a State prison inmate with a prior conviction for deliberate homicide or who has been previously declared a persistent felony offender.	None specified
Nebraska	First-degree murder.	18
Nevada	First-degree murder with at least one of nine aggravating circumstances.	16
New Hampshire	Contract murder; murder of a law enforcement officer; murder of a kidnaping victim; killing another after being sentenced to life imprisonment without parole.	17
New Jersey	Purposeful or knowing murder; contract murder.	18
New Mexico	First-degree murder; felony murder with aggravating circumstances.	18
North Carolina	First-degree murder.	17 <sup>e</sup>

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.91

**Statutory provisions related to capital offenses**

By jurisdiction, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Capital offense	Minimum age for imposition of death penalty
Ohio	Assassination; contract murder; murder during escape; murder while in a correctional facility; murder after conviction for a prior purposeful killing or prior attempted murder; murder of a peace officer; murder arising from specified felonies (rape, kidnaping, arson, robbery, burglary); murder of a witness to prevent testimony in a criminal proceeding or in retaliation.	18
Oklahoma	Murder with malice aforethought; murder arising from specified felonies (forcible rape, robbery with a dangerous weapon, kidnaping, escape from lawful custody, first-degree burglary, arson); murder when the victim is a child who has been injured, tortured, or maimed.	16
Oregon	Aggravated murder.	18
Pennsylvania	First-degree murder.	None specified
South Carolina	Murder with statutory aggravating circumstances.	None specified
South Dakota	First-degree murder; kidnaping with gross permanent physical injury inflicted on the victim; felony murder.	None specified <sup>f</sup>
Tennessee	First-degree murder.	18
Texas	Murder of a public safety officer, fire fighter, or correctional employee; murder during the commission of specified felonies (kidnaping, burglary, robbery, aggravated rape, arson); murder for remuneration; multiple murders; murder during prison escape; murder by a State prison inmate; murder of an individual under 6 years of age.	17
Utah	Aggravated murder.	None specified
Virginia	Murder during commission or attempts to commit specified felonies (abduction, armed robbery, rape, sodomy); contract murder; murder by a prisoner while in custody; murder of a law enforcement officer; multiple murders; murder of a child under age 12 during an abduction; murder arising from drug violations.	15
Washington	Aggravated first-degree premeditated murder.	None specified
Wyoming	First-degree murder, including both premeditated and felony murder.	16
Federal system	First-degree murder; murder while a member of the Armed Forces; retaliatory murder of a member of the immediate family of law enforcement officials; murder of a member of Congress, an important executive official, or a Supreme Court Justice; destruction of aircraft, motor vehicles, or related facilities resulting in death; destruction of government property resulting in death; mailing of injurious articles with the intent to kill or resulting in death; assassination or kidnaping resulting in the death of the President or Vice President; willful wrecking of a train resulting in death; bank-robbery-related murder or kidnaping; treason; murder of Federal judges and officers; espionage; espionage by a member of the Armed Forces; death resulting from aircraft hijacking; witness tampering where death results; any person engaging in or working in furtherance of a continuing criminal enterprise, or any person engaging in an offense punishable under section 841(b)(1)(A) or section 960(b)(1) who intentionally kills or counsels, commands, induces, procures, or causes the intentional killing of an individual and such killing results, and any person, during the commission of, in furtherance of, or while attempting to avoid apprehension, prosecution or service of a prison sentence for, a felony violation of this subchapter or subchapter II of this chapter who intentionally kills or counsels, commands, induces, procures, or causes the intentional killing of any Federal, State, or local law enforcement officer engaged in, or on account of, the performance of such officer's official duties and such killing results.	18

Note: Thirty-six States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1993. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions. The following jurisdictions do not have statutory provisions for sentences of death: Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

<sup>a</sup>See Arkansas Code Ann. 9-27-318(b)(1) (Repl. 1991).

<sup>b</sup>See Conn. Gen. Stat. 53a-46a(g)(1).

<sup>c</sup>Minimum age defined by statute is 13, but effective age is 16 based on interpretation of U.S. Supreme Court decisions by the State attorney general's office.

<sup>d</sup>Capital rape is the forcible rape of a child under the age of 14 by a person age 18 or older.

<sup>e</sup>Age required is 17 unless the murderer was incarcerated for murder when a subsequent murder occurred; the age then may be 14.

<sup>f</sup>Juveniles may be transferred to an adult court. Age may be a mitigating circumstance.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-150042 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), pp. 5; 6, Table 3; 13, 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.92

**Characteristics of State and Federal paroling authorities**

By jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1994

Jurisdiction	Name of agency	Administrator of parole field services	Independent agency	Number of board members	Full-time board
Alabama	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	3	Yes
Alaska	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Arizona	Board of Executive Clemency	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Arkansas	Post-Prison Transfer Board	Department of Community Punishment <sup>a</sup>	Yes	7	No <sup>b</sup>
California	Board of Prison Terms	Department of Corrections	Yes	9	Yes
Colorado	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Connecticut	Board of Parole	Department of Correction	Yes	11	No <sup>c</sup>
Delaware	Board of Parole	Department of Correction	Yes	5	No <sup>c</sup>
District of Columbia	Board of Parole	Board of Parole	Yes	5	Yes
Florida	Parole Commission	Department of Corrections <sup>a</sup>	Yes	7	Yes
Georgia	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles <sup>a</sup>	Yes	5	Yes
Hawaii	Paroling Authority	Paroling Authority	Yes	3	No <sup>c</sup>
Idaho	Commission for Pardons and Paroles	Department of Correction	Yes	5	No
Illinois	Prisoner Review Board	Department of Corrections <sup>a</sup>	Yes	12	Yes
Indiana	Parole Board	Department of Correction	Yes	5	Yes
Iowa	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No <sup>c</sup>
Kansas	Parole Board	Department of Corrections <sup>a</sup>	Yes	5	Yes
Kentucky	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Louisiana	Board of Parole	Department of Public Safety and Corrections <sup>a</sup>	Yes	7	Yes
Maine	Parole Board <sup>d</sup>	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Maryland	Parole Commission	Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	No	7	Yes
Massachusetts	Parole Board	Parole Board	Yes	8	Yes
Michigan	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	No	10	Yes
Minnesota	Department of Corrections, Office of Adult Release <sup>a</sup>	Department of Corrections	No	4	No <sup>e</sup>
Mississippi	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Missouri	Board of Probation and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Montana	Board of Pardons	Department of Corrections and Human Services	Yes	3	No
Nebraska	Board of Parole <sup>a</sup>	Department of Correctional Services <sup>a</sup>	Yes	5	Yes
Nevada	Board of Parole Commissioners	Department of Parole and Probation	Yes	6	Yes
New Hampshire	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections <sup>a</sup>	Yes	5	No
New Jersey	Parole Board	Department of Corrections, Bureau of Parole	Yes	9	Yes
New Mexico	Adult Parole Board	Corrections Department	Yes	4	Yes
New York	Board of Parole	Division of Parole	Yes	19	Yes
North Carolina	Parole Commission	Department of Correction	Yes	5	Yes
North Dakota	Parole Board	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Yes	3	No
Ohio	Adult Parole Authority	Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	No	11 <sup>f</sup>	Yes
Oklahoma	Pardon and Parole Board	Department of Corrections <sup>a</sup>	Yes	5	No
Oregon	Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision	Department of Corrections	Yes	4	Yes
Pennsylvania	Board of Probation and Parole <sup>a</sup> and County Courts <sup>g</sup>	Board of Probation and Parole <sup>a</sup> and County Courts	Yes	5	Yes
Rhode Island	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	6	No
South Carolina	Board of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services	Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services	Yes	7	No
South Dakota	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	6	No
Tennessee	Board of Paroles	Board of Paroles	Yes	7	Yes
Texas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Texas Department of Criminal Justice	No	18	Yes
Utah	Board of Pardons	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Vermont	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Virginia	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Washington	Indeterminate Sentence Review Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
West Virginia	Parole Board	Division of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Wisconsin	Parole Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Wyoming	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	No
Federal	Parole Commission <sup>a</sup>	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	Yes	9	Yes

Note: The column "independent agency" refers to the status of the State paroling authority.

<sup>f</sup>Fifteen hearing officers expand the functions of the Parole Board.

<sup>g</sup>The Board of Probation and Parole provides services when the sentence is over 2 years; the County Courts provide services when the sentence is 2 years or less.

<sup>a</sup>Accredited by Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

<sup>b</sup>Three full-time, four part-time.

<sup>c</sup>The chairman serves full-time; members serve part-time.

<sup>d</sup>Parole Board hears pre-1976 cases of parole. Flat sentences with no parole under criminal code effective May 1, 1976.

<sup>e</sup>The Executive Officer and three Deputy Executive Officers serve full-time; other staff serve part-time.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), pp. xii, xiii. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.93

**U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload**

By type of hearing or record review, fiscal years 1978-94

Fiscal year	Total considerations	Initial hearing	One-third hearing	Pre-hearing/presumptive date record review	Statutory review/interim hearing	Review hearing	Rescission hearing	Retro-active record review	Local revocation hearing	Institutional revocation hearing	Dispositional revocation	Curfew parole record reviews	Other
1978	23,305	11,980	1,044	4,574	1,002	1,946	618	X	240	1,535	X	X	366
1979	22,918	11,872	141	4,578	2,004	310	937	723	275	1,771	X	X	307
1980	21,886	10,379	10	5,478	1,790	13	1,096	366	319	2,042	X	X	393
1981	18,540	7,788	X	4,480	1,579	X	1,095	X	369	2,039	825	X	365
1982	18,693	8,745	X	4,367	1,744	X	879	X	346	1,949	353	X	310
1983	21,462	10,678	X	4,797	2,042	X	671	X	331	2,132	368	X	443
1984	20,773	10,010	X	4,908	2,137	X	780	X	352	1,890	366	X	330
1985	21,300	10,608	X	4,343	2,685	X	764	X	277	1,892	418	X	313
1986	24,264	12,519	X	5,057	2,680	X	880	X	319	2,035	303	X	471
1987	26,149	13,070	X	5,516	2,812	X	811	X	348	2,171	194	837	390
1988	27,118	12,860	X	5,932	3,357	X	887	X	385	2,458	159	721	359
1989	23,847	9,009	X	6,162	3,409	X	755	X	371	2,449	107	1,066	519
1990	19,328	5,596	X	5,088	3,552	X	586	X	507	2,885	69	672	373
1991	14,829	3,700	X	3,817	2,897	X	405	X	569	2,793	36	292	320
1992	12,049	2,679	X	2,648	2,175	X	416	X	603	3,218	16	94	200
1993	9,504	1,638	X	2,702	1,477	X	317	X	720	2,439	20	24	167
1994	6,737	1,059	X	1,808	1,246	X	277	X	542	1,695	11	7	92

Note: The U.S. Parole Commission conducts parole hearings for inmates currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and exercises jurisdiction over approximately 13,000 Federal parolees. The hearing examiner's workload consists of in-person hearings and record reviews. At an in-person hearing, the offender appears before the examiner and can introduce additional information for consideration. At a record review, only information contained in the prisoner's case file is considered. Some data reported as hearings were actually record reviews because the prisoner was granted parole "on the record" or was serving concurrent Federal and State sentences in a State institution. With implementation of presumptive parole date procedures, "one-third hearings" and "review hearings" have been phased out. Data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

For parole guidelines and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), pp. 19, 20; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, pp. 1, 2, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 7, 8; *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991*, pp. 9, 10; *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, pp. 6, 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.94

**Parole revocation hearings conducted by U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiners**

By region and type of revocation hearing, fiscal years 1977-94

Type of revocation hearing	Total	Region				West
		North-east	South-east	North Central	South Central	
Local hearing						
1977	230	46	20	44	44	76
1978	240	45	45	54	25	71
1979	275	31	46	84	46	68
1980	319	32	49	109	33	96
1981	369	46	64	121	21	117
1982	346	34	61	94	45	112
1983	331	37	58	68	67	101
1984	352	71	45	72	80	84
1985	277	45	51	48	41	92
1986	319	53	48	50	60	108
1987	348	49	71	49	60	119
1988	385	64	94	51	70	106
1989	371	66	100	73	44	88
1990	507	62	193	79	62	111
1991	569	65	222	105	67	110
1992	603	296 <sup>a</sup>	X	173 <sup>b</sup>	134 <sup>b</sup>	X
1993	720	460 <sup>a</sup>	X	170 <sup>b</sup>	90 <sup>b</sup>	X
1994	542	239 <sup>a</sup>	X	189 <sup>b</sup>	114 <sup>b</sup>	X
Institutional hearing						
1977	1,772	330	348	368	292	434
1978	1,535	287	345	310	226	367
1979	1,771	332	423	309	320	387
1980	2,042	417	499	417	345	364
1981	2,039	416	577	429	333	284
1982	1,949	450	410	414	311	364
1983	2,132	570	348	452	351	411
1984	1,890	453	329	377	360	371
1985	1,892	484	374	563	317	354
1986	2,035	453	404	385	350	443
1987	2,171	537	370	337	473	454
1988	2,458	631	420	393	457	557
1989	2,449	694	532	421	479	323
1990	2,885	724	570	531	531	529
1991	2,793	528	738	468	549	510
1992	3,218	1,502 <sup>a</sup>	X	716 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>b</sup>	X
1993	2,439	740 <sup>a</sup>	X	653 <sup>b</sup>	1,046 <sup>b</sup>	X
1994	1,695	521 <sup>a</sup>	X	475 <sup>b</sup>	699 <sup>b</sup>	X

Note: See Note, table 1.93. If probable cause for revocation is established at the local hearing, the parolee may be returned to the institution to await the institutional hearing. A local hearing is not necessary if the parolee has been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision. For definitions of terms and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>The Commission modified its regional operation by combining the Northeast and South-east regions into the Eastern region.

<sup>b</sup>The Commission modified its regional operation by closing the Western region. The South Central and North Central offices took over the area previously serviced by the Western region.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978*, p. 17, Tables 1-G and 1-H; *October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980*, p. 19 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 1, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 7; *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991*, p. 9; *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, p. 6 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.95

**U.S. Parole Commission decisions within, above, and below paroling policy guidelines**

By type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-94

Fiscal year	Initial hearings				Revocation hearings			
	Total number	Within	Above	Below	Total number	Within	Above	Below
1978	11,790	79.3%	10.6%	10.1%	1,749	79.8%	8.2%	12.1%
1979	11,801	80.7	9.4	10.0	2,032	80.2	8.5	11.3
1980	10,376	82.6	10.8	6.6	2,361	80.3	13.3	6.4
1981	7,718	84.4	9.7	5.9	2,406	80.4	13.3	6.3
1982	8,745	86.9	8.4	5.0	2,295	80.9	13.6	5.5
1983	10,678	86.7	7.9	5.4	2,463	82.8	12.7	4.5
1984	9,926	88.6	8.0	3.5	2,235	80.5	16.7	2.8
1985	10,514	91.2	6.7	2.1	2,163	79.3	19.0	1.6
1986	12,515	92.5	6.2	1.2	2,350	85.5	12.0	2.5
1987	13,029	92.6	6.1	1.3	2,519	88.4	8.4	3.2
1988	12,759	92.0	6.1	1.9	2,936	86.4	10.7	2.9
1989	8,724	90.0	7.9	2.2	2,759	85.8	10.2	4.0
1990	5,438	88.0	9.4	2.6	3,208	84.5	10.8	4.7
1991	3,612	84.9	11.7	3.4	3,142	84.1	9.7	6.2
1992	2,609	83.9	12.7	3.3	3,176	82.7	12.2	5.1
1993	2,618	83.3	14.5	3.3	2,974	82.0	13.0	4.9
1994	1,052	79.7	17.0	3.3	2,205	82.2	11.4	6.3

Note: See Note, table 1.93. In 1978, the U.S. Parole Commission adopted a system of guidelines, based on a calculation of parole risk, to aid in the determination of an optimal parole release date. Release decisions may be made either above or below the designated guideline range if warranted by discretionary, statutory, or policy considerations. For this table, only discretionary decisions outside the guideline structure are counted as "above" or "below." Thus, decisions to deny parole where the mandatory release date is below the guideline range, and decisions to grant an effective parole date above the guideline range, due to time needed to develop a suitable release plan or because the minimum sentence is beyond the guideline range, are counted as "within" the parole policy guidelines. Decisions below the guideline range because of policy limitations are excluded from this table (Source, *October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980*, p. 22). Guidelines are used in revocation hearings in order to establish an eligibility date for "reparole." In addition, cases in which the guidelines developed by the District of Columbia Parole Board were used as the result of a court order are excluded from this table in 1988.

For definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), p. 22; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 4, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 10; *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991*, p. 13; *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, p. 10 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

PAGE 120 INTENTIONALLY BLANK.



Table 1.96

Age and crime restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State, 1994

Source: Linda A. Szymanski, Esq., *Waiver/Transfer/Certification of Juveniles to Criminal Court: Age Restrictions—Criminal Restrictions (1994 Update)* (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Available in print edition only

Table 1.96 - Continued

Age and crime restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State, 1994

Source: Linda A. Szymanski, Esq., *Waiver/Transfer/Certification of Juveniles to Criminal Court: Age Restrictions--Criminal Restrictions (1994 Update)* (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Available in print edition only

Table 1.96 - Continued  
Age and crime restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State, 1994

Source: Linda A. Szymanski, Esq., *Waiver/Transfer/Certification of Juveniles to Criminal Court: Age Restrictions--Criminal Restrictions (1994 Update)* (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Available in print edition only

Table 1.97

**Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population**

As of April 1995

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group	Curfew provisions
Akron, OH	1985; 1994	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night, 8:30 am to 2:30 pm school days
Albuquerque, NM	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Allentown, PA	1992	16 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Amarillo, TX	1995	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night
Anchorage, AK	1975; 1989	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am winter weekday nights, 11 pm to 6 am winter weekend nights, 11 pm to 6 am summer weekday nights, midnight to 6 am summer weekend nights
Arlington, VA	1994	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Atlanta, GA	1992; 1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Aurora, CO	1963	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights
Aurora, IL	1969; 1992	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Austin, TX	1994	16 and under	11:30 pm to 6 am school nights, 12:30 am to 6 am weekend nights, 12:30 am to 6 am summer nights, 10 pm to 6 am every night in the club district, <sup>a</sup> 9 am to 6 am school days
Bakersfield, CA	1965; 1990	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Baltimore, MD	1976; 1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights, 9 am to 2:30 pm school days
Beaumont, TX	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night, 9:30 am to 2:30 pm school days
Birmingham, AL	1991	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Boise City, ID	1985; 1994	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Bridgeport, CT	1994	15 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Buffalo, NY	1994	15 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights
Cedar Rapids, IA	1972; 1994	14 through 16 13 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night
Chandler, AZ	1969; 1993	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 11 pm to 5 am every night
Charlotte, NC	1995	15 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Chattanooga, TN	1980	15 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Chesapeake, VA	1963	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night
Chicago, IL	1955	16 and under	10:30 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 11:30 pm to 6 am weekend nights
Chula Vista, CA	1969	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Cincinnati, OH	1994	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.97

**Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population**

As of April 1995--Continued

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group	Curfew provisions
Cleveland, OH	1976; 1993	17 year olds	Midnight to 5 am every night, 9 am to 2 pm school days
		13 through 16	11 pm to 5 am every night, 9 am to 2 pm school days
		12 and under	Darkness till dawn every night, 9 am to 2 pm school days
Colorado Springs, CO	1992	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Columbus, GA	1971	16 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night
Columbus, OH	1979	13 through 17	Midnight to 4:30 am every night
		12 and under	1 hour after sunset, sunrise every night
Concord, CA	1970	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Corpus Christi, TX	1957; 1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night, 9:30 am to 2 pm school days
Dallas, TX	1991	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Dayton, OH	1943; 1981	17 and under	10:30 pm to 5 am every night
Denver, CO	1973; 1994	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights
Detroit, MI	1925; 1987	16 and 17	9 pm to 6 am non-daylight saving time nights, 10 pm to 6 am daylight saving time nights
		15 and under	8 pm to 6 am every night
El Monte, CA	1970	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise every night
El Paso, TX	1992	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night
Elizabeth, NJ	1992	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Eugene, OR	1971	17 and under	Midnight to 4 am every night
Evansville, IN	1994	15 through 17	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, 1 am to 5 am weekend nights
		14 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Flint, MI	1989; 1994	16 and 17	Midnight to 6 am every night
		13 through 15	11 pm to 6 am every night
		12 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Fort Worth, TX	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Fresno, CA	1981; 1994	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Fullerton, CA	1975	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Garden Grove, CA	1956	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Garland, TX	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Gary, IN	1984	15 through 17	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
		14 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night
Glendale, AZ	1963; 1988	15 through 17	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend and holiday nights
		14 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Glendale, CA	1954; 1989	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise every night
Grand Prairie, TX	1994	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
Grand Rapids, MI	1967; 1970	16 and 17	Midnight to 6 am every night
		13 through 15	11 pm to 6 am every night
		12 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Green Bay, WI	1975	16 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.97

**Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population**

As of April 1995--Continued

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group	Curfew provisions
Hampton, VA	1965	16 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night, 9:30 am to 2:30 pm school days
Hartford, CT	1965; 1992	17 and under	9:30 pm to dawn every night
Hayward, CA	1994	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Honolulu, HI	1896; 1980	15 and under	10 pm to 4 pm every night
Houston, TX	1992	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night, 9 am to 2:30 pm school days
Huntington Beach, CA	1944; 1945	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Independence, MO	1984; 1995	15 through 17 14 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend and holiday nights 10 pm to 6 am every night
Indianapolis, IN	1971	16 and 17 15 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights 11 pm to 6 am every night
Inglewood, CA	1984; 1994	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise weekend nights, 11 pm to sunrise weekend nights
Irvine, CA	1975	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Irving, TX	1995	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
Jackson, MS	1992	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights, 8:15 am to 2:15 pm school days
Jacksonville, FL	1991	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Kansas City, MO	1991	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Knoxville, TN	1979	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night
Lakewood, CO	1994	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
Lancaster, PA	1974; 1989	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Laredo, TX	1986; 1993	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
Las Vegas, NV	1955; 1992	High school students	10 pm to 5 am weekday nights, 11 pm to 5 am weekend nights, Special "Las Vegas Strip" curfew: 9 pm to 5 am every night
Little Rock, AR	1993; 1995	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights, 9:30 am to 2 pm school days
Livonia, MI	1946	15 and 16 14 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night 10 pm to 6 am every night
Long Beach, CA	1994	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Lubbock, TX	1970; 1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights, 9:30 am to 2:30 pm school days
Madison, WI	1973; 1992	15 through 17 14 and under	11 pm to 4 am weekday nights, midnight to 4 am weekend nights 10 pm to 4 am every night
Memphis, TN	1975	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.97

**Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population**

As of April 1995--Continued

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group	Curfew provisions
Mesa, AZ	1975; 1993	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Mesquite, TX	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Miami, FL	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Milwaukee, WI	1942	16 and under	10 pm to 5 am weekday nights, 11 pm to 5 am weekend nights
Minneapolis, MN	1960	15 through 17 14 and under	Midnight to 4 am every night 10 pm to 4 am weekday nights, 11 pm to 4 am weekend nights
Modesto, CA	1965	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Montgomery, AL	1964	17 and under	9 pm to 5 am every night
Moreno Valley, CA	1989; 1992	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Nashville, TN	1965	17 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night
New Orleans, LA	1994	17 and under	8 pm to 6 am school nights, 9 pm to 6 am summer weekday nights, 11 pm to 6 am weekend nights, 9 am to 3:15 pm school days
Newark, NJ	1992	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Newport News, VA	1991	12 through 17 11 and under	Midnight to 5 am weekday nights, 1 am to 5 am weekend nights 9 pm to 5 am every night
Norfolk, VA	1993	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Oakland, CA	1965	15 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 11 pm to 6 am weekend nights
Oceanside, CA	1956	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Oklahoma City, OK	1994	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
Ontario, CA	1943; 1991	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Orange, CA	1979	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Orlando, FL	1994	17 and under	Special downtown tourist district curfew: midnight to 5 am every night
Oxnard, CA	1973	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Pasadena, CA	1989	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Pasadena, TX	1993	13 through 17 16 and under 12 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights 9 am to 2:30 pm school days 9 pm to 6 am every night
Peoria, IL	1957; 1993	13 through 16 12 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights 10 pm to 6 am every night
Philadelphia, PA	1956	17 and under	10:30 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Phoenix, AZ	1968; 1993	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night
Plano, TX	1971; 1994	16 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights
Pomona, CA	1985; 1988	17 and under	10 pm to daylight every night
Portland, OR	1906	15 through 17 14 and under	10:15 pm to 6 am school nights, midnight to 6 am non-school nights 9:15 pm to 6 am school nights, 10:15 pm to 6 am non-school nights

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.97

**Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population**

As of April 1995--Continued

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group	Curfew provisions
Portsmouth, VA	1993	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1977	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise every night
Reno, NV	1950; 1994	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 5 am weekday nights, 1 am to 5 am weekend nights 11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights, 1 am to 5 am on "special event" nights <sup>b</sup>
Richmond, VA	1992; 1994	17 year olds 16 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 11 pm to 5 am every night
Riverside, CA	1963	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Rockford, IL	1936; 1992	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekday nights
Sacramento, CA	1994	17 and under	10 pm to daylight every night
Salem, OR	1974	17 and under	Midnight to 4 am every night
Salinas, CA	1992	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night
Salt Lake City, UT	1994	16 and 17 15 and under	1 am to 5 am every night 11 pm to 5 am every night
San Antonio, TX	1991; 1994	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night, 9 am to 2:30 pm school days
San Bernardino, CA	1980; 1993	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
San Diego, CA	1940; 1994	17 and under	10:30 pm to 6 am every night
San Francisco, CA	1975	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night
San Jose, CA	1994	16 and 17 15 and under	11:30 pm to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night
Santa Ana, CA	1982	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Santa Clarita, CA	1991	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise every night
Santa Rosa, CA	1985	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise every night
Savannah, GA	1991	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Scottsdale, AZ	1972; 1987	16 and 17 14 and 15 13 and under	12:30 am to 5:30 am every night 11:30 pm to 6 am every night 10 pm to 6 am every night
Shreveport, LA	1994	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights, 8 am to 2:30 pm school days
Simi Valley, CA	1974	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Sioux Falls, SD	1957; 1994	17 and under	11 pm to 4 am every night
South Bend, IN	1988	15 through 17 14 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights 11 pm to 6 am every night
Springfield, IL	1971	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Springfield, MO	1946	14 and under	9 pm to 5 am every night October through May, 10 pm to 5 am every night June through September
St. Louis, MO	1955	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
St. Paul, MN	1960; 1987	15 through 17 14 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night 10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 11 pm to 6 am weekend nights

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.97

**Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population**

As of April 1995--Continued

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group	Curfew provisions
Sterling Heights, MI	1978; 1993	13 through 16 12 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night 9 pm to 6 am every night
Stockton, CA	1957; 1958	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night, special city park curfew: 10 pm to 6 am every night <sup>c</sup>
Tacoma, WA	1995	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night
Tampa, FL	1993	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Tempe, AZ	1975; 1993	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night 10 pm to 6 am every night
Thousand Oaks, CA	1970	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Toledo, OH	1992	16 and 17 11 through 15 10 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 11 pm to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night
Torrance, CA	1972	17 and under	10 pm to 7 am every night
Tucson, AZ	1969	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night
Virginia Beach, VA	1965; 1992	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Warren, MI	1981	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Wichita, KS	1993	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights 11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights

Note: U.S. Bureau of the Census data were utilized to identify all American cities with a 1992 population of 100,000 or greater. Curfew ordinance data from these 200 cities were obtained through a telephone survey of metropolitan police departments. Information was provided by public information, juvenile, or research and analysis personnel from each police department. In some cases, an additional phone call was made to the city clerk's office to augment the information provided by the police department. All 200 cities contacted responded to the survey. Cities not listed in the table had no curfew provisions in effect as of April 1995.

<sup>a</sup>A well-known section of Guadalupe Street near the University of Texas.

<sup>b</sup>"Special events" nights are designated as such by the city council.

<sup>c</sup>This curfew applies more restrictive hours to city parks.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Municipal Curfew Research Project, William Ruefle, University of South Alabama and Kenneth Mike Reynolds, University of New Orleans. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.98

**Juvenile and adult sex-offender programs and treatment providers**

By State, 1994

	Total number of programs		Residential programs									
			Total		Prison-based		Mental-health based		Private		Court	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
Total	684	710	134	137	21	90	35	28	68	18	10	1
Alabama	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alaska	8	10	3	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Arizona	11	10	5	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
Arkansas	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	35	40	6	8	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	0
Colorado	16	13	3	3	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0
Connecticut	11	10	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Delaware	3	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	23	24	6	3	0	1	3	1	3	1	0	0
Georgia	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	3	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	8	7	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Illinois	21	21	6	6	1	4	0	0	5	2	0	0
Indiana	11	13	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Iowa	7	9	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kansas	8	10	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kentucky	7	8	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	5	5	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Maine	7	9	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	11	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	25	21	7	1	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	0
Michigan	30	28	5	7	1	4	2	2	2	1	0	0
Minnesota	23	23	3	3	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0
Mississippi	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	13	12	3	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Montana	8	7	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nevada	5	6	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	8	10	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	16	10	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
New Mexico	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
New York	51	58	5	7	2	7	0	0	1	0	2	0
North Carolina	28	24	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	4	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ohio	45	34	9	6	1	4	1	1	6	1	1	0
Oklahoma	3	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oregon	25	27	2	7	0	0	0	6	2	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	25	41	5	22	0	19	1	1	1	1	3	1
Rhode Island	3	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	6	8	3	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
South Dakota	4	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	10	7	5	2	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	0
Texas	47	45	10	5	1	1	2	0	7	4	0	0
Utah	7	8	3	3	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0
Vermont	12	10	4	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
Virginia	21	28	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	37	40	5	4	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	0
West Virginia	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	10	14	3	6	1	6	0	0	2	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: This information was collected by the Safer Society Program through a survey of 1,784 juvenile and adult sex-offender treatment programs and service providers. These programs were identified through telephone and mail surveys; contacts with local, county, and State sex-offender treatment networks; and consultations. The 1,784 programs reflect data collected as of Oct. 1, 1994 and represent approximately 65 percent of known treatment programs. Data collection is ongoing as programs and agencies continue to return questionnaires. A total of 390 of these programs provided specialized treatment for abuse-reactive children and are not included in the data presented above.

The information above does not include services provided for the incest offender when treated only within the context of the incest family, nonspecialized groups that include sex offenders, or adult sex-offender self-help programs.

The categories labeled "court" are those existing in conjunction with the court such as probation or parole offices or school districts. Categories labeled "private" refer to private nonprofit or private-for-profit agencies or professional service. "Community-based, prison-based" programs are those that are located in halfway houses operated by prison authorities.

Source: Robert E. Freeman-Longo, Stacey Bird, William F. Stevenson, and June A. Fiske, **1994 Nationwide Survey of Treatment Programs and Models** (Brandon, VT: The Safer Society Program and Press, 1995), pp. 10, 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Community-based programs									
Total		Prison-based		Mental-health based		Private		Court	
Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
550	573	0	9	167	156	356	396	27	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	8	0	0	3	4	2	4	0	0
6	8	0	0	2	3	4	5	0	0
2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
29	32	0	1	6	4	22	26	1	1
13	10	0	0	4	2	9	8	0	0
10	9	0	0	1	1	8	7	1	1
3	3	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0
4	3	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
17	21	0	0	3	6	14	15	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
5	6	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0
15	15	0	0	4	5	11	10	0	0
8	12	0	0	4	6	4	6	0	0
7	7	0	0	4	3	3	3	0	1
6	9	0	1	6	8	0	0	0	0
5	7	0	0	1	3	4	4	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
6	8	0	0	1	2	5	6	0	0
11	13	0	0	2	3	8	10	1	0
18	20	0	1	7	5	11	14	0	0
25	21	0	0	12	11	10	9	3	1
20	20	0	1	10	7	10	12	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
10	9	0	0	3	4	4	5	3	0
6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0
3	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
4	5	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0
7	7	0	0	2	2	5	5	0	0
14	9	0	0	7	4	5	5	2	0
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
46	51	0	0	14	16	30	33	2	2
27	22	0	0	14	8	13	14	0	0
3	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
36	28	0	0	19	12	15	14	2	2
2	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
23	20	0	1	9	5	12	14	2	0
20	19	0	2	4	3	11	11	5	3
1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
3	6	0	1	0	1	3	4	0	0
3	4	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0
5	5	0	1	1	1	4	3	0	0
37	40	0	0	2	1	34	38	1	1
4	5	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	0
8	8	0	0	3	2	5	6	0	0
19	25	0	0	3	7	16	18	0	0
32	36	0	0	1	0	27	36	4	0
2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
7	8	0	0	2	3	5	5	0	0
2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0

Table 1.99

**Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of firearms**

By State, 1995

State	Purchase									Carrying			Ownership		
	Instant background check	Federal waiting period applies <sup>a</sup>	State waiting period (in days)		License or permit to purchase		Registration		Record of sales sent to police	State concealed carry law	Carrying openly prohibited	Certain firearms prohibited	Ownership licensing or identification cards	Constitutional provision	State firearms preemption law <sup>b</sup>
Alabama		Y	2						Y	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>d</sup>			Y	Y
Alaska		Y								Y <sup>c</sup>				Y	
Arizona	Y									Y <sup>c</sup>				Y	Y
Arkansas		Y								Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>e</sup>	Y <sup>h</sup>		Y	Y
California			15	15					Y	Y <sup>f</sup>	Y <sup>g</sup>				Y
Colorado	Y									Y <sup>f</sup>				Y	
Connecticut			14 <sup>i</sup>	14 <sup>i</sup>					Y	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y	Y <sup>h</sup>		Y	Y <sup>j</sup>
Delaware	Y									Y <sup>f</sup>				Y	Y
Florida	Y		3							Y <sup>c</sup>	Y			Y	Y
Georgia	Y									Y <sup>c</sup>	Y			Y	Y <sup>j</sup>
Hawaii			(k)	(k)	Y	Y	Y <sup>l</sup>	Y <sup>l</sup>	Y	Y <sup>f</sup>	Y	Y <sup>h</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Idaho	Y									Y <sup>c</sup>				Y	Y
Illinois	Y		3 <sup>k</sup>	1 <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>m</sup>	Y	Y <sup>n</sup>	Y <sup>n</sup>	Y	Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	Y <sup>h,m</sup>	Y	Y	
Indiana			7						Y	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y			Y	Y <sup>p</sup>
Iowa					Y <sup>k</sup>				Y	Y <sup>f</sup>	Y				Y
Kansas		Y	(q)		Y <sup>q</sup>		Y <sup>q</sup>			Y <sup>o</sup>	Y <sup>q</sup>			Y	
Kentucky		Y								Y <sup>o</sup>				Y	Y
Louisiana		Y								Y <sup>f</sup>				Y	Y
Maine		Y								Y <sup>c</sup>				Y	Y
Maryland			7	7 <sup>f</sup>					Y	Y <sup>f</sup>	Y	Y <sup>h</sup>			Y
Massachusetts			(k)	(k)	Y	Y			Y	Y <sup>f</sup>	Y		Y	Y	Y <sup>j</sup>
Michigan					Y		Y <sup>s</sup>		Y	Y <sup>f</sup>	Y <sup>d</sup>			Y	Y
Minnesota			7		Y	Y <sup>r</sup>			Y	Y <sup>f</sup>	Y			Y	Y
Mississippi		Y <sup>t</sup>								Y <sup>c</sup>				Y	Y
Missouri			7 <sup>k</sup>		Y				Y	Y <sup>o</sup>				Y	Y
Montana		Y								Y <sup>c</sup>				Y	Y
Nebraska	Y									Y <sup>o</sup>				Y	
Nevada	Y		(q)				Y <sup>q</sup>			Y <sup>c</sup>				Y	Y
New Hampshire	Y								Y	Y <sup>c</sup>				Y	
New Jersey			7 <sup>k</sup>	(k)	Y	Y		Y <sup>r</sup>	Y	Y <sup>f</sup>	Y	Y <sup>h</sup>	Y		Y <sup>j</sup>
New Mexico		Y								Y <sup>o</sup>				Y	Y
New York			(k)		Y <sup>u</sup>	Y <sup>v</sup>	Y <sup>u</sup>	Y <sup>v</sup>	Y	Y <sup>f</sup>	Y	Y <sup>h</sup>	Y <sup>u</sup>		Y <sup>j</sup>
North Carolina			(k)		Y				Y	Y <sup>c</sup>				Y	Y <sup>j</sup>
North Dakota		Y <sup>i</sup>							Y	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Ohio		Y	(q)		Y <sup>q,w</sup>		Y <sup>q</sup>		Y <sup>q</sup>	Y <sup>o</sup>	Y <sup>q,w</sup>	Y <sup>h</sup>	Y <sup>q,w</sup>	Y	
Oklahoma		Y								Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Oregon	Y								Y	Y <sup>c</sup>				Y	Y
Pennsylvania	Y								Y	Y <sup>c,x</sup>	Y <sup>d</sup>			Y	Y
Rhode Island			7	7					Y	Y <sup>f</sup>	Y			Y	Y
South Carolina	Y		(y)		(y)				Y	Y <sup>f</sup>	Y			Y	Y
South Dakota		Y <sup>i</sup>	2						Y	Y <sup>c</sup>				Y	Y
Tennessee			15						Y	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>a</sup>			Y	Y
Texas		Y								Y <sup>c</sup>	Y			Y	Y
Utah	Y									Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Vermont		Y								Y <sup>c,z</sup>	Y <sup>e</sup>			Y	Y
Virginia	Y		(q,y)		Y <sup>q,y</sup>				Y <sup>q</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		Y <sup>h</sup>		Y	Y
Washington		Y	5 <sup>aa</sup>						Y	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>ab</sup>			Y	Y
West Virginia		Y								Y <sup>c</sup>				Y	Y
Wisconsin	Y		2						Y	Y <sup>o</sup>					
Wyoming		Y								Y <sup>c</sup>				Y	Y
District of Columbia					Y <sup>ac</sup>	Y	Y <sup>ac</sup>	Y	Y	Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	Y <sup>h</sup>	Y <sup>ac</sup>	Y <sup>ad</sup>	

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action. In addition to State laws, the purchase, sale, and in certain circumstances, the possession and interstate transportation of firearms are regulated by the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 as amended by the Firearms Owners' Protection Act. Also, cities and localities may have their own firearms ordinances in addition to Federal and State laws. A "Y" in the table indicates that the attribute is present. However, many qualifications may apply. The Source notes that State firearms laws are subject to frequent change. State and local statutes and ordinances, as well as local law enforcement authorities, should be consulted for full text and meaning of statutory provisions.

A long gun is a rifle or shotgun. The Source defines "constitutional provision" by citing Article 1, Section 15 of the Connecticut State Constitution as an example of the basic feature contained in the constitutions of many States. It reads: "Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defense of himself and the State."

<sup>a</sup>The Federal 5-day waiting period for handgun purchases applies to States that do not have instant background checks, waiting period requirements, or licensing procedures exempting them from the Federal requirement. Application of the Federal waiting period is determined by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

<sup>b</sup>A State firearms preemption law prohibits a local law or ordinance more restrictive than a State law governing firearms.

<sup>c</sup>"Shall issue" permit system, liberally administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or no permit required.

<sup>d</sup>Carrying handgun openly in a motor vehicle requires a license.

<sup>e</sup>Arkansas prohibits carrying a firearm "with a purpose to employ it as a weapon against a person"; Tennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed"; Vermont prohibits carrying "with the intent or purpose of injuring another."

<sup>f</sup>Restrictively administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or permits are unavailable and concealed carry is prohibited in some circumstances.

<sup>g</sup>Loaded.

<sup>h</sup>California, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York City, other local jurisdictions in New York, and several cities in Ohio have banned "assault weapons." Some Ohio cities also forbid the possession and sale of handguns with a certain magazine capacity. In Illinois, Chicago and certain other cities have banned handguns and "assault weapons." Maryland has banned several small, low-caliber, inexpensive handguns and "assault pistols." Hawaii has banned "assault pistols." Virginia has banned Street Sweeper shotguns and the District of Columbia has banned handguns and semiautomatic firearms with the ability to use a magazine holding more than 12 rounds. (In some cases, individuals are allowed to keep any banned firearm possessed prior to the effective date of the gun-ban law, with certain restrictions.)

<sup>i</sup>Holders of carry permits are exempt from the waiting period. A hunting license provides exemption on long guns only.

<sup>j</sup>Preemption through judicial ruling, not statute. Local regulation may be instituted in Massachusetts and North Carolina, but it must be ratified by legislative action.

Table 1.99

**Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of firearms**

By State, 1995--Continued

<sup>k</sup>The permit-to-purchase system constitutes a waiting period for first-time gun buyers in the following States: Illinois, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, and North Carolina. In Iowa, permits-to-purchase are good only after three days from date of issue. Hawaii's permit-to-purchase system constitutes a 14 to 20-day waiting period for first-time gun buyers as the law requires law enforcement to hold the permit-to-purchase for 14 days and no longer than 20 days. Subsequent permits may be granted in less time.

<sup>l</sup>New residents must register all firearms within 3 days and all handguns purchased must be registered within 5 days.

<sup>m</sup>Handguns prohibited in Evanston, Oak Park, Morton Grove, Winnetka, Wilmette, and Highland Park.

<sup>n</sup>Chicago only.

<sup>o</sup>Concealed carry is prohibited and no permit system exists.

<sup>p</sup>Except Gary and East Chicago and local laws enacted before January 1994.

<sup>q</sup>In certain cities or counties.

<sup>r</sup>Applies to "military style" semiautomatics. In New Jersey, applies only to semiautomatic firearms lawfully possessed prior to 1990 ban that have been disabled. In Minnesota, applies to a specific list of 17 semiautomatic firearms.

<sup>s</sup>Handguns must be presented to the city chief of police or county sheriff to obtain a certificate of inspection.

<sup>t</sup>Waiting period does not apply to persons holding valid permits/licenses to carry handguns issued within 5 years of proposed purchase.

<sup>u</sup>New York's permit system combines purchase, possession, and carry in a single permit.

New York City requires a permit for all guns.

<sup>v</sup>New York City only.

<sup>w</sup>Some municipalities control the possession, sale, transfer, or carrying of handguns, e.g., Cleveland and Columbus require a police permit for purchase; Toledo requires a handgun owner's I.D.; Cincinnati requires application for purchase.

<sup>x</sup>Prior to 1995, the State's concealed carry law did not apply to Philadelphia.

<sup>y</sup>Handgun purchases limited to 1 per 30-day period, with certain exceptions.

<sup>z</sup>Vermont law allows concealed carry without a permit.

<sup>aa</sup>Can be extended by police to 30 days under some circumstances. Non-driver's license holders must wait 90 days.

<sup>ab</sup>Local municipalities may opt out of prohibition.

<sup>ac</sup>Applies only to handguns registered and re-registered prior to the District of Columbia's 1977 handgun "ban," and to all long guns. No additional handguns may be acquired by District of Columbia residents.

<sup>ad</sup>The District of Columbia is subject to the Federal Constitution's second amendment.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action.

Table 1.100

**Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1995

Jurisdiction	Drinking age	Blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in State courts		Open container law	Anti-consumption law	Dram shop law
		Illegal per se at 0.10 percent	Presumption at 0.10 percent			
Alabama	21	S	S			S
Alaska	21	S	S	S	S <sup>a</sup>	S
Arizona	21	S	S		S	S
Arkansas	21	S			S	
California	21	(b)	(b)	S	S	S <sup>c</sup>
Colorado	21	S	(d)		S	S
Connecticut	21	S				S <sup>e</sup>
Delaware	21	S	S <sup>f</sup>		S <sup>a</sup>	
District of Columbia	21	S	(g)	S	S	(h)
Florida	21	(b)	(b,f)	S		S <sup>i</sup>
Georgia	21	S	(b)	S <sup>a</sup>		S
Hawaii	21	S	S <sup>j</sup>	S	S	(h)
Idaho	21	S		S	S	S
Illinois	21	S	S	S		S <sup>e</sup>
Indiana	21	S	S <sup>k</sup>	S <sup>l</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S
Iowa	21	S		S <sup>a</sup>	S	S
Kansas	21	(b)	(b,f)	S	S	
Kentucky	21	S			S	S
Louisiana	21	S	S			(m)
Maine	21	(b)			S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>e</sup>
Maryland	21		(n)	S <sup>o</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	
Massachusetts	21		(b)		S <sup>a</sup>	(h)
Michigan	21	S	(p)	S	S	S
Minnesota	21	S		S	S	S
Mississippi	21	S				S
Missouri	21	S			S <sup>a</sup>	(q)
Montana	21	S	S <sup>r</sup>	S	S	S
Nebraska	21	S			S	
Nevada	21	S		S	S <sup>a</sup>	
New Hampshire	21	(b)	(b,f)	S		S
New Jersey	21	S			S	S
New Mexico	21	(b)		S	S	S
New York	21	S	(s)		S	S
North Carolina	21	(b)		S <sup>o</sup>	S <sup>a,o</sup>	S <sup>e,t</sup>
North Dakota	21	S		S	S	S
Ohio	21	S		S	S	S
Oklahoma	21	S	S <sup>u</sup>	S	S	(h)
Oregon	21	(b)	(v)	S	S	S
Pennsylvania	21	S			S <sup>a</sup>	S
Puerto Rico	18		S <sup>w</sup>			
Rhode Island	21	S			S <sup>a</sup>	S
South Carolina	21		S <sup>x</sup>	S	S	(y)
South Dakota	21	S	S	S		(h)
Tennessee	21		S <sup>z</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S
Texas	21	S			S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>o</sup>
Utah	21	(b)		S	S	S <sup>e</sup>
Vermont	21	(b)	(b,r)		S <sup>a</sup>	S
Virginia	21	(b)	(b)		S <sup>a</sup>	
Washington	21	S		S	S	(h,aa)
West Virginia	21	S	S <sup>k</sup>		S	(h)
Wisconsin	21	S <sup>ab</sup>	S <sup>ac</sup>	S	S	S <sup>c</sup>
Wyoming	21	S				S <sup>ad</sup>

Note: These data were collected through a review of the statutory provisions of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

The evidentiary weight given to blood alcohol concentration levels generally falls into one of two categories. "Illegal per se at 0.10 percent" indicates that such a level of blood alcohol concentration is considered conclusive evidence of intoxication in a court of law. "Presumption at 0.10 percent" indicates that such a level of blood alcohol concentration creates a presumption of intoxication in a court of law. Statutory provisions of several jurisdictions treat the 0.10 percent level as both presumptive and illegal per se evidence of driving under the influence. This appears to be the result of States having adopted one of the standards without amending statutes that had previously authorized the other standard. In such cases, the actual statutes should be consulted for clarification. "Open container laws" refer to laws

prohibiting the possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Anti-consumption laws" refer to laws prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Dram shop laws" refer to laws that make owners of drinking establishments civilly liable for serving alcohol to an intoxicated patron who then goes out and injures another individual in a motor vehicle accident. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. In all jurisdictions, use of a controlled substance or use of a controlled substance in conjunction with alcohol also constitutes the basis for a driving while intoxicated charge. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Table 1.100

**Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1995--Continued

<p><sup>a</sup>Applies to drivers only.</p> <p><sup>b</sup>0.08 percent.</p> <p><sup>c</sup>Applies only to actions of intoxicated minors.</p> <p><sup>d</sup>Presumption of driving while impaired at 0.05 percent; presumption of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.</p> <p><sup>e</sup>This State has a statute that places a monetary limit on the amount of damages that can be awarded in dram shop liability actions.</p> <p><sup>f</sup>Constitutes prima facie evidence.</p> <p><sup>g</sup>Prima facie evidence at greater than 0.05 blood alcohol concentration.</p> <p><sup>h</sup>Adopted via case law decisions.</p> <p><sup>i</sup>Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors or persons known to be habitually addicted to alcohol.</p> <p><sup>j</sup>Competent evidence of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p><sup>k</sup>Has both prima facie and presumptive evidence laws with blood alcohol concentration levels at 0.10 percent.</p> <p><sup>l</sup>Provided the driver has an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more.</p> <p><sup>m</sup>Unclear, the statute appears to have limited actions to those committed by minors.</p> <p><sup>n</sup>Presumption of driving under the influence at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving while intoxicated at 0.10 percent. Both constitute prima facie evidence.</p> <p><sup>o</sup>Limited application.</p> <p><sup>p</sup>Presumption of driving while impaired at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving under the influence at 0.10 percent.</p> <p><sup>q</sup>Cause of action limited to licensees who have been convicted of selling alcoholic beverages to minors or intoxicated individuals.</p> <p><sup>r</sup>Inference of a driving while intoxicated offense.</p> <p><sup>s</sup>0.07 to 0.10 constitutes prima facie evidence of impairment.</p>	<p><sup>t</sup>Applies specifically to the actions of intoxicated minors, but the law does not foreclose developing case law as to other types of dram shop action.</p> <p><sup>u</sup>Presumption of driving while impaired at 0.05 percent; prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.</p> <p><sup>v</sup>Not less than 0.08 percent constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.</p> <p><sup>w</sup>0.05 for persons who operate buses, trucks, or other large motor vehicles.</p> <p><sup>x</sup>This blood alcohol level is an inference of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p><sup>y</sup>Possible via case law. Applies to actions of intoxicated minors.</p> <p><sup>z</sup>For a first offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.10 or more; for a subsequent offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more.</p> <p><sup>aa</sup>Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors, and/or adults who have lost their will to stop drinking.</p> <p><sup>ab</sup>First and second offense 0.10 percent; third or subsequent offenses 0.08 percent.</p> <p><sup>ac</sup>0.10 percent is prima facie evidence for first and second offenses. 0.08 percent is prima facie evidence for third and subsequent offenses.</p> <p><sup>ad</sup>Liability limited only to the actions of persons who are under 21 years old.</p>
---	---

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 2-1--2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.101

**Statutory provisions authorizing blood alcohol concentration tests for persons suspected of driving while intoxicated, and sanctions for refusal to take such tests**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1995

Jurisdiction	Preliminary breath test			Implied consent chemical test		
	Sanctions for refusal to submit to preliminary breath test			Sanctions for refusal to take implied consent chemical test		
	Statutory authorization	Criminal	Administrative licensing action	Arrest required for consent	Law applies to drug use	Administrative licensing action
Alabama				Yes	No	S
Alaska	S	S		Yes	No	S
Arizona	S <sup>a</sup>			Yes	Yes	S
Arkansas				No <sup>b</sup>	Yes	S
California	(c)		(d)	Yes	Yes	S
Colorado	S			No <sup>e</sup>	Yes	S
Connecticut				Yes	Yes	S
Delaware	S			(f)	Yes	S
District of Columbia	S			Yes	Yes	S
Florida				Yes	Yes <sup>g</sup>	S
Georgia				Yes <sup>h</sup>	Yes	S
Hawaii				Yes	No	S
Idaho				No <sup>i</sup>	Yes	S
Illinois	S <sup>j</sup>			Yes	Yes	S
Indiana				No <sup>e</sup>	Yes	S <sup>k</sup>
Iowa	S			No <sup>j</sup>	Yes	S
Kansas	S	S		Yes <sup>m</sup>	Yes	S
Kentucky	S			Yes	Yes	S
Louisiana				Yes	Yes	S
Maine	(c)			No <sup>e</sup>	Yes	S
Maryland	S			Yes <sup>n</sup>	Yes	S
Massachusetts				Yes	No	S
Michigan	S			Yes	Yes	S
Minnesota	S			No	Yes	S
Mississippi	S			No <sup>o</sup>	No	S
Missouri	S			Yes	Yes	S
Montana				Yes	Yes <sup>p</sup>	S
Nebraska	S	S		Yes	Yes	S
Nevada	S		S	No <sup>q</sup>	Yes	S
New Hampshire	S			Yes	Yes	S
New Jersey				Yes <sup>r</sup>	No	S
New Mexico				Yes	Yes	S
New York	S <sup>s</sup>	S		No <sup>t</sup>	Yes	S
North Carolina	S			Yes <sup>u</sup>	Yes	S
North Dakota	S		S <sup>v</sup>	Yes	Yes	S <sup>v</sup>
Ohio				Yes	Yes	S
Oklahoma				Yes	Yes	S
Oregon				Yes	No	S
Pennsylvania	S			No <sup>q</sup>	Yes	S
Puerto Rico	S			Yes	No	S
Rhode Island	S			Yes <sup>w</sup>	Yes	S
South Carolina				Yes	Yes	S
South Dakota	S			Yes	Yes	S <sup>x</sup>
Tennessee				Yes	Yes	S
Texas				Yes	Yes	S
Utah				Yes	Yes	S
Vermont	S			No <sup>y</sup>	Yes <sup>z</sup>	S
Virginia	S			Yes	Yes	S
Washington				Yes <sup>aa</sup>	No <sup>ab</sup>	S
West Virginia	S			Yes	No	S
Wisconsin	S			Yes	Yes	S
Wyoming				Yes	Yes	S <sup>ac</sup>

See notes on next page.



Table 1.101

**Statutory provisions authorizing blood alcohol concentration tests for persons suspected of driving while intoxicated, and sanctions for refusal to take such tests**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1995--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.100. The blood alcohol concentration level of persons suspected of driving while intoxicated is generally determined through the administration of either preliminary breath tests or chemical blood, breath, or urine tests. "Preliminary breath tests" are administered at the site of a traffic stop and are used for screening purposes in determining the need to arrest and the need to conduct further blood alcohol concentration tests. "Chemical tests," authorized under "implied consent laws," are typically administered after arrest (see table for exceptions) and are used to obtain admissible evidence of intoxication (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Alcohol and Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), pp. 1, 3, 9). "Implied consent laws" provide that "any person who operates a motor vehicle upon a public highway is deemed to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of his or her blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the blood alcohol content" (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Alcohol and Highway Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 9). "Criminal" sanctions refers to fines and/or jail sentences whereas "administrative licensing action" refers to suspension or revocation of license. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

<sup>a</sup>Based upon a reasonable suspicion of a driving while intoxicated offense.

<sup>b</sup>A law enforcement officer can request a driver to submit to a chemical test if the driver has been arrested for a driving while intoxicated offense, if the driver has been involved in an accident, or if there is "reasonable cause to believe" that the driver is intoxicated or has a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.10 or more. A law enforcement officer can request a driver, who is under 21, to submit to a chemical test (1) if the underage person has been arrested for any offense arising out of driving while under the influence or with a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.02 but less than 0.10, (2) if the underage person has been involved in an accident, or (3) if a law enforcement officer has stopped the underage person based upon "reasonable cause to believe" that the underage person has been driving while under the influence or with a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.02 but less than 0.10.

<sup>c</sup>A preliminary breath test may be conducted without legislative authority.

<sup>d</sup>For persons under 21 years old, who refuse to submit to a preliminary breath test where there has been a lawful detention and where there is reasonable cause to believe that the person was operating a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration/breath alcohol concentration level of 0.01 or more, suspension is for not less than 1 year.

<sup>e</sup>Although arrest is not required, police must have "probable cause."

<sup>f</sup>Unclear, but probably not.

<sup>g</sup>Provides only for the testing of urine.

<sup>h</sup>An arrest is not required if there is "reasonable grounds" to believe that a person was driving while intoxicated and they were involved in an accident that resulted in either serious injury or death.

<sup>i</sup>The police need only "reasonable grounds" of driving while intoxicated offense before the implied consent law is applicable. However, a subsequent statute appears to indicate that "probable cause" is needed.

<sup>j</sup>Before the preliminary breath test can be given, a law enforcement officer must have reasonable suspicion to believe that the

driver is violating the driving while intoxicated law. The test is given prior to an actual driving while intoxicated arrest for the purpose of assisting the officer in determining whether to require a chemical (evidentiary) test under the implied consent law.

<sup>k</sup>Limited to an accident in which there has been a death or serious bodily injury likely to cause death.

<sup>l</sup>A law enforcement officer only needs "reasonable grounds" and any one of the following: (1) a driving while intoxicated arrest, (2) an accident resulting in injury or death, (3) a preliminary breath test refusal, (4) a preliminary breath test reading of 0.10 percent or more, or (5) a preliminary breath test reading of less than 0.10 percent but the officer has reasonable grounds that the driver was under the influence of drugs or drugs and alcohol.

<sup>m</sup>No arrest is required if the person has been involved in a motor vehicle accident resulting in property damage, injury, or death.

<sup>n</sup>The law uses the term "detained" instead of "arrested."

<sup>o</sup>Police only need reasonable grounds and probable cause of driving while intoxicated.

<sup>p</sup>Under the implied consent law, a test for alcohol must be given first, whether or not that test also tests for drugs, and if the test shows an alcohol concentration of 0.10 or more, a test for drugs may not be given.

<sup>q</sup>Only "reasonable grounds" are needed, not an arrest.

<sup>r</sup>Only "reasonable grounds" seem to be required.

<sup>s</sup>The law only authorizes tests in situations where a driver has been involved in an accident and has committed a traffic law violation. A violation could include other offenses as well as driving while intoxicated.

<sup>t</sup>An arrest is not required in all situations. If a preliminary breath test indicates that alcohol has been consumed, a request to submit to a chemical test under the implied consent law may be made without the need of a formal arrest.

<sup>u</sup>If criminal process for the driving while intoxicated offense has been issued arrest is not required.

<sup>v</sup>A person is not subject to licensing action for a refusal if they plead guilty to a driving while intoxicated offense.

<sup>w</sup>Implied.

<sup>x</sup>A driver's license is not subject to revocation for refusal to submit to a chemical test under the implied consent law if either (1) the driver pleads guilty to a driving while intoxicated offense; or (2) the DWI charge is dismissed prior to a hearing on the refusal and the person is not convicted of a lesser charge or, if a hearing is not requested, prior to the revocation being ordered.

<sup>y</sup>If a driver refuses to submit to a chemical test and the police officer had "reasonable grounds to believe" that the driver was driving while intoxicated, the State may proceed to suspend/ revoke the driver's license.

<sup>z</sup>A blood sample may be requested (1) if breath testing equipment is not available to determine alcohol content or (2) if the law enforcement officer believes that the driver was under the influence of drugs.

<sup>aa</sup>A law enforcement officer may request a person under 21 years old to submit to an implied consent test if the officer has "reasonable grounds to believe" that such driver has any alcohol in their system. An arrest is not required.

<sup>ab</sup>If there is an injury likely to cause death, a person may be compelled to submit to a test for drugs as well as alcohol.

<sup>ac</sup>If a person pleads guilty to a driving while intoxicated offense within 10 days of arraignment, the license suspension for refusal shall not take effect.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 3-1--3-540. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.102

**Statutory provisions requiring blood alcohol concentration tests for victims of fatal traffic accidents**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1995

Laws requiring blood alcohol tests on persons killed in traffic accidents					Laws requiring blood alcohol tests on persons killed in traffic accidents				
Jurisdiction	Statutory requirement	Blood alcohol concentration test given to following persons (if killed in accident)			Jurisdiction	Statutory requirement	Blood alcohol concentration test given to following persons (if killed in accident)		
		Driver	Vehicle passenger	Pedestrian			Driver	Vehicle passenger	Pedestrian
Alabama	(a)				Montana				
Alaska					Nebraska	S	S <sup>h</sup>		S <sup>i</sup>
Arizona	S	S			Nevada	S	S	S	S
Arkansas					New Hampshire	S	S	S	S
California	S	S	S	S	New Jersey	S	S		S
Colorado	S	S		S <sup>b</sup>	New Mexico	S <sup>e</sup>	S <sup>e</sup>	S <sup>e</sup>	S <sup>e</sup>
Connecticut	S	S		S	New York	S <sup>j</sup>	S		S <sup>d</sup>
Delaware					North Carolina				
District of Columbia					North Dakota	S	S	S	S
Florida					Ohio	S	S		
Georgia	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	Oklahoma				
Hawaii	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	Oregon	S	S <sup>k</sup>	S <sup>k</sup>	S <sup>k</sup>
Idaho	S	S		S	Pennsylvania	S	S <sup>l</sup>	(m)	S <sup>l</sup>
Illinois	S	S		S <sup>d</sup>	Puerto Rico	S	S		S
Indiana					Rhode Island				
Iowa					South Carolina	S	S		S <sup>d</sup>
Kansas	S <sup>e</sup>	S		S <sup>f</sup>	South Dakota	S	S	S	S
Kentucky	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	Tennessee	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)
Louisiana	S	S	S	S	Texas				
Maine					Utah	S	S		S <sup>o</sup>
Maryland					Vermont				
Massachusetts	S	S <sup>g</sup>			Virginia				
Michigan	S	S			Washington	S	S		S
Minnesota	S	S		S <sup>d</sup>	West Virginia	S	S		S <sup>o</sup>
Mississippi	S	S			Wisconsin	S	S		S <sup>f</sup>
Missouri	S	S	S	S	Wyoming				

Note: See Note, table 1.100. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

<sup>a</sup>Not specifically provided for by statute. However, case law provides that the blood alcohol concentration test law provisions were deemed to apply to dead persons.

<sup>b</sup>If 15 years of age or older.

<sup>c</sup>Possible.

<sup>d</sup>If 16 years of age or older.

<sup>e</sup>Test results may only be used for statistical purposes that do not reveal the identity of the deceased individuals.

<sup>f</sup>If 14 years of age or older.

<sup>g</sup>If driver dies within 4 hours of accident. However, the law only applies if, at the time of the accident, (1) the driver was the only occupant of the vehicle and (2) no other individuals were involved.

<sup>h</sup>If dies within 4 hours of the accident.

<sup>i</sup>If 16 years of age or older and dies within 4 hours of accident.

<sup>j</sup>No test shall be conducted if there is reason to believe that the decedent is of a religious faith that is opposed to such a test.

<sup>k</sup>If over 13 years of age and dies within 5 hours of accident.

<sup>l</sup>If over 15 years of age and dies within 4 hours of accident.

<sup>m</sup>Only if the driver of the vehicle cannot be determined.

<sup>n</sup>Discretionary.

<sup>o</sup>Adults only.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 3-5--3-546. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

## Appendix 1

### Justice Expenditure and Employment

**Data** Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992***, Bulletin NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming); and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

#### Data collection

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) discontinued its survey of criminal justice expenditure and employment (CJEE) for budgetary reasons following the collection of 1979 data. That survey provided comparable trend data from 1971 to 1979. Beginning with 1980, the Bureau adopted a different methodology to compile and present public expenditure and employment data at greatly reduced cost. In 1985, 1988, and 1990 the original survey methodology was reimplemented to provide data necessary for block grant allocation of Bureau of Justice Assistance funds.

Trend comparisons between the 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990 survey data and data in the ***Justice expenditure and employment extracts*** series are complicated by differences in methodology. In making trend comparisons, users should limit their analysis to one of the two sources: long-term trends for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990 from the ***Justice expenditure and employment survey*** series; or more recent year-to-year trends from the 1980-92 ***Justice expenditure and employment extracts*** reports.

The data presented here are from the extracts reports and are based on a special compilation of data and sources available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census' regular surveys of public finances and employment. These recurrent series of annual publications on governmental finances (series GF) and public employment (series GE) provide data on expenditure and employment, by function, of the Federal, State, and local governments (counties, cities, townships, school districts, and special districts). The data collection procedures for these two surveys are described below.

**Annual finance survey:** Federal Government financial data were obtained from

actual data presented in ***The Budget of the United States Government*** for each fiscal year displayed. Certain adjustments were made in Federal data to arrive at Census Bureau "expenditure" amounts. State finance statistics as well as those for large counties and cities were compiled by Census Bureau representatives from official reports and records, with the advice of State and local officers and employees. The figures were classified according to standard census categories for reporting large government finances, and were reviewed intensively. The remaining data were provided by local officials either through central State sources or in response to a mail survey using detailed questionnaires.

All State governments were surveyed. The sample of local governments is drawn from the 1987 Census of Governments and consists of certain local governments taken with certainty plus a sample below the certainty level. Units in the certainty group are: all county governments with a population greater than 50,000; and all municipal and township governments with populations greater than 25,000.

The remaining sampled units were selected with probability proportional to their financial activity. This criterion was applied first for each county area having 100,000 or more population and then for the balance of local governments in each State. The sample also included certain independent school districts and special districts, for which justice data are not collected.

The initial data collection phase used three methods to obtain data: mail canvass, field compilation, and central collection from State sources. Mail questionnaires went directly to 3,900 county, municipal, and township governments. Trained Census Bureau representatives compiled data for the 72 largest, most important county governments--generally those with a population of 500,000 or more--and the 49 largest municipal governments--those with a population of 300,000 or more. The balance of the county government data and municipal and township data was sought from cooperative Census Bureau-State arrangements.

The mail canvass involved the use of detailed Census Bureau schedules with related reporting instructions. Census Bureau examiners reviewed the mail reports intensively and used extensive correspondence to supplement and verify incomplete and questionable information. In significant cases where returns of acceptable data could not be obtained by mail canvass or from available published sources, Census Bureau agents visited county and municipal government offices to obtain the basic statistics or important missing information.

As with mail canvass questionnaires, centrally collected financial data sometimes needed supplementation for such items as debt, assets, or particular functional expenditures or revenue items. Census Bureau staff obtained these supplementary data from special tabulations in other State offices, printed reports, secondary sources, or from mail requests directly to the county municipal, or township governments.

Through these efforts only a minor percentage of the general purpose government sample--representing nearly all quite small governments--remained incomplete. For non-respondent governmental units and agencies, prior year data were used as they were reported.

**Annual employment survey:** Federal Government civilian employment data were obtained from records maintained by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. These records did not provide the information necessary to compute Federal full-time equivalent employment. Statistics for State and local governments were obtained by a mail survey.

State government data were based on a complete canvass of all State departments, agencies, and institutions. The local government sample includes all county governments with a 1986 population of 75,000 or more, and all municipalities (and townships in New England and the Middle Atlantic States) having 50,000 or more population. The sample also includes all county, municipal, and township governments which operate their own school system; criminal justice data are collected for these governments. However, the sample also includes independent school districts and special districts for whom criminal justice data are not collected. Additional local governments were added to the sample with certainty in order to satisfy the survey's statistical reliability requirements.

The remaining units were selected with probability proportional to size from a compilation of local governments within individual county areas having 150,000 or more population. The balance of each State was further grouped by type and size of government. The probability of selection for each noncertainty government was based on the ratio of that government's expenditures or indebtedness to the total expenditures or indebtedness of all noncertainty governments with each of the specified county areas or balance of State groups. After extensive nonresponse followup, useable replies were received from more than 80 percent of the panel canvassed for the 1992 Survey of Government Employment. Prior year data were used for government units and State agencies that remained nonrespondent after completion of data collection.

### Survey period

The Federal Government expenditure data are for the fiscal year, which ended on September 30 of the year indicated; for example, 1992 data are for the period Oct. 1, 1991 to Sept. 30, 1992.

The State expenditure data presented cover fiscal years ending June 30 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, March 31; Texas, August 31; and Alabama and Michigan, September 30.

For local governments, the fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1 and June 30. Most municipalities and counties end their first fiscal years on December 31 or June 30. The fiscal years reported for Washington, D.C. ended on September 30.

Some agencies operate on a different fiscal year basis from the rest of the parent government. In such instances, figures included are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the parent government's regular fiscal year.

The employment data are for October of the year indicated.

### Review procedures

All schedules--mail canvass, those compiled by Census Bureau-trained enumerators from official sources, field enumerated and centrally collected--were examined for evidence of completeness, internal consistency, and a reasonable relation to figures reported for earlier periods. In addition to the manual review, a computer edit checked for impossible or improbable entries and identified in detail the differences with prior data.

These procedures were designed to achieve, for the data reported here, a high standard of completeness and accuracy. Undoubtedly, however, some mistakes and inconsistencies of official reporting, or of Census Bureau handling of particular items, have escaped detection. Please inform the Bureau of Justice Statistics if the tables or data tapes reveal potential data problems.

### Population data

The "resident population" data used here are for July 1 of each year from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. They are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial enumerations and they do not include adjustments for census coverage errors. They are the most current estimates available as of the summer of 1995 and will differ from population data in previous publications in this series.

### Data limitations

The surveys from which these data were extracted are not designed specifically to obtain data on specific justice functions. Data were compiled after the regular surveys had been completed and it was not possible to modify collection procedures to achieve a more precise compilation.

The survey sample for the local government police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections estimates was not designed specifically to produce data on these activities. Thus, the sampling variability, or "standard error," for these three justice sectors is apt to be larger than for the major categories in the Census Bureau's regular surveys and for the same functions in the BJS's periodic surveys. The "standard error" is a measurement of variation among the estimates from all possible samples, of which this is one, having the same size and selected using the same sampling design. Estimates derived from the different samples would vary from each other (and also from a complete census using the same data collection procedures). The standard error, therefore, measures the precision with which an estimate from one of these samples approximates the average result of all the possible samples.

In reviewing the sample-based estimates, it is important to bear in mind that the sampling variability for smaller components, such as type of local government detail, is likely to be greater than the overall standard errors. Conversely, because State government figures are not subject to sampling variation, the State-local aggregates shown for individual States are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) than the local government estimates they include. Since the national estimates of local government expenditure and employment are based on summations of individual State data, they are more reliable than the State-area data.

The data also are subject to possible inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing. Every effort was made to keep such errors to a minimum through care in examining, editing, and tabulating the data submitted by government officials. Followup procedures were used extensively to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns. For the mail portion of these annual surveys, figures reported by government officials are generally accepted as being substantially correct. In some cases, varying interpretations of the instructions or deficiencies in governmental employment and fiscal records may make it difficult for officials to render complete and accurate reports for their governments. These difficulties are dealt with by (1) careful definitions of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases, (2) supplemental correspondence and telephone followup

to officials, and (3) intensive examination of data collected, that is, verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports and other sources of data. Errors that may be introduced during processing (input preparation, etc.) are minimized through the use of intensive computer editing of the data at various stages of the processing system. Additional correction and reclassification procedures were used with data from each of the States and large counties in order to narrow methodological differences between the data and those obtained through the periodic BJS surveys.

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments, because differences in functional responsibilities from State to State and government to government also can affect the comparability of expenditure and employment data. For example, some State governments directly administer certain activities that elsewhere are undertaken by local governments, with or without fiscal aid, and the same variation in the division of responsibilities exists for counties and cities.

The figures presented differ in some cases from those previously published in the Census Bureau's annual finance and employment reports because of the more intensive review procedures used for this special compilation, the refinements of data involved, and certain definitional differences. They also differ from those previously published by BJS for 1985, 1988, and 1990 in the ***Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S.*** survey series. Data from the survey series should be used in trend analysis for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990. The 1992 data should be used with the 1980-91 data published in the BJS ***Justice expenditure and employment extracts*** series.

## Definitions of terms

**Expenditure** includes only external cash payments made from any source of monies, including any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. It excludes any intergovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also excludes retirement of debt, investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. Total expenditures for all government functions do include interest payments on debt, but the expenditure data for individual functions such as justice do not.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories:

1. "Direct expenditure" is all expenditure except that classified as intergovernmental. It includes "direct current expenditure" (salaries, wages, fees, and commissions and purchases of supplies, materials, and contractual services) and "capital outlays" (construction and purchase of equipment, land, and existing structures). Capital outlays are included for the year when the direct expenditure is made, regardless of how the funds are raised (for example, by bond issue) or when they are paid back.

2. "Intergovernmental expenditure" is the sum of payments from one government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners).

**Employees** are all persons on government payrolls during the pay period including October 12 of the year indicated. They include all paid officials and persons on paid leave, but exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, and contractors.

**Full-time employees** are all persons employed on a full-time basis, including all full-time temporary or seasonal workers who were employed during this pay period.

**Full-time equivalent employment** is a statistical measure that estimates the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the "part-time hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees. Prior to 1988, a different methodology was used to compute this statistic, affecting comparability over time. In the past, the payroll-based formula divided the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplied the result by the number of full-time employees.

**Payroll** is the gross payroll before deductions and includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions paid to employees as defined above for the month of October.

**Police protection** is the function of enforcing the law, preserving order, and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a city police department, sheriff's department, State police, or Federal law enforcement agency such as the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Sworn police employees are those having general arrest powers. Private

security police are outside the scope of the survey.

**Judicial and legal services** includes all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts; the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents; corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names; and legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings as provided by public defenders and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel.

Data for the separate functions of courts, prosecution and legal services, and public defense are not available from the source documents as they are from BJS's periodic surveys.

**Corrections** involves the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime awaiting trial and adjudication. It includes costs and employment for jails, prisons, probation, parole, pardon, and correctional administration. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners beyond arraignment (usually 48 hours or more) are included in this sector. Data for lock-ups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "police protection."

**Correctional institutions** are prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, penitentiaries, correctional farms, workhouses, reception centers, diagnostic centers, industrial schools, training schools, detention centers, and a variety of other types of institutions for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. It also includes facilities for the detention of adults and juveniles accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. Prison is sometimes used to refer to State correctional institutions.

**Other corrections** consists of noninstitutional correctional activities, including pardon, probation, and parole activities, correctional administration not directly connectable to institutions, and miscellaneous items that cannot be directly related to institutional care.

**Other justice activities** include expenditure and employment data that are not elsewhere classified, that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories. Examples are crime commissions, neighborhood crime counsels, and State criminal justice coordinating councils.

## Appendix 3

### **Crime in the United States** Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 1993** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 1-3, 380-384. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

#### **Population definitions**

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City <sup>a</sup>	Less than 10,000
VIII	County <sup>b</sup>	-
	(Rural county)	
IX	County <sup>b</sup>	-
	(Suburban county)	

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

#### **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--**

This includes a city or an urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. MSAs made up approximately 79 percent of the total U.S. population in 1993.

**Rural counties--**Rural counties are those outside MSAs. These areas represented 12 percent of the national population in 1993. Prior to 1981, rural counties were referred to as rural areas.

**Suburban areas--**These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000

together with counties (unincorporated areas) that are within an MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

**Other cities--**Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8 percent of the 1993 national population.

#### Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Cities-outside metropolitan areas
Counties (including unincorporated areas)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal consolidation, etc. For 1993, the population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1993 State estimates. For all jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1993 growth rate as supplied by Census. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1993.

Table 2 Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	65
II	139
III	374
IV	718
V	1,733
VI	7,889 <sup>a</sup>
VIII (Rural area)	3,615 <sup>b</sup>
IX (Suburban county)	1,974 <sup>b</sup>
Total	16,507

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3 Total U.S. population, 1960-93<sup>a</sup>

	Population
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000

<sup>a</sup>Population figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

#### **Regions and divisions**

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions

##### **Northeast:**

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

##### **Midwest:**

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

##### **South:**

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North

**Table.** Survey response rates for 1994

	Police and fire			Survey of municipal officials			Survey of county officials		
	Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of counties surveyed	Responses	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, all cities	2,812	1,470	52.3%	7,217	4,339	60.1%	3,107	1,506	48.5%
<u>Population group</u>									
Over 1,000,000	8	5	62.5	8	6	75.0	27	12	44.4
500,000 to 1,000,000	17	6	35.3	17	11	64.7	63	41	65.1
250,000 to 499,999	39	23	59.0	39	24	61.5	99	56	56.6
100,000 to 249,999	131	87	66.4	131	94	71.8	255	155	60.8
50,000 to 99,999	338	196	58.0	338	242	71.6	381	221	58.0
25,000 to 49,999	680	368	54.1	680	475	69.9	619	284	45.9
10,000 to 24,999	1,599	785	49.1	1,599	1,039	65.0	921	413	44.8
5,000 to 9,999	-	-	-	1,805	1,056	58.5	449	193	43.0
2,500 to 4,999	-	-	-	2,000	1,075	53.8	178	81	45.5
Under 2,500	-	-	-	600	317	52.8	115	50	43.5
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast	-	-	-	1,985	1,007	50.7	200	103	51.5
North Central	-	-	-	2,096	1,370	65.4	1,055	555	52.6
South	-	-	-	2,103	1,261	60.0	1,423	597	42.0
West	-	-	-	1,033	701	67.9	429	251	58.5
<u>Geographic division</u>									
New England	327	127	38.8	798	429	53.8	54	17	31.5
Mid-Atlantic	452	150	33.2	1,187	578	48.7	146	86	58.9
East North Central	558	283	50.7	1,363	868	63.7	437	260	52.6
West North Central	224	131	58.5	733	502	68.5	618	325	52.6
South Atlantic	314	219	69.7	887	598	67.4	589	328	55.7
East South Central	149	65	43.6	470	237	50.4	364	93	25.5
West South Central	265	146	55.1	746	426	57.1	470	176	37.4
Mountain	129	83	64.3	373	232	62.2	280	155	55.4
Pacific Coast	394	266	67.5	675	469	69.5	149	96	64.4
<u>Metro status</u>									
Central	514	297	57.8	516	355	68.8	-	-	-
Suburban	1,702	855	50.2	3,860	2,341	60.6	-	-	-
Independent	594	318	53.5	2,826	1,643	58.1	-	-	-
Metro	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	404	55.7
Nonmetro	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,382	1,102	46.3
<u>Form of government</u>									
Mayor-council	-	-	-	3,557	1,854	52.1	-	-	-
Council-manager	-	-	-	3,012	2,159	71.7	-	-	-
Commission	-	-	-	164	88	53.7	-	-	-
Town meeting	-	-	-	412	202	49.0	-	-	-
Representative town meeting	-	-	-	72	36	50.0	-	-	-

Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

#### West:

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

#### The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses

##### The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery,

(4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Offenses in the UCR program are divided into two groupings, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of

persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

#### Part I offenses

**Criminal homicide--a.** Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. **b.** Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

**Forcible rape--**The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

**Robbery--**The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

**Aggravated assault--**An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

**Burglary--breaking or entering--**The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

**Larceny-theft** (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

**Motor vehicle theft--**The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

**Arson--**Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

#### Part II offenses

**Other assaults** (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

**Forgery and counterfeiting--**Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

**Fraud--**Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

**Embezzlement--**Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

**Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--**Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

**Vandalism--**Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

**Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--**All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

**Prostitution and commercialized vice--**Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

**Sex offenses** (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

**Drug abuse violations--**State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

**Gambling--**Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

**Offenses against the family and children--**Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

**Driving under the influence--**Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

**Liquor laws--**State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

**Drunkenness--**Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

**Disorderly conduct--**Breach of the peace.

**Vagrancy--**Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

**All other offenses--**All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

**Suspicion--**No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

**Curfew and loitering laws--**(persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

**Runaways--**(persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.



## Appendix 4

### National Jail Census and Annual Survey of Jails Methodology and survey sampling procedures

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), pp. 14-16; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Nonsubstantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Methodology

##### National Jail Census

The National Jail Census is taken every 5 years and is conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data are presented for censuses conducted in 1983, 1988, and 1993. For 1983, questionnaires were mailed to all (3,358) locally administered jails in the Nation. For 1988, questionnaires were mailed to 3,448 locally administered jails. Forty-four jails were added to the initial mailing and 176 were deleted, yielding a final count of 3,316 facilities for 1988. Through the use of various followup procedures, a response rate of 99 percent was achieved for 1983, and 100 percent for 1988.

The most recent census, conducted in 1993, included all locally administered confinement facilities (3,287) that hold inmates beyond arraignment and are staffed by municipal or county employees. The census also included 17 jails that were privately operated under contract for local governments and 7 facilities maintained by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioning as jails.

Excluded from the census were temporary holding facilities, such as drunk tanks and police lockups, that do not hold persons after being formally charged in court (usually within 72 hours of arrest). Also excluded were State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems. Five locally operated jails in Alaska were included.

The mailing list used for the census was derived from the National Justice Agency List maintained by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for BJS. The census forms were mailed to 3,506 facilities on June 22, 1993. Twenty-

eight jails were added to the initial mailing and 230 were deleted, resulting in a total of 3,304 facilities.

After extensive followup, including additional mail requests and repeated telephone contacts, all jails (except those in one jurisdiction) provided data for four critical data items--number of inmates, average daily population, rated capacity, and sex of inmates housed. Data on these four items for the nonresponding jails were imputed based on data reported in the 1994 Annual Survey of Jails.

Completed forms with data for all or most items were received for 2,981 jails, resulting in a 90 percent response rate. These reporting jails housed 93 percent of all local jail inmates on June 30, 1993. Because there was nonresponse and incomplete data on all census items except the four critical items, national totals had to be estimated. Readers interested in the estimation procedures employed should consult the original source.

##### Annual Survey of Jails

In each of the 4 years between the full censuses, a survey of jails is conducted to estimate baseline characteristics of the Nation's jails and inmates housed in the jails. Data from the Annual Survey of Jails is presented for 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994. The reference date for each of these surveys was June 30, except 1990 and 1991 when the reference dates were June 29 and June 28, respectively. All surveys prior to the 1994 survey were based on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and a stratified random sample of jurisdictions with an average daily population of less than 100 inmates. For 1984, 1,164 jails in 893 jurisdictions were included; in 1985, 1,142 jails in 874 jurisdictions were included; in 1986, 1,137 jails in 868 jurisdictions were included; in 1987, 1,135 jails in 866 jurisdictions were included; in 1989, 1,128 jails in 809 jurisdictions were included; in 1990, 1,135 jails in 804 jurisdictions were included; in 1991, 1,124 jails in 799 jurisdictions were included; and in 1992, 1,113 jails in 795 jurisdictions were included.

A new sample of jail jurisdictions was selected for the 1994 survey using information from the 1993 census. A jurisdiction is a county (parish in Louisiana) or municipal government that administers one or more local jails. The sample included all jails in 796 selected jail jurisdictions and 23 multijurisdiction jails. A multijurisdiction jail is one in which two or more jurisdictions have a formal agreement to operate the facility.

In drawing the sample for 1994, jail jurisdictions were first stratified into two groups: single jurisdiction jails and multijurisdiction jails.

All of the multijurisdiction jails were included in the survey. The remaining jurisdictions were then further stratified into two groups: jurisdictions with jails authorized to hold juveniles and jurisdictions with jails holding only adults. Jurisdictions were then selected based on the average daily population in the 1993 census. All jails in 203 jurisdictions were automatically included if the jurisdiction held juveniles and had an average daily population of 250 or more inmates in 1993 or if they held only adults and had an average population of 500 or more. The other jurisdictions (593) were then selected based on stratified probability sampling.

Data were obtained by mailed questionnaires. After followup phone calls to nonrespondents, the response rate for the survey was 100 percent.

National estimates for the inmate population on June 30, 1994, were produced by sex, race/Hispanic origin, and age group, and for the average daily population during the year ending June 30, 1994. National estimates were also produced for rated capacity.

##### Sampling error

Survey estimates have an associated sampling error because jurisdictions with smaller average daily populations were sampled for the survey. Estimates based on the sample survey may differ somewhat from the results of conducting a complete census. Different samples could yield somewhat different results. Standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, stating the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average of all possible samples. The estimated relative sampling error for the total inmate population of 490,442 on June 30, 1994, was 0.50 percent. The data were tested to determine whether differences between 1993 census counts and 1994 survey estimates were statistically significant. All differences meet or exceed the 95 percent confidence level.

##### Measures of population

Two measures of inmate population are used: the average daily population for the year ending June 30 and the inmate count on June 30 of each year. The average daily population balances out any extraordinary events that may render atypical the inmate count on June 30. The June 30 count provides data on characteristics of inmates, such as race, Hispanic origin, and age, that may not be available on an annual basis.

##### Juveniles

State statutes and judicial practices allow juveniles to be incarcerated in adult jails

under a variety of circumstances. Because of the differing statutes and practices, however, accurate and comparable data on juveniles are difficult to collect. The 1994 Annual Survey of Jails provides new and more accurate estimates of the juvenile population. For the first time, the survey provides estimates of the total number of jail inmates under age 18, the number held as adults, and the number held as juveniles. New sampling procedures also were introduced in 1994 to minimize the standard errors of these estimates. By stratifying jurisdictions based on the authority to house juveniles, the precision of the juvenile counts were improved.

## Appendix 5

### **Annual Report of the U.S. Parole Commission** Parole guidelines and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, **Parole Commission Rules** (28 C.F.R. 2.1-2.67), Spring 1995. Washington, DC: U.S. Parole Commission; and information provided by the Source. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### **Parole guidelines**

**Initial parole consideration**--The U.S. Parole Commission has adopted guidelines for parole release considerations. These guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release for various combinations of offense (severity) and offender (parole prognosis) characteristics. The time ranges specified by the guidelines are established specifically for cases with good institutional adjustment and program progress. These time ranges are merely guidelines. Where the circumstances warrant, decisions outside the guidelines (either above or below) may be rendered.

The guidelines partition offense characteristics into eight severity categories. Category 1 represents the least severe and category 8 the most severe offense behavior. Mitigating or aggravating circumstances in a particular case may justify a decision or severity rating different from that listed.

An evaluation sheet containing a salient factor score serves as an aid in determining parole prognosis (potential risk of parole violation). A salient factor score is calculated by summing the offender's score on each of the following items: number of prior convictions and adjudications, number of prior commitments of more than 30 days duration, age at current offense, commitment of more than 30 days duration within the past 3 years, probation/parole/escape status violator at time of current offense, and heroin/opiate dependence.

**Reparole consideration**--An offender whose parole is revoked is eligible to be considered for rep parole. If revocation is based upon an administrative violation only, i.e., a violation not involving new criminal conduct, the behavior is graded as a category 1 offense and the salient factor score recalculated. If a finding is made that the prisoner has engaged in behavior constituting new

criminal conduct, the appropriate severity rating for the new criminal behavior is calculated. New criminal conduct may be determined either by a new Federal, State, or local conviction or by an independent finding by the U.S. Parole Commission at a revocation hearing. If the criminal conduct is in violation of State or local law the appropriate severity level is determined by analogy with the listed Federal offense severity ratings and the salient factor score is recalculated. Time served on a new State or Federal sentence is counted as time in custody for rep parole guideline purposes.

#### **Definitions of terms**

**Curfew parole record reviews**--The Special Curfew Parole Program involves parole supervision with a special curfew parole condition to provide a substitute for Community Treatment Center residence for the 60-day period preceding the otherwise scheduled parole, mandatory release, or two-thirds date. This program is designed for prisoners who would otherwise qualify for Community Treatment Center residence during this period but who have acceptable release plans and do not require the support services provided by the Community Treatment Center. Prisoners may be released to this program after completion of a period in a Community Treatment Center, or may be released directly from prison to this program (e.g., where Community Treatment Center residence is not available).

**Dispositional review/revocation**--When a parolee is serving a new sentence in a Federal, State, or local institution, a parole violation warrant may be placed against him as a detainer. If the prisoner is serving a new sentence in a Federal institution, a revocation hearing shall be scheduled within 120 days of notification of placement of the detainer, or as soon thereafter as practicable, provided the prisoner is eligible for and has applied for an initial hearing on the new sentence, or is serving a new sentence of 1 year or less. If the prisoner is serving a new sentence in a State or local institution, the violation warrant shall be reviewed by the Regional Commissioner not later than 180 days following notification to the Commission of such placement. The parolee shall receive notice of the pending review, and shall be permitted to submit a written application containing information relative to the disposition of the warrant. The parolee shall also be notified of the right to request counsel to assist him/her in completing this written application.

**Initial hearing**--The initial parole hearing for eligible prisoners, during which examiners discuss with the prisoner his/her offense severity rating, salient factor score, institutional conduct, and any other matter the panel may deem relevant.

Following an initial hearing, the Commission may (1) set a presumptive release

date (either by parole or by mandatory release) within 15 years of the hearing; (2) set an effective date of parole; or (3) continue the prisoner to a 15 year reconsideration hearing pursuant to 28 C.F.R. 2.14(c).

#### **Local or institutional revocation**

**hearing**--A parolee may request a revocation hearing reasonably near the place of the alleged violation or arrest if the following conditions are met: (1) the parolee has not been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision; and (2) the parolee denies violation of conditions of release. A parolee who voluntarily waives his/her right to a local revocation hearing, or who admits any violation of the conditions of his/her release, or who is retaken following a conviction of a new crime, shall be given a revocation hearing upon his/her return to a Federal institution. However, the Regional Commissioner may, on his/her own motion, designate a case for a local revocation hearing.

**One-third hearing**--Covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.14(e) (1976) until it was phased out. The section provided that a prisoner sentenced to a maximum term of more than 18 months under 18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(2), 18 U.S.C. 294, or 26 U.S.C. 5871, could not be continued past one-third of the maximum sentence. The one-third hearing was phased out after implementation of presumptive date procedures in September 1977.

**Pre-hearing record reviews**--A review of the prisoner's case file by an examiner preceding a regularly scheduled institutional review hearing. If the recommendation is to grant parole, and the regional commissioner concurs, no in-person hearing is conducted. Pre-hearing record reviews (28 C.F.R. 2.14(b)(1976)) were replaced by presumptive date record reviews.

**Region**--Prior to fiscal year 1992, the five regions of the United States were defined in the following manner:

Northeast--Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia;

Southeast--Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin;

South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

As of fiscal year 1992, the commission modified regional operations by combining the Northeast and Southeast regions into the Eastern region and closing the Western region. The South Central and North Central regional offices took over the area previously

served by the Western region. The new regional categories are:

Eastern--Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands;

South Central--Arizona, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas, Guam, American Samoa;

North Central--Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

**Rescission hearing**--If a prisoner has an effective date of parole set by the Commission, and has subsequently been charged with institutional misconduct sufficient to become a matter of record, or is alleged to have committed a new criminal act, a rescission hearing may be scheduled at which time parole may be rescinded or retarded.

**Retroactive record review**--A special type of consideration resulting from a revision of the parole decision guidelines. For more information see 28 C.F.R., Appendix 6.

**Review hearing**--Subsequent parole hearing intended to focus on developments or changes in the prisoner's status; replaced by the statutory interim hearing.

**Statutory review hearings**--Replaced by statutory interim hearings. The purpose of the "interim hearing" is to consider any significant developments or changes that may have occurred subsequent to the initial hearing. Following the interim hearing, the presumptive release date that had been set may remain unchanged, be advanced for superior program achievement or other clearly exceptional circumstances, or be retarded or rescinded for reason of disciplinary infractions.